Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, Passroser barles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. tin, Secretory and Treasurer; Philip S. Collina, B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors.

EDITORIAL HOARD:

SJOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published dutie at Pustic tusors Building, independence Square, Philadelphia

ATLASTIC CITY Press Liston Building
ATLASTIC CHICAGO 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BURGAU.
N. E. Cor. Ponnsylvania Aye. and 14th St.

By the carrier.
By the little of Childelphin, is the United States to the United States, the united States to the

month.

Norther-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new indices. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Member of the Associated Press

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patches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 25, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things or which the sentile street the

The Deleur The Delaware over bridge A drydock hig enough to a co-comme the brigest ships, Development of the copid transit system. A convention half A building for the Free L brary. An Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

UP TO THE RAILROADS

S. DAVIS WARFIELD, assuming that the President will sign the railroad bill, has delivered himself of some pertinent remarks on the situation.

He says that the railreads now have an opportunity to prove that they can serve the country as privately owned enterprises. Congress has done all that it can. Now the railroads must do their part and give evidence that they will co-operate with one another and with the Interstate Commerce Commission to the successful accomplishment of public service.

In brief, he says that it is now up to the railroads. As their managers have indorsed the bill they are morally bound to do their utmost to make it work.

If they do not make good now there likely to be a demand for a resumption of government control, even though the kind of control has not been atisfactory.

THE NORTH PENN PROMISE

COLONEL PUSEY'S statement shot within two months the depositors in the defunct North Penn Bank will get 25 per cent of their money is the first delinite promise that they have received. The hope of more in the future is had

as a hope, and not as a promise.

The depositor will be gratified to learn that they are to get concething. The long way in the future. Many of them had ceased to expect anythin the winding up of the affairs of the bank has been proceeding with great deliberation, as though the denositors were rich that they could get along without their savings indefinitely.

Nothing could be done by the men in charge of the winding up of the bank which would increase the confidence of its creditors in their efficiency so much as an early payment of part of the sum due to each depositor.

THE BRIDGE IS WORTH IT

THE \$10,000,000 which, it is estimated. will be Philadelphia's share in the cost of the Delaware bridge is an expenditure which none but chronic pull-backs will begrudge. The arguments for the span are now as obvious as they are unanswerable. The matter has resolved itself into a question of the most expeditious way. of furthering the project, of executing t on a splendin scale and with that same economy which strikes the happy had ance between niggardliness and wastage, Whatever the legitimate charges on the city will be, Philadelphia will be proud to meet them.

Mayor Moore, however, brings up a point which aught to be definitely so tled at the outset. If he extraction that there is no legal authority in the fall forcing the state to continue the union taking is correct. then such deficiency should be explicitly repaired.

This really monumental enterprise, involving it is said a total outlay of \$40. 000,000, demand, the a most en-operation by all the official benchmaries, the states of Pennsylvania and New Jesser and the cities of Camden and Philadelphia. Happily there is little reason to fear an serious sharking. Under vigorous, intelligent direction and a genuine amalgamation of interest, the budge should be completed in five or six years. Though the job is a great one, in the worae- of extraordinary engineering progress it is easily reducable to practical terms and

WHY THE DEMOCRATS WEAKEN

TNDICATIONS that the movement among the Senate Democraty for a party caucus is directed toward consideration of a practical compromise on the treaty is a cheering index of an appreciation of realities. The nation las had more than its fill of treaty argument. Further discu-sion in Congress is extremely unlikely to alter in any way the present complexion of public sentiment, which is now crystallized into a demand for ratification with reasonable reservations.

The Democrats are thus placed in a position where surrender would be their hest political card. Any party which, deservedly or not, appears to be saddled with the responsibility of taking the pact before the country as a presidential campaign issue will be embarrassed in proving its sincere championship of peace. Despite disclaimers, neither Mr. Hitchcock nor Mr. Lodge can be imagined as

the blame for any such folly.

When the treaty is put through practical polities will be taking a hand. Even if idealism would seem a preferable agency, it has to be confessed that it is realistic exigency which in the end spurs legislative action. The process is common in this republic, which thrives under the good fortune that the results attained are often superior to the motives.

IS GOVERNMENT BY LOBBIES SUPREME IN THIS COUNTRY?

Senator Thomas, Senator Myers and the Unseen Powers That Aim to Rule Over Congress

IT Is an almost invariable habit of statesmen to put their confessions in print and shrewdly die before they can be read. So it may be assumed that convulsions of an altogether unusual sort must be going on in the souls of Senator Thomas and Senator Myers, who, in the full glow of health, have just been telling the world of the force I surrender of Congress to agents of invisible government.

