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Philadelphia, Monday, Tehrmary 9, 1920

A PRETTY MUDDLE

IF WE did not have evidence to the con-Ltrary it would be definuit to escape the conclusion that the members of the New York Legislature who are doing their best to unsent five Socialists are children in a kindergarten.

The five Socialists, under suspension and trial, took the cath to support the constitution when they were first named ted to their seats. But it is clus ged against them that they took the oath with mental reservation to disregard it when they saw fit. On this assumed mental reservation the whole case of the prosecution rests.

Now it is announced that if the men are unseated, and the prosecution is confident that they will be, the districts which elected them in the first place are not to be allowed to send them back. In order to prevent this it is planned to amend the election laws in such a way that the name of no candidate may appear on any ticket who has not sworn to support the constitution and who has not also sworn that he is not controlled by any organization which includes aliens among its members.

promised, will effectually har the five Socialists, But what is to prevent them from Lang the required oaths with the mental reservation with which they are accused of having taken the eath of office as assemblymen? The tatesmen framing the bill do not seem to have thought as far as this. They have got themselves into a pretty muddle and they will do a lot more floundering before they get out of it.

OLD-TIME OCEAN FURY

ALTHOUGH the Atlantic has of recent its powers, human courage and skill have also risen inspiringly to their obligations. The latest instance is the rescue of the passengers of the old Dominion liver Princess Anne, which stranded perilously at Rockaway Point in last week's violent snowstorm.

If this vessel also is saved the case will and Powhatan epics. The latter was perhaps the most pulse-tinging and work of the relief crews in the Nova Scotian tempest quite outmatched Clark Russell fiction. If the Princess Anne is restored to service new testimony to the durability of modern ships will be available even though our respect for the sen's furies will have increased since those days when the ante-bellum racing grey hounds used to assume that nothing could harm them save foc.

The latest indications are that the Atlantic's wintry rages are still a test for seamanship.

ITALIAN COURTESY

DREMIER NITTI, of Italy, has ideas about the proper respect that should he shown to President Wilson that differ from those entertained in our own Senate.

Sem Benelli, Italy's distinguished poet, a dramatist and librettist of proved ability, who sits in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, remarked on Saturday that it was reported that "the austere philoso pher who rules America, or at least part of it, on the same day that he denied Fiume to Italy went with his wife and daughter to inaugurate a music hall in Paris," Premier Nittl immediately protested "against such disrespectfu! language toward the head of the great American democracy.

But this language was innocent and harmless in comparison with that which is frequently heard on the floor of the United States Senate. Only last Thursday Senator Sherman made as his own a remark by an English writer that "it was harder to debamboozle the old Presbyterian who represented us (in Paris) than it was originally for Lloyd George to bamboozle him," and no one protested, not

even Senator Hitchcock Yet we have been led to believe that Italy has a serious grievance against Mr. Wilson. But in spite of it not even a poet is to be permitted to talk of him in the Italian Parliament save in terms of the profoundest respect. We do not suppose that Mr. Wilson is seriously disturbed in either case, but it must be admitted that the standard of courtesy in Italy has much to commend it.

A CENSUS SURPRISE

I INSCIENTIFIC observers may be inelined to fix the center of population of the United States at Forty-second street and Broadway on Saturday night or at Broad and Chestnut streets on a parade day or at a trolley-entrance door in the rush hour.

But the census experts are not fooled by the superficial. They have the facts. he latest accumulation of which is said o forecast that our population radiates,

se to speak, from a point in Indiana. This does not mean that the state of harles Warren Fairbanks, Thomas R. Inroball, James Whitcomb Riley and oth Tarkington is congeste with huity, celebrated or otherwise. The little which the statisticians play every terrises based on a hypothesis that individual in the nation has the

ame weight and that the center of population is the point about which American continental territory, conceived as a plane,

balances perfectly. In 1790 this gravity mark was fixed in Maryland twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. Progression westward was steady, at the rate of about five miles a year, until a spot near Bloomington, Ind., was attained in 1910. An eastward swing is now said to be discernible, for the first time in our records.

Whether this is the result of the war industries on the Atlantic seabcard, or of any check in western development, due to immigration conditions or to other consequences of the general conflict, is yet to be explained.

