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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 3, 1919.

WAR

A FEW middle western towns have begun to feel the first pinch of the coal strike. Their lights are gring out Their industries are stopping, home and institutions are without heat.

Hunger follows after lifleness, Disease and death are certain at this time of the year wherever there is a lack of warmth. Here, to communities that will have to be enred for by others if that people are not to suffer as the French suffered, is the first illustration of the sort of punishment that unbalanced labor leaders devised for the whole country.

And yet there are some peoply who still feel that the government is without a right to prevent this sort of thing or to insist that it is nossible to settle human differences rationally and without destruction and agony.

STUDENTS AND POLICE .

DEOPLE usually sympathize with Penn's undergraduates on the days of their jubilation. That is partly because everybody likes diversion, and the stu dents seldom fail to put up a good show when they venture downtown for a racket. For once, however, general sympathy, while exculpating the boys of any mean or malicious intention, will be with the police, who had to handle the football rooters roughly yesterday at Nineteenth and Market streets and later at City Hall before they were able to execise their right to preserve order in publie places. And sympathy will remain with the police until the students can prove that it isn't possible to have a good time without pulling down trolley noles, deliberately and unnecessarily stopping traffic, rushing traffic men, and defying the laws made for public safety,

There are a million ways to be funny and a million ways to be glad without trespassing too far on other people's rights. The police didn't interfere with the snake-dance arranged as a farewell to the departing football team until the undergraduates abandoned all of them and tried another method.

THREE DAYS MORE

Monday the campaign ends and \$100,000 must still be raised. No sum can adequately maintain this wonderful organization except the full million, for it must be remembered that the principal is not spent, but only the interest, and that means only \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year, Hence the sum asked is not large.

It is not within reason to believe that Philadelphia will allow this campaign to fail when it is so near the goal. But orevious campaigns have so failed. This would, by no means, be the first.

But there need be no slip if the nublic will do its part, small and large. So let the contributions come in to the orchestra campaign managers between now and Monday. Let us give the orchestra a Sunday thought and a Monday contribu-

If the "drive" succeeds, let us be a part of it; let us feel that we did our share to save the orchestra to the city.

For save it we should. And save it we must!

Now, all together at the close, each according to his or hor means:

MR. VARE ON REFORMERS

SENATOR VARE'S address at the dinner tendered Mayor-elect Moore in Washington was a political document of considerable interest. If had, to begin with, the dramatic color of a valedictory delivered at a time of surrender and defeat. The senator talked with a frankness altogether admirable, and out of long and hard experience he was able to utter truths usually avoided at dinners because they are unpleasant and, there-

ire, bad for the digestion.
It was when he began to arraign reormers that Mr. Vare went astray, What is a reformer? Is he a man who merely changes his front without changing his opinions, his purposes or his methods for the sake of making issues and winning elections? . That appears to have been the definition formulated in Senator Vare's mind when he turned a hard eve upon Mr. Coles and expressed a frank dialike for the aims and theories that Mr. Coles is suprosed to represent, Here certainly the judgment of the sena-

for was at fault. The men who flaunt the badge and insignia of reform and blow the loud trumpets of righteousness are very few. They do not ever hope to win elections They are not actually the re-And it is true that they often play the political game according to a de which they profess to detest and that they often lack the Snartan virtues t the older-fashioned politician who hes no secret of intrigue, calls a spade

a spade and takes punishment or graft

with the same equanimity. The professional reformers are minor incidents in any election. The real reformer is the independent voter who gets no notoriety and blows no bugles, and simply makes up his mind that the time has come for a new deal. He has long patience, yet he never fails to demand a reckoning when the time for a reckoning seems to be at hand. He is even more admirable than any of the political figu es favored or disliked by Mr. Vare. He turns elections—and goes about his

business. He is without selfish interests. He, too, might have said, as the sanator did: "We ask and desire nothing but a clean administration!"

The important thing is that he said this and felt it long before Mr. Vare or his friends thought of making such a declaration!

