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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the ew administration to concentrate its at-The Delaware river bridge

largest ships.

Development of the rapid transit system. A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

An Art Museum.

Enlargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

CONNELLY'S SHIFT

ALL empires look alike when they begin to fall. Your autocrat, or boss, in the last days of his power, sits among importunate and hopeless followers, refusing their advice and hoping against An occasional satellite scurries for the comfort of neutral ground or the enemy lines. Muffled rumblings precede the final smash.

It isn't likely that the world will ever know half of what has been going on recently in the grand headquarters of the Vare faction.

Desertions were inevitable. John P. Connelly in his sudden shift to the Moore administration side may safely be regarded as the leader of a parade.

Connelly was a McNichol man at the beginning and a sublicutenant of Penrose. His relations with the Vares began when he went along with the Smith administration. Naturally he is one of the first to go. The rumor that others are preparing to follow him probably is true.

SCHOOLS AND THE ARMY

COULD a contest in essay writing in the public schools really help the army and those who recruit men for the service? At first glance the scheme which caused something of a flurry between the army officers and Doctor Garber appears like a waste of time for

The military service of the United States is actually a great school. It should be advertised. The navy especially provides vocational training of eral discipline. The army does almost

The Board of Education, on the other hand, has established a rule which is devised to keep the school routine from being disturbed and to protect the children from distraction. That rule might be cheerfully set aside if the recruiting service could be benefited thereby. But since the plan proposed by the army's representatives was of doubtful value. Doctor Garber seems justified in his desire to sustain an order which operates . to prevent the exploitation of the schools and the school spirit from exploitation by those who, unlike the army and the navy, have no claim to public support and aympathy.

THIS CITY'S LABOR OUTLOOK

GOSSIP and rumora inspired by the appreaching expiration of belated war contracts, notably the discussions relative to Hog Island, would indicate that idleness must somehow become general when government work is out of the way. This gossip does not appear well founded.

The announcement that six of the biggest tankers in the world will soon be under construction at Bristol was not needed to show that war contracts were and are relatively unimportant in themselves. The Delaware bridge is to be constructed. The Parkway has yet to be built up. Plans for dozens of great new buildings are already prepared and waiting only for a time when the prices of material will come a little closer to a normal level.

It is likely that the next few years will be the liveliest in our history. When settled peace is made in Europe enormous demands will be made upon the city's shops and factories. And we have still to build a good mary thousands of dwellings to catch up with the normal needs of the community.

FUTURE OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENT that Temple Uni-

a building for its uses on the square in Broad street between Berks street and Montgomery avenue reminds one of the splendid work that this institution has done with meager equipment.

A college is something more than a group of beautiful buildings; it is primarily a group of capable teachers coming into daily contact with a group of young men and women eager to learn.

The distinction of Temple University lies it the fact that it has never had a atudent who entered its classrooms merely because he thought it was "the thing" to go to college. Every Temple student has been a young man or young woman who realized the handicap of gnorance and was determined to remove it so far as possible.

Yet there is an educational value in ne architecture. A young man looking

down from the gallery into the beautiful assembly room in the Harvard Union suggested to his companion some years ago what could be absorbed by daily contact with beautiful things when he said that he was brought up in a small town and when he first entered the assembly room of the Union he looked upon it with awe. The wide fireplaces at the ends were different from anything that he had ever seen and the carved oak pancling of the walls opened his eyes to a new world of beauty. "As long as I live," said he, "I shall never forget the impression the room made on me.'

It is not likely that Temple University, with the limited sums at its command, can erect vast monumental buildings, but if it recognizes the value of beauty and gets as much of it as is possible in its new plant it will provide for its students something which they can get so easily in no other way.

TIME TO EMPOWER COUNCIL TO CONTROL EXPENDITURES

Legislative Interference With Local Expenditures in County Offices Is Intolerable

EXPENDITURE of money by public officers in Philadelphia should be under the direct control of the taxing and appropriating power of the city.

The so-called county officers are in many respects a law unto themselves. And where they do not exercise their own discretion they have been in the habit of going over the heads of the city authorities and securing laws in Harrisburg creating new positions and fixing

The Council has no discretion in the premises. It must appropriate the money to pay these salaries.