In any event the Census Bureau has a novelty to exploit and a mild sensation to examine, even if the public does remain comparatively calm.

MR. COMPERS IN POLITICS IS A BIT TOO EXCLUSIVE

Should Modern Statesmen Worry About All Workers or Only About a Few of Them?

IT IS doubtful whether Mr. Gompers venily believes in his heart that men clected to high offices solely because of a pledged devotion to trade-union principles and causes would be able to render the best possible service either to the country or to those who work for a living. Yet today's call from Washington for a concerted labor movement in national polities seems to have been written to dis may all candidates who are not "true and tried friends of organized labor."

What, precisely, are organized labor interests? How shall they be defined? Who actually knows-does Mr. Gompers actually know-how they may be best conserved in these mercurial times? Are organized labor's causes different from the causes to which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft, Mr. Hoover or the militant Senator Hi Johnson give their energies in their various ways? Are they, in a word, different from the causes of the mass of toiling humanity ?

Certainly the chief of the federation and his colleagues would not pretend that they are. Mr. Gompers and his advisers, if they were confronted by the necessity of choice between any able progressive of the hour and a man whose only claim to recognition lay in his union affiliations. would find it extremely difficult to square their own best beliefs with the terms of their call for a trades union "block" in American politics.

It is fairer to the federation leader to suppose that he is playing his own inevitable game of politics with his supporters and doing a good service to the public meanwhile. His summons to the unions will bear analysis and invite approval only when it is viewed as wholesome political criticism in a realistic form. It ought to have a stimulating effect in quarters where mental and spiritual stimulants are greatly to be desired. It may go far, for the time at least, to make bunk less fashionable among seekers after conspicuous offices.

A more alert political intelligence among all people who work is sorely the result of unanimous vote by the repyears been formidably reasserting needed in the United States, A better genreal habit of political thinking is all that is needed to settle two-thirds of our troubles. If anybody can work toward such ends he ought to be applauded and encouraged. And only a very stupid politician will fail to recognize the very real rend of feeling that lies below the appeal to the unions and the recent movement in- | German Government a just opportunity thrillingly parallel the Northern Pacific tended to mobilize the sentiment of workers in this state in a new and exclusive voting organization

Such groping about for a new means of expression was inevitable not only in trade unions but in the vast majority of people who work-which means the largat part of the population. It is due to many causes. And it is one of the results of the blunders, the ignorance, the lazynindedness and the flagrant hypocrisy of those routine politicians whose failure to deal constructively or rationally with the complications left by the war has been almost as depressing as the war itself.

Even Mr. Gompers appears to realize that the complications of the hour are too general and too difficult to be settled by any one party or through any new code. He, too, is temporarily floundering.

The cry for union partisans in office an easy way around an obstacle. Yet it

may prove to be unfortunate. Voters are asked to believe that union leaders in Washington and elsewhere have a monopoly of the social virtues. They will not believe this, though in fairness to the men who wrote the appeal to he unions it may be assumed that they hoped to help all workers by helping themselves. They risked the announcement of a policy that may drive other powerful voting units to defensive action against them.

The text of their program seems like a wide departure from sound logic and ound political doctrine.

To appeal for labor is right and just, since to do so is to appeal in the interests of nine-tenths of the population of

To appeal in the name of a small and exclusive part of the working majority which has new and untried doctrines which it desires to force into effect is a ifferent matter altogether.

Yet the question of sincerity cannot be

aised against those who now captain the labor unions. The question that may rise to trouble them is one of political wisdom. It is not necessary to go far backward into history to prove that they are not always wise in their choice of men-Mr. Gompers and his group unproved Mr. Foster - and for that reason they may properly be charged with responsifor the loss of the steel strike. If Mr. Foster was misunderstood and lied about it was his own fault. In the final analysis he proved to be a young man who had vibrated like a straw in the wind between various radical political beliefs and who, after infinite travail and experience was unable to make up his own mind about anything of importance. The steel strike was lost primarily because of Mr. Foster's leadership, which happened to be

erratic and emotional The coal strike was lost by leaders who insisted on steering the miners into violent conflict with the government at a time when the government was properly determined to protect the nation against methods of aggression tolerable only in

Public sympathy was lost to the unions when they tried to freeze and starve the

country. What justice was in their cause was forgotten in the shadow of the menace which they created. The error was not due to the men. It was due to their leaders.