SANITY IN LABOR'S RANKS MUST PURGE RADICALISM

All Attempts to Put Over Injustice by Mass Action Are Doomed to Failure

IF ANY fact has been lifted into view in the past five years so that it stands above the rest, like the Washington Moment on the shores of the Potomac, it is that injustice cannot be put over by mass action anywhere.

Germany tried it with the united Germarie nations behind her. But the rest of the civilized world rose in protest, and through blood and b'tter travail of soul it fought the spirit of evil until it was

The Germans planned to exploit the world for their own profit. They had been concentrating their energies for years on one selfish purpose. Not content with no mal and peaceful expansion, they proposed to selze by force what they wanted. And when the appointed day came they found a pretext and acted.

Today Cormany is a pariah among nations. It will take her more than a generation to recover what she lost in twenty-four hours.

There are a few men in the American labor organizations today-and, thank heaven, they are few-who are trying to organize to do what Germany attempted. There men are not seeking justice. They are fementing the spirit of discentent in the hone that they can bring about a revolution which will turn all industrial plants over to the workers and destroy what they call the capitalist class. Con fiscation is too mild a word to describe what they have in mind. Progressive burglary is a better term. And they propose to accomplish their ends, not by the orderly processes provided by law, but by the weapon of the strike. Industrial war for an end as evil as that which Germany anoth is what they are plotting.

They cannot succeed, for, as already mid, injustice cannot be put over by mass action. No mass is big enough to do it, and in every mass, in America at any rate, there is the leaven of rightcoursess which will work against the germ of evil and ultimately destroy it.

When Attorney General Palmer diressed from discussing the bigh cost of living at the Harrisburg conference in order to denounce the Maurers and the Fosters of the labor movement and to call upon labor to repudiate such leaders, he was expressing what is in the minds of tens of thousands of sound American

They know that their cause is hur every time either Maurer or Foster talks in public. They know that these men do THREE days more must tell the story not truly represent them. They ask of whether Philadelphia is to preserve | nothing that is not just. They are willing to give a fale day's work for a fair day pay. And they do not call for a division among them of the property of the employers, because they know that if the ausiness of dividing is to be engaged in those who have less than they will demand that they share their savings with the indolent and the shiftless.

When they are told that the rich are growing richer and the noor are growing poorer they know that there is a free opportunity here for every man to be come as rich as his abilities make possible, and that in the long run the only test by which a man is measured is that of his individual powers.

They have seen the boy in the factory

They have seen the owners of factories go into bankruptev because they could

ot mariage their business. They have seen the continual proces sion of men from the employed to the

employing group. And they desire that all roads shall be kent open and free for the unimpeded march of that procession through the

future years. This is what industrial democracy means, and it is the legitimate child of

political democracy. So the use of the strike as a political weapon is abhorrent to them. But they have been easily tolerant of the radical leaders who are using them to put over un-American theories and to propagate. the radicalism born and bred in an atmosphere which Americans do not

These leaders must be repudiated if organized labor is to escape the retribution which is sure to be visited upon every nation and every group which seeks to establish injustice and class favoritism and attempts to make reprisals upon other groups of the population.

We do not mean to be understood as implying that perfect social justice prevails now, for it does not and it never will. But such injustice as does exist is not the result of deliberate planning. It is an incident in the development of society. It is the remnant of old evils surviving from an earlier day and from earlier practices.

The arregance of employers is inde fensible. The greed of the profiteer who grinds the face of the poor is universally condemned. No organized movement to establish it by force and to deprive the poor of their right to protest can succeed, because the people will not

permit it. The clack of interests, however, hardens the lines on both sides and leads to misunderstandings. Strikes result and lockouts follow, and the public at large

suffers. This is not because a majority wants to establish injustice, nor is it the result of a desire to put rightcourness out of the running. It is an incident in that social progress which has its roots

in the golden rule. The only way out is to establish the machinery for the orderly and peaceable adjustment of disputes, an adjustment which all parties save the revolutionary radicals among the "or leaders desire.

We have a civi. __or adjusting commercial disagreements and we have a criminal code under which transgressions against life and property are punished, We need an industrial code which formulates rules for the settlem at of disputes between employer and employed, and we need courts to apply it to specific cases.