Fortunately, however, the Council has a little control over expenditures of the county officers. There are some subordinate positions which it has created and which it can abolish. And it can decide how much it will appropriate beyond the amount which is called for by the laws passed in Harrisburg establishing certain positions and fixing the pay for the incumbents.

The little power which the Council has over the money required to support the county departments is now likely to be exercised in order that money may be found to pay the imperative expenses of the city departments.

The last administration, it is now charged, pared the city appropriations to the bone and set aside generous amounts for the use of the county offices which remained in the control of the leaders who were dominant under Mayor Smith. It was anticipated that Vare followers would be dismissed by Mayor Moore. Preparation was made in advance to take care of them in the departments that were still controlled by the defeated leaders. Large numbers of men dismissed from city departments and from the sheriff's office have been appointed to jobs in the offices of the recorder of deeds, the receiver of taxes and the county commissioners, regardless of the needs of the city departments.

Mayor Moore and his associates are doing the right thing in examining into the payroll of these offices in order to discover how it can be reduced so that funds may be found to maintain the city departments and to give to the policemen and the firemen the pay to which they are entitled.

That the pay should be increased is adthe most thorough sort as well as genution in the Council increasing the wage of the policemen to \$5 a day. The resolution should be passed, and Hall and those who work with him should be told that the only way to get the money needed is to transfer from the appropriations for the Vare-controlled county offices such sums as will meet the increased appropriations required by the Department of Public Safety. cannot object without convicting themselves of four-flushing in urging better pay for the police and firemen.

Council has power to transfer the money from the appropriations for county departments whenever it sees fit.

While the Mayor and his assistants are working out the details of this plan it is expected that they will also begin to make plans to ask the Legislature next winter to repeal all laws fixing the salaries of subordinates in the county offices and to place the absolute control of the financial affairs of the county in the hands of Council.

To perfect the complete union between the county government and the city government a constitutional amendment will be necessary. Such an amendment applying to counties-containing a city the first class could easily be drafted, and if it were supported by the administration here it is morally certain that it would receive approval in Harrisburg.

But without waiting for a constitutional amendment the Legislature can do considerable to remove current abuses. Besides repealing the salary laws it can put the appointment of subordinates in the county offices under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission and remove them from purely political control, so far as that can be done by the application of the rule that no appointment shall be made save from an eligible list prepared after an examination to test the fitness of the candidates.

These changes are favored by every one save a few professional politicians. All that it needs to bring them about is the concerted action of those who are persuaded that the present conditions have been allowed to continue too long.

PEARY'S JOB AND OURS

THE word of the scientists must be I taken concerning the benefits of the discovery of the North Pole. Mr. Dooley conjectured that "little Flora and Fauna" playing about up there might lend a fillip of interest to the bald white pate of this earth. But Robert E. Peary made no such concessions to fancy. It was Cook of the lively imagination who volunteered the tale of the Arctic island conveniently capping the world. As is so often the fate of romance, this specimen thereof was punctured after a dramatic inquiry which securely established Peary's right of discovery.

The pole, a mere point in the ultimate

northern ocean, fixed by trigonometry and the invaluable sextant, speedily ceased to be a topic of popular concern. Admiral Peary himself entered upon an earned retirement. Until his death yesterday his claims upon our attention were infrequent. His courage and endurance were established facts. So, from the public standpoint, was the sterility of his persistent and successful quest.

The satisfaction of the savants and the aids which pole-finding, north and south, have contributed to the study of terrestrial phenomena and in particular of mysterious magnetics, are said to have made the labors of Peary, eight times undertaken, eminently worth while.

In any event, Peary and Amundsen ended the age which Prince Henry the navigator may be said to have begunthe modern era of the revelation of the elements of geography. Uncharted regions remain, but their frontiers are shrinking and the lure of grappling with the unknowable in its larger material aspects has departed. The shape of the earth, the configuration of its continents does not trouble us deeply now. It is man's justification for himself, his societies and his governments which stirs and saffles us today.

Robert E. Peary's self-appointed task was arduous. He finished the job admirably, convincingly. The globe spinning on to new discoveries in a new era, the color of which cannot be definitely forecast, must almost envy, while it lauds, the American admiral. He solved a riddle some six or eight thousand years oldno mean accomplishment on the eve of the age of doubt.