The interests of working humanity are dentical with the interests of the country. To assume that a man can benefit by laws and rules that impoverish his boss

s to cherish an infantile delusion. The fitness of a man for important work in politics is to be judged not by the narrowness of his interests but by the scope of his knowledge; not by the limitations of his vision but by its breadth. If all the money in the country were suddenly divided evenly it would provide

a hardly discernible addition to weekly Prosperity is not a question of special legislation. It is a question of production

and national efficiency. Justice similarly cannot be expected to ome with laws enacted for the benefit of special sections of the population. It is attainable only through the more intelligent general exercise of the voting priv-

The question now is whether leaders of the Federation of Labor, or the farmers whose support they seek, are foolish enough to think differently and whether the unions actually would, if they could, repeat in Congress the disastrous mistakes made by the spokesmen who have been misrepresenting them in recent

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY

OUTSIDE the Senate, whose particular O interest in the peace treaty is centered in the League of Nations, criticism of the pact with Germany is largely confined to the alleged harshness of the indemnity

Frank A. Vanderlip, a recognized authority on American finance, both in theory and practice, told a Philadelphia audience that Germany simply could not pay the sums demanded from her by the Allies. His reasoning, echoed in several quarters here and in England, has the appearance of soundness until that neglect ed document, the treaty itself, is reopened and reread.

The text does, indeed, specify the sum of the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks to be fixed by the reparation commission this year. The commission is also empowered to compel the issuance forthwith by Germany of 40,000,000,000 marks' worth of gold-bearing bonds. Beyond the 60,000,000,000 marks, equal on the par value basis to about \$14,000,000,000, payment by Germany for the havoc she wrought is to be arranged for by the commission.

It is particularly set forth that this international body shall be "guided by jusice, equity and good faith" and that no irther German bond issues can be made until the commission is "satisfied" that Germany can meet the interest and sinking fund obligations.

"Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds," declares the treaty, "or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating and distributing such bonds," shall be aration commission. The same procedure applies to the question of postponing the payment of installments beyord certain dates. In other words the nuge indemnity which has been so much criticized is not yet a fixed sum. The commission, moreover, has a wide latitude in making its rulings. It "shall give to the to be heard.'

It is not therefore so much "revision" which is necessary to prevent international financial stultification. The many subjects requiring unanimity by the commissioners makes it imperative that the United States should be speedily represented in the vastly important machinery. Is it a square deal to predicate in justice or insanity by one reparation body? Is it indeed as fair as to condemn the peace treaty for provisions which it does not contain and to ignore its plain

David Hunter Miller, legal adviser of the American peace commission, recently exposed in the New York Evening Post some of the contagious misconceptions of the financial clauses of the treaty of Versailles. His clarity of coasoning although welcome is no wise abnormally keen. Sim ilar sound conclusions can be reached by any ordinary individual who will take the trouble to examine the pact signed by Germany last June. Chronic public ignorance of the treaty is by far its worst

LANE HAS HAD ENOUGH

DUMORS that Secretary Lane was to R retire from the Department of the Interior are at last officially confirmed. His resignation is to take effect March 1.

Mr. Lane has been an efficient secrelary and has been one of the ablest advisers of the President. But it is generalunderstood that he has been out of ympathy with many things done or lefndone by the administration and that if he nation had not been at war he would have resigned a year and a half ago, just as Secretary Garrison resigned from the War Department.

Mr. Lane has patriotically remained at his post as long as it has seemed to him that any good ends could be served by preserving the solidarity of the adminstration. He is now to engage in private business where he will doubtless win the success that he deserves.

Dr. Alonze E. Taylor Must Help Themselves says that If erbert Hoover used the food upply as a club to make European nations shoulder their own responsibilities. such club, some such combination of business and philanthropy, is necessary today, while Europe is at the one time hinting at a can ellation of her indebtedness and spending large sums on naval and military equipment. And the one club available is membership and participation in the League of Nations.

Dr. Louis A. Bauer says Philadelphia paying \$50,000,000 an ounce for light. At that, the city has no grievance unless it can prove that it is being given short weight.