The civil and the criminal codes are framed primarily for the protection of society as a whole, The man who violates a contract is

punished in order that faith between man and man may be kept so that business The murderer is brought to justice, not to give revenge to the friends of the vic-tim, but that the safety of the life of

the rest of us may be assured. The industrial code would be useful in preventing the interruption of production and transportation and would incidentally benefit those engaged in transportation and production, but it would be of immeasurably greater benefit to the mass of the community dependent on the producers and the transporters for what they eat and for what they wear and for light and heat and the other conveniences and necessities of life.

While we are waiting for the formulation of the industrial code, which must come from the wells of common sense in the public mind, it is important that labor should purge itself of its unrepresentative and un-American leadership, so far as that exists, and that the reactionary conservatives among the employers should be forcibly reminded that they are feeding the fires of radicalism and red ruin. And all obstacles in the way of the establishment of justice should be removed. Injustice may apparently triumph, but its doom is as certain as was the defeat of Germany when she challenged the conscience of the world. And arproximate justice will ultimately be set up, for, as Bryant finely said, "The eternal years of God are hers.'

AFTERMATH IN JERSEY

DEMOCRATS in New Jersey and that considerable element on the Republican side which passionately acclaims tself "wet" can do better than lead the people of the state to believe that all the av- of trouble passed with the election to the governorship of a man opposed to prohibition.

The dream will pass. Probibition. after all, involves questions and issues that cannot be settled by any one man. "Dry" laws will take their ultimate form throughout the country by the cumulative effect of public opinion. The scope and even the actual meaning of the prohibition amendment will be defined according to the collective will of the peole everywhere after patient experience.

Meanwhile, occasional evasions of the 'dry" principle will not compensate New Jersey for the distress and perplexities that must continue in all parts of the state until the growing friction between the public on the one hand and the Utilities Commission and the Public Service Corporation on the other is abated.

The Utilities Commission, which by the conc-fare decision showed itself to be out of harmony with rational thought and feeling in New Jersey, remains. Its mistakes have not yet been adjusted. It is being questioned not only in relation to street-car fares, but about gas and electric power rates recently authorized. Confusion in the public service and the manifest impatience of the public with the abuses of monopolistic control provide problems for the governor-elect that overshadow the liquor question altogether. And Mr. Edwards does not claim to have a solution.

It was noticeable that Mr. Bugbee, his opponent, was equally uncertain. Progressive Republicans who fought Bughee and Edwards with equal energy wished to rip out the Utilities Commission and to appoint or even elect a new one. They had the courage to perceive that the dominant issue in the state is not prohioition, but the relation that appears to exist between the Public Service Corneration and the state's Utilities Commission. Mr. Edwards will not be able to evade that issue. It will rise to haunt and trouble him after all the hopes and promises of the "wets" and "drys" are alike forgotten.

The conclusion is Why Public forced on outsiders Sentiment Gags who have studied the situation that the radical miners' leaders are forcing the strike neither for more money nor better corking conditions, but for the overthrow of the whole system governing the relations be ween capital and labor, Such a change could (and should, if desirable) be brought about by the ballot. To attempt to bring it about in any other way i. to attack, by indirection, our democratic system of government. It becomes un-American.

Five Pennsylvanie ounties have voted in Spin Along or favor of bond issues Bump Along for good roads. That means that five coun ties appreciate the fact that good roads are necessity if the Chariot of Progress is to be hitched to a motortruck instead of an ox.

The President's will-Getting It Over ingness to accept mild they do not nullify the lengue-of-nations covenant is not inconsistent with his course in the past. Circumstances have again and again forced him to compromise on details in order to "put the big idea across,

peace treaty is a war War Breeder breeder, it must be because it bears too lightly on the Germans. There is no doubt in the world that the Huns will break the peace if they get the chance. The only hope is to tie their hands.

Treaty as

If, as Bethmann

Hollweg suggests, the

When th. A Hampy Family Mayor has a problem to solve and needs confidant he will presumably take Council.