A flery indictment of the Washington tobbies copped out of Mr. Thomas unexpectedly, like a shout of intolerable pain,

"We, your servants," said he to some banqueters in New York, "are threatened, persunded, enjoled and warned of the fate. political and otherwise, that awaits us if we dare to exercise our own judgment independently. You cannot imagine the mental anguish of a man who wishes to be re-cliented. A deay horse in the informal regions has a happy time securated the some number socreputs. We have excounted inhor and agricultural societies from the operation of the anti-trust laws and we cannot appropriate a dollar unless they nequiesce.

"Mr. Gompers," said Mr. Myers in the Senate, "is more powerful than the President of the United States. Mr. Wilson can only veto bills. Mr. Gompers can keep Congress from passing them."

Mr. Gempers couldn't stop the Cummins-Esch railway bill in Congress. Matters may not be quite as bad as Mr. Myers believes. But the fact remains that highly organized class interest in Washington makes clear thinking and impartial action in Congress more diffialt than it ever was at any other time

Still it is not easy to weep for the honorable members. It is not too much to suppose that many a man, forced, as Senator Thomas seems to have been to choose between his job and the betrayal of a great trust and an utter abandonment of his own intellectual integrity. would not surrender and appeal for publie sympathy. He might look his oppressors flatly in the eye, tell them to go to thunder and walk out jobless, but with the knowledge that he had done himself and the country a great service.

Mere complaint is never inspiring. There are no bugles blown or monuments rected to the worm that turns at the hast ditch. The worm, in its last attitude, may be a symbol of cosmic law. But it is still a worm.

Senator Thomas spoke simple truth. For that the country owes him respect | from a rigid currency system which out, but Colonel Puscy mevel; state it and attention. We are, indeed, drifting toward a state of government by lobbies. The statute books alone are evidence of

The farmer lobby and the labor lobby even though the date of payment is a have become the most powerful agencies of super-government in the United They have enatched the laurel from the brows of the trusts.

Big business, even in its maddest days-and it had some pretty mad and reckless days-never sat in the Senate galleries to hold a stop-watch on unfriendly members and write their political death warrants in public. The rail unions did that during the debate on the Adamson law.

Big business never advertised its intention to annihilate any congressman who didn't go along meckly under the whips of its agents. The farmers' lobby uses that method with cheerful nonchalance. A multitude of ruthless and powerful

obbies have come perilously close to a seizure of the government. They recognize Congress, to be sure. But they accept it only as a cutting edge for their own purposes. And in fairness to Senator Thomas

and the others it is necessary to remember that ours is supposed to be a representative government of representative men. It would be otherwise if the House and the Senate were made up of supermen with none of the fears and inhibitions and concerns common to the rank

If Attorney General Palmer were les eager for the exclusive applause of the top gallecies he might keep his raiding equads intact and busy and find plenty of work for them without leaving the national capital. He could turn his strong arms loose in the plush and mahogany *anctuaries of the rival unofficial governments that exist solely for the purpose of establishing themselves above the government which the people of the United States elect for themselves. For has been a long time since any conpreuous looby was content to present its claims in the manner provided by the constitutional right of petition. There ere lubbles that make no corret of their am, to control Congress body and soul by all means ranging from simple threats o un arnished blackmail. And some of them operate in the interest of causes apposed to be highly moral.

We are accustomed to boast in the United States of our organizing ability. Before we are much older we may have to wonder whether, after all, we are not a bit too highly organized.

Scientific efficiency in organization has ant various groups together, isolated them and fostered a hardening class con--clousness which finds direct expression in the conditions which Mr. Thomas described.

Legislative representation at Washington has become a matter of luxurious official suites, of captains and generals directing small armies of runners and spics, of secret service and formality suggestive of that which prevailed at German great headquarters.

A senator or congressman can turn in the middle of any important debate and look at the galleries and see the men who are ready to dust off the political electric chair for him or send out a call for the juggernaut of a huge class vote. If they i cartoonists to further efforts.

deriving much pleasure in shouldering waver and change their minds they may not always be blamed. Only the people can help them-the people who look on from afar and hear only vaguely of lobbies and have only a deficient notion of what is going on.

And yet the big lobbies, with all their tremendous show of strength and ruth-lessness, rely chiefly on a Chinese method of warfare, which is one of flourishes and noise. Any man who starts a systematic and determined war upon them may lose his office. But another office and a greater one will surely go seeking

To crush any big lobby you have only to drag it out into the light of day. . The vast majority of the people, who are organized only as citizens of the United States and who go along in the assumption that their offairs are safe in the hands of the congressmen they electthe only union leaders they know-have only to be informed fully of the present general tendencies in Washington. They would quickly put up the shutters on some of the most luxurious and elaborate. suites in the office buildings at the capi-

The lobbies cannot survive for a day after their dangerous inner machinery is once exposed fully to public scrutiny. Any map at present in Congress might well begin an upward career of immeasurable usefulness by beckoning the whole array of invisible governmental officers out into the arena for a final showdown.