BIG NEWS VIA SOUTH AMERICA

SPITZBERGEN has not yet spilled any of the Fiume secrets. That is probably because Spitzbergen is not populated in winter.

However, Buenos Aires obliges. The City of Good Airs, capital of a republic which played no part in the war save as a scene for the ravings of Count Luxburg, knows what Mr. Wilson said to Messrs. Lloyd George, Millerand and Nitti, and what they answered back. Buenos Aires, moreover, speaks right out in meeting. Two of its hustling dailies, La Nacion and La Prensa, discuss the situation with keen sympathy for some millions of Italian Argentinos who long for the blue Adriatic from the low banks of the swarthy Plata.

Perhaps these journals have been flattering their readers with tales of European defiance. Perhaps the truth has leaked into the Southern Hemisphere. Whether false or correct, these revelations from Paris via the pampas mock the monstrous and high-handed secret diplomacy of the supreme council.

It is said that Mr. Wilson would like to be candid in public. Once again he is reported to be pinning his faith upon the people. Evidence of this will be convincing when he reveals his program.

Suppose a crisis does follow? Could it be more serious than one in which brahmins of the chancelleries parcel out the spoils of victory while the world public is at loss for a single fact on which to base a single judgment? Excepting, of course, Buenos Aires. There is ample food for free discussion in distant Latin America.

THE FAITH OF THE NEUTRALS

THE kingdom of the Netherlands evidently scouts the idea that the covenant of the League of Nations is inelastic or that small nations will be merely helpless pawns in the grip of imperialistic combines. This attitude of optimism is reflected in a practical and perfectly legitimate manner by the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament, which has approved the entry of the nation into the international society.

Accompanying this sanction, which virtually renders certain the concurrence of the upper house, is an appeal for decreased armaments, the speedy erection of a permanent high court of justice and the prompt admission of all civilized nations into the league. The pact is not amended. Holland has simply and frankly outlined the role which she intends to play. She does not threaten. She hopes. She appears to have faith.

Faith is the prime need of a good many governments just now. Rightly directed, it will be far more profitable than challenges that are sure to inspire counter-thrusts. The heirs of the Dutch republic are setting an interesting example of sanity and constructive clear thinking.

It is to be noted also that Switzerland no longer makes her espousal of the league principles contingent upon the entrance of the United States. League sentiment is stirring in Denmark. Unquestionably the neutrals can do much to restore confidence in the peace plan. The sponer they are regularly enrolled the sooner will criticism of the league as a hypocritical alliance masked in amiable phrases be invalidated.

Mrs. Carrie Chanman The Eternal Enigma Catt, telling the world that she wouldn't accent a seat in the United States Senate as a gift, may ease the mind of Scnator Wadsworth, of New York, who actually might lose to a suffrage candidate. Here again we are confronted by the awful mystery of the feminine mind. What can you say to one who wouldn't have as a gift something that men have given vast fortunes to acquire?

Asle W. Gronna, who voted against fighting Pugnacity and Germany and also Precedent against the selective ervice act, asserts that recent attacks on his war record have been inspired by Herbert Hoover. Evidently the senator from North Dakota is a devout subscriber to the old legal principle, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel."

The world is waiting Everybody Is Helping to learn whether its hopes of lasting peace are being buried in London, in Paris, at Rome or in the United States Senate.

"The President's note," says a head-line, "ends the argument about the Adriatic." But what does it begin?

Mr. Lansing is going to Florida for a vaca-Consolation God hiess you!" from Mr. Bryan even if he didn't get one from the President.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY

Centenary of Free Institution That . Has Been an Inspiration and a Help to Thousands

ON FEBRUARY 24, 1920, the Apprentices' Library will celebrate its one hundredth birthday. Some years ago the Legislature repealed the law under which the apprentice system had flourished in Pennsylvania for at least three generations, but this ancient and honorable institution has continued to serve the needs of the pub-lic, and especially the needs of the boys and girls, with unabated vigor.