Point has been given to the old song, "That's the way the money goes; pop goes the weasel." Pop has gone up from five to

There has been more than one indica tion that in certain diplomatic and financial circles the push of Paish invokes a Pish

Did or did not Grandy ent Crow?

MILLIONAIRE AND MAMMOTH

Albert E. Turner Talks of a Bright Young Man-Why Major Starr Fired a Press Agent for Failing to Grasp an Idea

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

LEERT E. TURNER'S reminiscences A are always interesting and inspiring. One which he recalled tended toward a con-firmation of the adage that "What a man desireth that shall be receive."

He cited the case of a young man, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, for he is today very prominent in financial cir eles in New York, who left a country village in the Middle West ten years ago with the finite purpose of making a million in the setropolis.

His only experience had been a clerkship a country bank.

For months after reaching New York he spent his spare time gathering all the available information about the whims, hobbies, ambitious, domestic and social relations and life history of great men in the world of finance, with whom, some day, he hoped to establish a connection. One instance will

A MEMBER of a certain factor of phi-MEMBER of a certain family, kings in lanthropy, was, with his family, a consistent member of an uptown church. Without thrusting himself into undue prominence. the young man made it his business to attend service twice a week at that church. Within the space of a month or two he rented a new directly behind that occupied by the financier. Naturally, they became acquainted; but for six months the newcomer confined imself to pleasant but formal greetings each Sunday.

A few months later he made it a point to call at the office of the gentleman in ques tion to institute a casual inquiry upon a matter not connected with finance or religion. That visit broke the ice.

A year or so subsequently, for he deter mined to proceed with care and circumspec tion, after he had made progress along simlar lines with other capitalists and when he and a solid financial proposition with convincing facts and figures, he appealed to the great investor.

He was accorded a courteous hearing, his idea caught on, and out of that grew other transactions which carried the shrewd and far-visioned young western man far along toward the goal of his ambition.

Major George o. Starr, whom older newspaper and theatrical men recall, was for years the confidential representative and personal friend of P. T. Barnum.

Major Starr died since the beginning of the world war. In accordance with his desire, expressed in his will, his remains were erenated and his ashes senttered in the wake of a steamship in midoccan upon which his vife was coming to this country on business connected with his estate.

When the Barnum & Bailey corporation lecided to invade Europe, Major Starr went in advance. It was his duty to prepare the way for the great undertaking, whose initial performances were to be given in London.

A ND this is apropes of Mr. Turner's reminiscence.

There was one particular editor of a great and influential London daily newspaper who had the well-established reputation of being hypercritical of American invasions, both theatrical and commercial. All else was comparatively clear sailing; so Starr set himself, as he subsequently teld me, to win at all hazards this man's indorsement of the Barnum enterprise.

Like the shrewd young man described by Mr. Turner, Starr, on his arrival in England, gathered all the information he could concerning this gentleman. Among other things he learned that he was the author of several novels which had achieved but a moderate success.

of them, and for days assiduously devoted his attention not only to reading, but to fixing characters, incidents and passages firmly in

He called upon the journalist, only, as he ad anticipated, to receive a courteous but indifferent reception. After a while he managed to drift their

nversation to a medical subject, for he had been a practicing physician in his earlier days. This opened the way naturally for him to mention a character who wis a physinan in one of the editor's novels. With well-assumed interest he mentioned.

rith liberal disregard of the fact, having read e novel in New York. When he left the editorial rooms he car with him the unmistakable evidence

that his visit had been a success. The Bar num & Bailey enterprise had no more genous critic than the author editor. But Starr never revealed his secret until

FTER the unfortunate collapse of the A English corporation which undertook the exploitation of the big show on the Continent, Major Starr took up his residence in London. He was elected managing director of the Crystal Palace, the largest and most dignified permanent enterprise of its kind in

the world at that time. It was a national The last time I saw him was at the palace ten years ago. We were recalling old memories at luncheon, when the chief of his pub licity staff hurried in with the announcement that Mme. Tetrazzini and her husband were on the grounds and were wandering around

without a guide. Instantly the young man was sent off with an invitation and instructions to bring them to luncheon.

Starr was a princels entertainer, and one of his profuse apologies for not having been apprised sooner of her presence when the diva appeared with her husband in rather young man of nonimpressive personality). ons that his "Field Press Agent," who was harged with the care and direction of disinguished visitors, was a new man.