MAYOR-ELECT MOORE'S

Philadelphia Commercial Museum Is One of the Best-Equipped Institutions of Its Kind in the World. H. C. of L. Robs City of Employes

TRHE Philadelphia Commercial Museum is the most fully equipped institution in the United States for advice and assistance in the extension of foreign trade and probably one of the best equipped anywhere in the world. It is fully known to reputable merchants throughout the world as the result of twenty years of continuous effort in trade extension and has in its files the addresses and information largely based on direct correspondence concerning probably threequarters of a mellion merchants in every country is the world and including nearly every firm that is in any position to handle trade with the United States. Many business firms in Philadelphia are constantly using the museum's advice and assistance to their great havantage. Many more could do so if they would. The facilities are open o nil. Philadelphia has, if she will use it. better agency than any other American city for strengthening her position in the tameres of the world, Dr. William P. Wilson is largely responsible for this Philalelphin institution. In the earlier days he had the backing of men like Dr. William Pepper, William L. Elkins and Charles H. Cramp. Then the Federal Government extended financial assistance to the under-taking, but now it thrives upon its own caraings and such help as is accorded by the city. It is a bigger institution in an international trade information sense than s generally known.

THIE city is losing many of its capable employes because with the high cost of living and a fixed compensation at pre-war-rates they can do better at private employ-The Federal Government also finds cannot retain the services of certain exexisted workers for causes similar to ase which prevail in the municipality. John F. Brisbane, who is sceretary of the ustoms inspectors, presents a rather intersting comparison which tends to illustrate the difficulties under which the Federal Government lubors at the present time. The customs house inspectors receive an average wage of less than \$4.50 for an eleven-hour day. The longshoremen and cargo handlers, along the inspectors oversee and who have in responsibility to the government, and who formerly received from twenty to thirty cents an hour, are now receiving seventy ents for an eight-hour day and \$1.10 an your for all overtime work. Under these ireamstances it is fair to inquire whether it gove best to be a longshoreman or a customs inspector? The longshoreman cerpay and he does not have to appear in niform or comply with the government red thre regulations.

WILLIAM R. TUCKER, secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, believes in keeping everlastingly at it on port and mu-nicipal questions. Mr. Tucker was once a out warden and an intimate friend of the are Joel Cook. He knows every wharf and der by heart. He also digs into national finits, keeping the board posted with regard to new legislation that may be of advantage or that may operate to the disgly untage of the trade interests. A recent report on municipal affairs shows that the Board of Trade is also awake to our necessities. Mr. Tucker sits on the lid down at the Bourse, working over his problems daily, laying frequent consultations with William M. Contes, Philip R. Godley, Samuel T. Kerr and other business men of that type,

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER, the Chester-Delaware representative, who used to be regarded as a Quaker, coming from an agricultural section, is now about as much involved in big industrial and commercial problems as any other man in Congress. The river front in Delaware county has brought its big industrial and protective estions to the notice of the West Chaste member, but that is not all. Over in Chester county they are mining for graphite and operators like T. D. Just, of Byers, are contending that unless they have a duty, it will be difficult to proceed with this busimess, which really originated in the vicinity of Chester Springs. It is said by the American producers that a great deal of British money is invested in the crucible industry in this country and that, therefore, efforts to obtain production here have been

J. J. STACKPOLE, president of the E. Harrisburg Telegraph, watched the Philadelphia election with a great deal of interest. Mr. Stackpole was formerly postmaster of Harrisburg and is one of the best political observers of the state. He loves Harrisburg, the seat of the government, and believes that the co-operation of municipalities on lines occasionally referred to in the Philadelphia campaign would not only help Philadelphia, but other cities of the state. He thinks Philadelphia has suffered very largely from foolish criticism within and that the time has come for a general campaign of boosting. The city on the Susquehanna is looking forward to a more exalted position than it now occupies, and Brother Stackpole is taking a hand in the advance movement.