TN 1820 "free" libraries, in the latter-day sense of that term, were unknown, and places where books could be obtained by poor boys were very few and very limited in re-sources. Yet among the many thousands of apprentices in Philadelphia, boys who were "bound out" by indenture to learn the trade of their master, there were a considerable number who wanted to spend their space hours in reading, but whose masters, as a rule, had no books that appealed to

It was largely among practical-minded members of the Society of Friends that this want was recognized, and the belief beld that if the lads could be put in the way of obtaining good books it would greatly lessen the mischief into which many apprentices fell when they were idle or had leave of absence on the city streets. Therefore, in the winter of 1820, a movement to accomplish this end was started by Thomas Kim-ber. Daniel B. Smith and Samuel K. Shober. They gained the assistance of a number of influential citizens, prominent among whom was Horace Binney, and the result was the formation of the "Appren-tices' Library Co. of Philadelphia."

THIS new institution would, in the words of the founders. "promote orderly and cirtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill of our mechanics and manufacturers, increase the benefits of the system of general education which is now adopted, and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community."

Among the founders, a beadroll of pub-

lic-spirited Philadelphians of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, many of them represented by descendants in the city to-day, were Roberts Vaux, Philip Garrett, Clement C. Biddle, James Cresson, Thomas H. Leaming, Benjamin H. Yarnall, Samuel B. Morris Robert M. Lewis, Henry Troth. Jacob Gratz, William Price, Samuel Sellers, William S. Warder, Samuel Canby, Merritt Canby, Richard C. Wood, Richard Oakford, Anthony Finley, Benjamin Tucker, Frederick V. Krug, Philip F. Mayer and Lloyd Mifflin.

THE library was first opened at what was then 100 Chestnut street. There were about 1500 volumes, and these were given out to apprentices on Saturday afternoons. Soon afterward a room in Carpenters' Hall was taken by the library, and there it stayed for seven years. In 1828 it was moved to the north side of Ludlow street, known at that time as Carpenter street.

The Franklin Institute had been opened

shortly before on Seventh street, and most of the citizens who were interested in the Apprentices' Library were members of the institute. Later the books were moved to a building at Seventh street and Sugar alley (afterward Filbert street) which had housed the United States Mint for nearly forty years. At this time and for some time to come the Apprentices' was the only strictly free library of a general character in the city. For its first twenty years its books were only given to boys and young men, but in 1841 girls were admitted to its

T THAT time the members of the Free A or Fighting Quakers abandoned their services in the old meeting-house at Fifth and Arch streets. The managers of the library obtained the right to occupy the upper floor at a nominal rent, and there, for more than half a century, apprentices went for their books. Presently the entire property was devoted to their use.

growth of t In time the and Arch no longer a desirable center for library purposes, and the Apprentices loved to the Unitarian Church building, at Broad and Brandywine streets, in 1897. This was what Joel Cook called the focal point of an "educational region," the Central High School and other public schools, the Spring Garden Institute, and the great ndustrial plants of the neighborhood iding a host of potential students, eager o read good books.

The library, now free to all, still draws the larger number of its beneficiaries from the ambitious youth of the city.

TN ITS hundred years, or since the day when Horace Binney ceased to be its official head, the Apprentices' has had eight presidents: John Sergeant, Henry Troth, Townsend Sharpless, James J. Barclay, Joseph H. Collins, Charles Roberts, Joseph R. Rhoads, and now William M. Contes. Considerably more than one hundred thousand appreptices and those who have taken their place in the life of the city have been enrolled on the library's register and more than half a million readers have shared its

A modest but very substantial agent in the work of diffusing knowledge and the desire for knowledge, the Apprentices' Library has, in its hundred years of service, worthily carried out the desire of its founders to "advance the prosperity and happiness of the community. "Mr. and Mrs. Ruffles" are said to have

returned \$12,000 worth of jewels stolen from Ventnor family after they learned there were finger prints in the possession of the police. They will probably handle their next case with gloves. The local woman who risked her life to save her aged mother from a burning simply gave another example of the everyday beroism

which is so common as to be commonplace

but not so commonplace as not to awaken

admiration. The police say that a diamond experi declared he wouldn't give a dollar apiece for samples of the stones stolen by auto thieves in a downtown store yesterday. Perhaps what the expert examined was the plateglass the bandits broke.