The Senate was established by the constitution to represent the rights and privileges of the states. The House is of and for the people. Membership in these two legislative branches presupposes a knowledge of the life and needs of all communities in this country.

The right of formal petition is granted n order that no interest or class, no matter how remote or obscure, may be neglected. Such is our theory of government. The very existence of vast and belligerent lobbies in Washington shows how appallingly that principle has been perverted and how generally we have come to accept unwritten laws in the conduct of national affairs.

HIGH PRICES AND SAVINGS

A REASON for high prices to which little attention has been given is suggested in the sixth annual report of the Federal Reserve Board just submitted to

It is that the people who bought Liberty Bonds have not yet been able to pay for them out of their savings and that the loans made by the banks to the purchasers have expanded credit. There can be no material contraction of credit until the bonds have been paid for out of the savings of the people.

The report deals with more topics than the inability of the country to digest the war leans. But aside from the purely routine matters this and related subjects receive most attention.

We are reminded that the Federal Reserve system has stood one-half of the test of its ability to do that for which it was created. The country had suffered could not expand and contract in response to the needs of trade. The new system was intended to provide for an elastic currency system-that is, one that would contract as well as expand.

Under the pressure of war demands the system has been able to expand and provide currency to meet the needs of the country. Incidentally, the needs of business were further served by an expansion of credit. The expansion of currency and of credit is really at the bottom of high prices.

Now it is to be discovered whether deflation of currency and credit can be brought about under the new system without disaster. The report warns against an attempt at rapid or drastic deflation, as it would produce a needless unsettlement of mind and produce an unfortunate effect upon productive industry. So long as the war bonds are held by the banks as security for loans made to those not yet able to pay for them out of their savings there can be no radical calling in of such loans. The processes of deflation will go along with the speeding up of the processes of production, with the orderly distribution of goods, with the avoidance of wasteful consumption and with the increased accumulation of sav-

It is evident from the report that the members of the Federal Reserve Board are convinced that as production and savings are increased there can be brought about a contraction both in redit and in currency which in time will put an end to the war inflation that has been reflected in high prices. If events prove that their opinion is well founded. then the Federal Reserve gistem will have given to us the elastic currency for which we have been hoping.

Hog Island is turning What Is It? out transports for the government and the government is making more or less misureessful efforts to get rid of thirty German liners that later proved their worth as transports. Perhaps there is a good reason for

Maryland is urging States and Conditions West Virginia to reject suffrage. The inerchange on the nineteenth amendment is not nearly so significant as that of the Carolinus touching on a condition antecedent to

Three million dollars Doesn't It Beat-? for street improvements. This is a shole lot better than good intentions The prosecution in the Berg loll case is

even 2.75 per cent insanc. With ever-increasing price of gaswhere of autos will have to have money to

gracao for the kalser -- Newspaper Too soft a drink. Try wood alcohol-

The consensus of opinion seems to be that Iron county was not properly tem

Toot toot: Railroad Bill special. though Congress: Next station March 1. Juscob Pennell is simply exciting the

CORTELYOU AS AUTHOR

Director of Public Safety Wrote Story for President-Thriller in Which

He Had Been Hero

T SEEMS like a far cry from James T. Cortelyon, director of public safety in the cabinet of Mayor Moore, to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and yet it was not many years ago that Cortelyou was the means of furnishing entertainment to the head of the nation. It came about in the most natural way in the world. Cortelyou was the main figure in a dime novel thriller from real life, and, for the time being, he played the role of Sherlock Holmes for the President. It happened when he was postal inspector for the government, and being that rare person-a de tective with brains and a sense of humorhe was able to carry the thing to a success ful conclusion.

NOW, as most Americans know. President Wilson is a detective fau. He obtains relaxation by reading glorified dime novels. In this he follows the example of William F. Gladstone, the most serious-minded statesman who ever undertook to guide the destinies of the British empire. Also be resembles the late Senator Hoar, who fraukly admitted that when he wanted a rest from the cares of state he always indulged in an orgy of dime novel rending. In some way it became known that Cortelyou had an important case on hand. The word was passed along the line that the President wanted to read reports of that kind and when the inspector sat down to make his report of the adventure he realized that he was writing a story for the Presient of the United States

The report received the O. K. of his immediate superior and went from one hand to another until it reneled the White House It is not permissible to any what bappened after that, but it may be stated unreservedly that James T. Cortelson as an author was pronounced by the highest authority a success. His production does not rank with the best selfers in circulation, but it had the most exclusive group of readers in the United States.