THE circumstance which led to the change I of press agents, as he related it to the luncheon party, was that a few days before the Zoological Garden had received a rare specimen of a dwarf elephant. loose the first night and the attendants had quite a search before they located it in a remote part of the grounds.

As a press agent's story it was properly embellished and given to the newspapers. It elaborately described the wild hunt of the attendants with torches, ropes and chains for the missing beast.

The day following its publication that par-

ticular member of the publicity staff was

Erected at various points on the extensive acres surrounding the palace were life size eproductions in plaster and stucco of prehistoric monsters, among them a mammoth. "It was ridiculous," said Major Starr the fellow had no brains. Instead of describing a night hunt for the elephant, if only be had told how at daylight they had found it huddled up close to the plaster cast of the mammoth it would have been worth while. If he had pointed out that the in-stinct of the little animal, which had survived through unknown ages of ancestry, had led it to seek the company of its prehistoric kind, it would have made a story that could have traveled around the world."

Control of the Contro

of the British Govern-

ment, Lloyd George, but

then Lloyd George might

not have been the Brit-

ish Government on the morrow if Mr. Wilson's

ambassador had not

talked to the British

up the practice when he

Italy, whispering not in the ears of Lloyd

George and Orlando, but talking in the

that the American people have now the

ernments would not object to his reserva-

Mr. Lodge was saying that the allied gov-

Mr. Wilson was implying very strongly

England settles the issue by laying,

brough Lord Grey, the facts before the

If there is virtue in truth and frankness

between, let us not say governments, but

peoples, the Lord Grey way is the way to

q q q

PHEKE is an old pun which defines an

ambassador as a "man who lies abroad

Sir William Temple, Swift's patron, are

ambassador of-distinction, tried to turn it

into a Latin epigram, but there is no one word in Latin for "lie" in both its English

senses, and he had the usual trouble of a

The forgetfulness into which this old joke

You might almost say now that an am-

has fallen shows how the character of an

bassador, at least a special amhassador, is

a man who tells the truth abroad for his

When he does so some one is sure to call

n the press and remind him that his real

THE BUGLE

function is the historic one that Sir William

Temple tried to put into a Latin epigram.

IF KNAVES beguile, by felon art.

The shifting favor of the hour;

And brazen impudence has power;

While merit waits in half-disgrace

Still undecided sways the fight

The bugle still to charge commands:

There is no truce of tongues or hands.

No quarter, while one foeman stands

George Sylvester Viereck does not an

Western farmers who remember trouble

Seventeen hundred optimists applied for

A financial League of Nations may yet

rove of Herbert Hoover as a presidential

candidate. Hoover continues to play in

they have had with the I. W. W. will be chary about backing a movement indorsed

If civic rule from right depart,

If low ambition buy his place

To mock eternal Right

with talking too much.

lquor licenses last week.

the first to arrive.

market-places to the masses.

that they would.

American people.

arrive at it.

for his sovereign.

ambassador has changed.

translator.

And Mr. Wilson kept

FROM DAY TO DAY

"IF IT JES' SUBSIDES A LITTLE-"

DRESIDENT WIL-Grey Breaks Tradition SON has his private Deserves Thanks Therefor reasons for being angry at Lord Grey. But why should the Swapped Whisper for Shout rest of us be otherwise President Gave Precedent

The British ambassa- Now the Truth Is Known dor has broken down a rather silly diplomatic Old Pun Loses Point radition that dates back to barbarous times; namely, that an ambas- | went to Europe and toured England and sador might whisper in the ear of the sov-ereign of the country to which he was ac-

than glad?

of many wars.

credited, but that he might not talk to the people of that country. Whisperine in the ears of not talking to the people has been the cause

You have the authority of Mr. Wilson 0 0 0 IT IS easy to see why the rule that an ambassador must talk only to sovereigns

came into being. In the early days, to be different nations was to be almost permanently in a state of

hostility or at least suspicion. Yet communication between nations was necessary

For this purpose the ambassador was in-It was a ticklish business, being an ambassador.