THEODORE B. PALMER, of the Philadelphia Ship Repair Co., is one of the best tonstmusters thus far developed among the shipping interests. During the daytime Mr. Palmer may be found taking ships and dry-docks with George F. Sproule, of the ory decay of mayigation, and Assistant Director Hasskarl, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, but when he outs on evening clothes and turns up at the functions of the festive Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, Captain Al Brown, William J. Bernard and the other orator are obliged to look to their stumps,

"DOOSTING Philadelphia" is becoming a popular slogan. We have commercial bodies, rotary clubs and dining clubs galore, but the end is not yet. Booster clubs are falling into line with publicity community tees, entertainment committees, big brother committees and all that. George G. Mende R. A. F. Curran, Jr., and Arthur Kauf-man are pushing along one of these new organizations. And Brother Charles H. Grakelow, of the boosters' committee of the Philade.phia Elks, is with them.

OUR medical fraternity is held in high es-teem abroad. Philadelphia doctors and dentists are so well known and liked as be in demand in other states and some of them across the water. Dr. J. Thompson Schell has just returned from a hurried call to London. Putting all this together with the selection of Philadelphia physicians for consultation at the White House, we have reason to be pleased with our Philadelphia edical Institution

J. HAMPTON MOORE

Danger Signals Face Railroads

Transportation Systems, When Operating Under Hybrid Management, Will Have Many Critics, Especially Advocates of Plumb Nationalization Plan

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of Evening Public Ledger Coppright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.

KICKING STRAP

Washington, Nov. 8 THE country is going to taste soon the sweets of privately operated railroads. How soon nobody knows, for it is typical of the incompetence with which this situation is being approached that the President is threatening to return the roads to their owners and former operators at the end of

the year, though there shall be no suitable legislation providing for their return. Their return under such circumstances will work grave hardships and at the same time, though it is a year since the signing of the armistice, Congress has no plans for the re-establishment of private operation. That it will enact anything before the end of the year no one believes.

Back to Old System

What Congress, in its wisdom, is likely to provide is a return to government regulation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a system which brought the railroads to the verge of bankruptey, which stopped railroad development, which resulted in a grave transportation crisis at the outbreak of the war and forced the govern-ment operation of the roads. In place of regulation by one commission, the Cummins bill, which in one form or another is likely to pass, provides for regulation by two commissions. The only step forward is the declaration that it is the policy of the The only step forward is United States that the railroads could be consolidated in not less than twenty and not more than thirty-five great systems. But this prospective consolidation is hedged about with the statement that competition shall be preserved whenever practicable, with the provision that it shall take place only with the approval of the regulative

Change Comes at Critical Time

The railroads will go back to private peration at a grave moment. The best in formed persons look for a coal shortage this winter, if the weather is normally cold and traffic is normally interfered with by snow-To that prospect of a coal short storms. age is added the complication of the coal strike. Even though the strike is short, the loss in production will be felt by industry for the fuel problem is a hand-to-mouth problem. The balance is delicate and any disturbance upsets it.

In addition, the process of returning the roads to private ownership will cause con-Senator Cummins declared in the Senate the other day that the employes of the railroads were already demoralized by a prospect of a change of operators. That deoralization will go on until the ol. erators are once more established in their old places, and confusion will come in all probability at a moment when, unless all signs fail, the coal shortage will be critical. There is another difficulty, Extravagant expectations have been raised in the public

mind by the propaganda the railway owners have conducted against railroad operation by the government. This propaganda had for its object to convince the public that government operation was a failure, and to nsure the prompt return of the railroads by the government to the old operators. the critics of government operation They have created the im overdone it. pression that all that is the matter with the railroads, all the faults of service since the war, are due to the inefficiency of government ownership, that high rates, less trains, delays in shluments, poor meals in the dining cars, crowded cars, can all be cured by a return to the blessings of private

operation. But all the faults that are to be found in the operation of the railroads to-day are to be found equally in every service, in hotels and restaurants, telegraph and telephone companies, in stores, in the home itself. They are the consequence of the war, the result of a shortage of labor and of in

'S BEEN A GREAT WEEK, EH, WHAT?

THAT "OPEN DOOR"

POLICY OF HAMPY'S

SOUNDS O.K.

6

creused costs everywhere. But by inference the railroad propaganda has raised the hope that once the roads are again under private ownership everything the public has cause to complain of now will instantly and as if by magic disappear. The railroads will at once resume their old high efficiency. For a costly and restricted and uncertain service will be substituted a cheap, abundant and regular service.