Senator Martin says he doesn't know whether or not he'll call on Mayor Moore. ecause he doesn't know whether or not the Mayor wishes to see him. As a feeler, this isn't half bad. February 29 would be an excellent day

on which to pass the treaty. The senatorial hitter-enders would then be spared the pair of annual celebrations. Doctor Cook's obituary notices preceded

The Mayor's view of the bridge and tunnel proposition is that there is glory enough

If motorists continue their campaign for good roads it will go far to solve freight transportation problems.

Perhaps Maryland would be willing to compromise on 2.75 suffrage.

HE STARTED THE BALL

FROM DAY TO DAY

G.O.P

WHILE the United King Idea the Conqueror
States makes its
reservations to the Distrust Deposed Him
League of Nations.
Europe, influenced by the example, makes its Why England Saved Turkey deserted to Germany, reservations too.

reservations too. While America chips Keeper at India's Gate away the material props of the league, Europe Where Wilson Was Right

chips away its moral props. While America declines to commit itself to the use of force in support of the league, Europe declines to trust too much to a league that does not rest upon sufficient

A-ROLLIN'-

While America shrinks from the league as too much of an alliance, Europe makes a few alliances on the side in order to fall back on one in case of need. Neither side trusts the reorganization of the world that a few months ago would make

t safe for democracy. And the author of the reorganization sits in the White House in such a frame of mind that the official apologist is forced to write that he always had a bad temper, only the strain of recent years has weakened his con-

qqq

TT IS the final act of the great tragedy. When the history of men's beliefs or illusions comes to be written, more than one chapter will be devoted to the great moral mpire of Woodrow Wilson. Out of the war came the strangest phenomenon in history, not a dream of conquer-

ing the world by force and holding it in subjection to force, such as Napoleon had, and such as Alexander had, but a dream of conquering the world by an idea and holding it n subjection to an idea. And this idea possessed men's hearts as no religion ever possessed men's hearts. The Christian religion took centuries to

spread over its part of the earth. The moral empire rose in a year, subduing the minds of men over a larger section of the earth than has ever yielded to Christianity. The chief priests gathered at Paris.

Men saw that they were merely human. And worse, they themselves saw they were merely human. They saw too that the world was merely

human. Doubt was written into their covenant. The moral empire lacked substance. To have something they could feel and

sort on the side. The vision passed. The great tragedy happened, the strangest story of the rise and fall of a faith in the whole history of mankind.

ouch and count on they wanted a little

material empire of the good old Napoleonic

q q q TO MAKE the world safe for democracy, I Turkey is to be preserved in Europe, in

Constantinople, with subjects in Asia, perhaps-Lord Robert Cecil thinks so at leastperhaps in Armenia. Turkey has occupied a strategic spot on the map, the point that controls the road to the

And the world has never been able to agree ipon any one else as the holder of that spot.

Internationally the Turk is harmless. He is so evil that one cannot conceive of

im as anywhere except "East of Suez." He cannot be suspected of designing Either a person so virtuous as to be above

suspicion, or a person so vicious as to be impotent, must hold Constantinople. We having refused, it is apparently going o be the Turk. He may have an unpleasant habit of mur-

those of Admiral Peary by nearly eleven lering a good many of his subjects. But one has to pay a price for the peace of the world and the Turk is the peace of the England saved Turkey once to keep Rus-

da from entering Constantinople. Russia, in the old Byzantine capital, would have been an enemy bolding the gateway to Turkey was a friend holding the gateway to India, a disreputable friend, it is true, but one whose bad character was a positive qualification for the post.

g g g

The Turk, like so many other evil forces

in the world, knows how to make himself

When England once saved him from Rus-

Now when she is about to keep him in

In payment for his life the Turk will

apparently use his influence throughout the

whole Moslem world, of which he is the reli-

gious head, to keep the Moslems content

And Britain probably feels that in any

event she has the Turk's life in pawn, there

being now no rival to whom the Turk may

g g g

MR. WILSON was right. It was either to be the United States in Europe or the

Turk-the United States in Europe or the

old-fashioned hostile combinations there; the

United States in Europe or the Turk chang-

ing sides, upsetting the balance, and then

the necessity of fighting it out all over again,

The mistake was that he called an Anglo-

American-French combination, not so strong

a combination that not even civilization's

trusted bandit could not redress the scales by

shifting sides, but the millennium. The mil-

lennium raised too great hopes, and when

q q q

francs a year; fortunately Swiss francs, for

they are worth something. But \$400 a year

is a small income for an ex-kaiser. Austria,

like Turkey, was maintained because she was

useful. Turkey was civilization's set bandit.