So that there should be no mistake, he went directly to the person of the sovereign of the country he had business with If he had stopped on the way to talk to ntlemen of the press, as Bernstorff did or Reading or all modern ambassadors do, some

one would have run a spear through him. The person of the sovereign was sacred. Representing one sovereign and going diectly to the presence of another sovereign. the person of the ambassador acquired a certain sacreduess. The perfume of the divine right of kings

clung to the man who got his words directly from the mouth of one king and whispered them directly into the ear of another king. And the ambassador needed in his business every bit of sucredness he could pick up by sticking pretty closely to the kings.

Moreover, this was his function; a narrowly defined and jealously guarded function.

If he did anything else, if he stopped on the street and talked to the masses or did not keep eyes front seeking always the divine resence of the sovereign, somebody would think he was doing a little spying on the

side and run him through. If he went o' nights and collogued with the pretender, with the Lodge of those daysq q q

THE last bit of the divine right of kings surviving today is the right to have the nly ear in which an ambassador may prop-

When Mr. Wilson gets angry at Lord Grey's letter he gets angry because the divine right of kings has been invaded, and this in site of all he has said about open diplomacy and about the right of the people to know all about the diplomatic relations of their government with foreign governments? But in those days you cannot run a spear

head through an ambassador who forfeits his sacredness by talking into other than the sacred ear. All you can do is to call in the gentlemen

of the press, the lord high executioners of nodern society, and tell them that you are 0 0 0

THE thing that has ruined the etiquene of I diplomacy is the thing that has destroyed so many ancient polite forms, the arrival of the people as the main factor in government.

It is all very well to whisper in the ears of sovereigns, but what all governments want to do today is to shout in the market-places n the ears of each other's pee Mr. Wilson began it when his ambassador extraordinary told the gentlemen of the Brit-

ish press that his muster was insistent upon

a unified command of the allied forces on The best Mr. Bryan can hope for is add to his list of presidential defeats. western front. To be sure, he did so with the approval

A Canadian Cure

FATHER LEGERE had a strong stubbly And piercing brown eyes into which would steal in A glint of old Adam's original sin.

His cassock was tumbled, his cellar was mussed. His black shovel beaver was spotted with dust. But his flock, not his clothes, were the good

father's trust. To heat them at tennis he panted and tore. No man pulled more stoutly, no boy shouted

On the first of July in a good tug-of-war. A ND the gain in this library not to the Grey's addressing himself not to the 'We French are viveurs, but you English can play And that's what I'm trying to teach, how You say When the body is healthy the soul cannot

'And de same wid my women, I teach them In one great big room, then each circle will

grow 'New friendship and pity and dey'll under-Dat we all are alike in de palm of God's hand. And dat He has chosen no people or land.

Dey are not the whole thing, and slowly will

PHOEBE HOFFMAN. In order to make a contractor use a snow

Of course, the rest of the country may "in wrong," in which case the President "firm" rather than "obstinate."

What Do You Know?

1. Name three victories won by Washing-

ton in the Revolutionary/War? 2. What is the population of the earth?

3. What kind of animal is a hyrax? 4. What is a palmer?

5. What is a joss? 6. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase

"non sequitur" ? . What is a suffragan bishop?

8. What Vice Presidents of the United States became Presidents? 9. Where are the Olympic games to be

held this year? 10. What was the grand total of men in the American army on November 11,

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Kurt von Lersner is the German dele-gate who refused to transmit from Paris to Berlin the list of Germans demanded by the allied governments for trial for alleged criminal offenses.

2. Helium is a transparent gas, inferred as existing in the sun's atmosphere in 1868 and first obtained in 1895. 3. The government has announced that it will sell the former German liners at

auction

to college.

4. The Obi is a great river of Siberia flowing north and east into the Gulf of Obi, an arm of the Arctic oceau. The dickering for jobs suggests that 5. John U. Walter was the architect of

Council is in some respects a board of the national Capitol. 6. Oliver Wendell Holmes said "a cauliflower is only a cabbage that has gone

Mr. Wilson cannot, at least, be charged

7. The gesture of biting one's thumb at a Bryan, however, is not suffering from

person indicates contempt with in-8. Three American generals of the Mexi-can War were Scott, Taylor and Fre-

9. Ecurte is a game of cards for two per sons. In French cearte bystanders are permitted to advise, and the

player losing leaves the table; his adviser takes his place.
Eclat' should be proncunced as though it were spelled "a-clah."