The railroads, under private ownership, will be under the common burden of costly and inadequate labor. Where the nation has gone on growing they have been unable to explain. Yearly they have become under government regulation less qualified to perform their task. It is not inconceivable for a time at least after their return to private operation the, will do worse than they are doing now under government direction. This is at least as likely as that any marked improvement will promptly appear.

Hybrid Management Next

This is not said in any prejudice against rivate operation, but the thing which will ome will not be full private operation, but that hybrid thing that has worked badly for several years, that mixture of private operation and government interference which will be emphasized by the tendencies of the Cummins bill. It is neither one thing nor the other, nor

has it the virtues of either one, and it start to function at a trying time when efficient privately run businesses free from government regulation are having difficulty in approaching their old standards. We are going then to return to the private wnership of railroads, under a system which

has failed, in pursuance of a plan hastily conceived, at a moment when a coal short-age threatens, when labor is scarce and when services of all kinds are demoralized, with roads whose development has been prevented from keeping pace with industry, and yet with the public expectations aroused by an unwise propaganda. Plainly the people are going to be disappointed.

The theory apparently is that it makes little difference how bad that disappointment is once the transfer of the roads to the old operators is accomplished. All the same, a critical time is before the railroads and th country. Every bit of public disappointment going to be turned to account,

Every fault, every failure of the railroads under private ownership is going to be seized upon. In place of the old occasional anti-railroad agitator, in place of the La Follettes, and the Hoke Smiths of a decade r so ago, is a vast country-wide organization, the most perfect organization that ever entered into American politics except Anti-Saloon League, namely, the Plumb Plan League. This league has money. It has members everywhere. It has organizers in the field all over the country, tremely intelligent direction. It there is a all shortage the Plumb planners will point out why. If freight rates go up the league will make an argument on that. In industrial centers the league will seek congressmen pledged to nationalization, and may easily send many government ownership men to Congress. It is a critical time for the railroads.

There is no apparent paller about the of L. because of the coming confer ence in Harrisburg.

A TROPICAL PARK

AT THE

TREAD MILL

THE park in Leon is but a garden Where grass and roses grow together; It has no ordinance, and no warden, Except the weather.

The paths are made of sand so fine That they are always smooth and neat: Sunlight and moonlight make them shine,

And so one's feet Seem ever to tread on magic ground That glistens and whispers curiously,

For sand, when you tread it, has the sound Of the sea. -Salomon de la Selva.

The sheriff's house has been "sold over his head" and he has been obliged to move. Forced to swallow a dose of his own medione, he has taken it like a good sport

When Senator Knox speaks of a blanket reservation it is understood he means a wet blanket. That is the only kind he has been handling during the peace discussion.

get coal without a permit, but he still needs to have money to burn.

Circumstances permit a householder to

When the peace treaty is passed at last despite his opposition he will doubtless be

It is the careless driver that makes the traffic cops cross at crossings.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was the Rev. John Jasper?

2. What phrase did he coin? 3. What is the Volstead law?

4. What was the nationality of Hendrik

5. What unfinished novel did Thackeray

6. Over what kingdom did Kamehameha the Great rule?

7. What is the capital of Siam?

S. Who was Tacitus? 9. Of what people did he write?

10. What treaty ended the Mexican War? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Turks won Constantinople in 1453. 2. Albert Gallatin was a distinguished

American statesman and financier. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent with England in 1814, was secretary of the treasury years represented Pennsylvania Congress. He ranks as one of the greatest of American financiers was born in Switzerland in 1761 and died in New York in 1849.

Sugar and pineapples are the chief ex-ports of Hawaii.

4. Salisbury steak is now the prevalent post-bellum name for Hamburg steak. 5. The battle of Creey was won by the English over the French in 1346.

Creey is a small town in northern France in the department of the 6. Lindley M. Garrion was President

Wilson's first secretary of war.

7. Most of the scenes in Shakespeare's "Othello" are laid in the island Cyprus. 8. Key West is the southernmost city of

the United States.

9. Ratiocination is formal reasoning, eapecially by means of syllogisms.

 Mary. Queen of Scots, was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth was his granddaughter.