Vienna was a Paris east of Berlin.

Austria was a bit of civilization itself,

Even up to almost the last Austria suc-

ceded in making the West think she was

The United States would not declare war

Karl had friends in Paris and Washington

It seemed a sure thing, and unlike other

The result is that France clings to the

touch of civilization east of the darkest night

of Vienna, that Paris cast of Paris, and would

keep it distinct and uncontaminated even at

the cost of starving it to death. And Karl

political platforms of 1924 will be calling

for "the prompt ratification of the treaty."

There is, of course, a possibility that the

suffers the fate of his country on a \$400 ;

prudent sovereigns, he failed to send his money out of his empire and invest it in some

they fell, even the whole thing fell.

lying east of barbarism.

indispensable to her.

as well as Berlin.

year income.

good, safe neutral country.

on her.

desert as he once did to Germany.

CTILL once more he is to be trusted.

indispensable or seem indispensable

sia it was to make India safe.

Europe it is to make her whol

under British rule.

TROUBLED

WATERS

THE WEEK'S LEFT-OVERS

This disreputable friend You used your smile to torch your way, Your eye burned clear its path; for Germany to the East There were no signs of wrath. and made the great war

You prowled so quiet on tip-toe, It really seemed you danced; When, strange to say, armed with his bow. Cupid this way had chanced.

And with his aid, and with a kiss. You blinded me entire,

But you were caught, happy And sentenced, dear, for life,

To be to me eternally My dear, sweet, loving wife, JOSEPH CARLTON PODOLYN.

1. Name three revolutions in which the Marquis de Lafayette played a prominent role?

in America at that time? 3. Who said "Prejudice is the child of

the word scenario? 5. When were the national colors adopted

by Congress? 6. What is the nickname for the St. Louis

7. How did foolscap get its name? S. What are yams?

EMPEROR KARL of Austria is living in Switzerland on an income of 1900 Swiss Idiot''?

10. Of what state is Montpelier the capital?

1. Star chamber methods are tyrannical, arbitrary. The star chamber court was one of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which could proceed on mere ramer and apply torture. It existed in Westminster, London, and was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641. The name is from the ceiling of the room in which it met, which was decorated with gilt stars.

2. Marco Bozzaris was a noted Greek patriot distinguished for his services in the war which liberated his native land from Turkish rule. He was killed in the battle of Carpenis in 1823. 3. Illinois has the most railway mileage of

any state in the Union except Teras. At the time of his election as President, Benjamin Harrison was a citizen of

A Kentucky cardinal has been seen in Audubon, N. J. We may, therefore, begin to look for a robin in Independence Square Gestures in diplomacy forever remind us

that most of the things that cause us worry

Six big tank ships are to be built on the upper Delaware, but the fact gives no joy

Among the signs of the coming spring the bock-beer goat will not be numbered.

Baundary lines embarrassingly retain their old habit of turning into battle lines,

YOU THIEF

THE OLD MAN OF

THE SEA -SON

CONTINUES TO

HANG ON.

You entered my heart's domicile One lovely summer night; You broke each lock in easy style; Naught could resist your might.

To get your wants seemed but child's play,

And in your bag you packed my blus. My love and all desire.

What Do You Know?

2 On what day was George Washington born according to the calendar in use

ignorance"? 4. What is the correct pronunciation of

baseball club in the National League?

9. What celebrated eighteenth century author was called "The Inspired

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

5. The Golden Bull was issued by Andrew II of Hungary, in 1222. It contained guarantees of popular liberties, per-vaded more by the modern than the medieval spirit. The edict has been regarded as a sort of Magna Charts

of Hungary. The fastest day's run ever made by an Atlantic liner was 676 knots. This record was made by the Mauretania is

7. The zebra is authoritatively defined as an African equine mammal, striped black or blackish on a white or buffy

8. The University of Peru in Lima is the oldest on the American continent. A weiverine is an American carnivorous

mammal, allied to the glutton. It is also called carcajou and skunk-bear.

A pentagon is a five-sided plane rectilineal figure.