THUS Director Cortelyon, like his distin-I guished brother, George B. Cortelyou. was brought to the attention of the President by the merest accident. It may be recalled by some of these who keep in touch with the little political incidents that occur behind the scenes that there was a day when President Cleveland was in immediate need of a first-class stenographer. His own shorthand man was ill and there was no one else at hand. One of the departments was appealed to-if recollection is not wrong it was the postoffice department. Cortelyou was sent to the President and he performed the work with neatness and satisfaction. A few days later the President again needed a stenographer.

"And by the way. Dickinson." he said. "I wish you would send me that young man Cortelyon. He knows his business and he suits me down to the ground."

The sequel to this incident is very well known. Presently Mr. Cleveland wanted a confidential stenographer and Cortelyou was given the place. Later he was associated with Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and served as a member of the cabinet under two Presidents. Today be is the head of a big business corporation in New York. All of which goes to prove that the man who is ready to grasp his opportunities is bound to rise in the world.

 $B^{\rm UT}$ this has nothing to do with the story written by Director Cortelyou. It might have been called "Dead Boys Tell No. Tales," but under any title it would grip the imagination, and when it was solved Cortelyou felt that it was worth more than the usual dry as-dust reports.

It all concerned a little boy-Warren McCarrick-who disappeared from his home in the southern part of Philadelphia. threatened to become as famous as the Charlie Ross case. Perhaps the reader will recall the case. In any event it is necessary to recall the fact that the father of boy received a letter in which he was told if he would pay \$7500 the child would be returned. The letter added, significantly, that if the money was not forthcoming the distracted parents would receive only the clothing of their loved one and a lock of his bair. The letter was turned over to the superintendent of police and he in turn laid it before James T. Cortelyou, then the chief postal inspector for the disriet of Philadelphia.

The letter was postmerked Pittsburgh and that naturally removed the investigation to that city. It was found that several other blackmailing letters had been sent to other persons in the same handwriting. One to the Western Union Telegraph threatened to destroy the wire- and poles of the conern if \$1000 was not forthcoming at once. Inspectors Craig and Holby were given the task of following up each of the letters.

N THE meanting the body of poor little Warren McCarrick was found floating in the Delaware river. It was pretty well proved that his death was due to an accident, and that the threats had come from some unscrupulous person who had read of his disappearance and wanted to extort noney from the francial parents. That only thickened the plot

the rector of a council in Pittsburgh had received a threatening letter and that it was in the same type as the others. They started a Shericci, Holmes trick. They began the astronding task of examining tousands of typewriting unachines in Pittsburgh, and on the second day found a machine that had the very defects they were looking for. It are operated by a girl who lived in a little from called Coraopolis, not far from Pittsborgh. She had a brother who lived strangely in a shack on the ourskirts of the hour

CORTELAOU wood up the thrends of the C game. He was satisfied that the mysterious brother was the writer of the letters. He determined to go in person and arrest the culprit. He was warned that the man was daugerous perhaps a degenerate-but that did not deter him. He got a high powered automobile and ran out to the hat. He was attired in the regulation tourist outfit. He were a leather-peaked cup. green goggles and a linen duster, and he was accompanied by two strong arm men. Once opposit the shanty be alighted and taking an oil can moved toward the door of proceeding on the theory that Bergdoll part "I'm sure. he shouted to his companions

in a voice lead enough to be heard in the house, "that we can get some oil here.

The bolts of the door were withdrawn and it was thrown open and he walked in. His assistant followed him, and almost instantly the culprit was handcuffed and taken to Pittsburgh. They had the black mailer who was half simpleton and half rogue, and he was given the penalty of the

TT WAS a rever piece of work, but not a whit more o than had been done in many other cases by the same man. Philadelphia has its share of queolved cases, and if Cortelyon is given builf a chance - may be sure that some of these riddles will be answered.

FROM DAY TO DAY

WHO shall tell us when our President is "disabled"? One bill in Congress says the courts shall.

41,37

Another bill says it shall be the cabinet. shall.

No bill says Congress Congress is modest. Likewise it knows enough to keep away | that bore its name, wants the kniser, whose from trouble. Let us suppose that Congress had sought to determine this question this time, namely

Wilson's illness. Congress was Republican. The President was a Democrat. The Senate was in a bitter fight with the President over the relative parts played by itself

sanship ran high. Suppose Congress had decided that the President was so disabled as to be incapable of filling his office?

Something like civil strife would have resulted.

Certainly more damage would have been done to our institutions than was done by the President's continuing to be President. although kept away from official business by

his physicians. q c c Suppose the Supreme Court had been called upon to decide the question of

disability? When the President had been sick a nonth it would have called in Admiral Gray-

son and the other doctors. They would have testified, probably, that the President had suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, that his mind was perfectly clear, that he was capable of acting on public business if action by him was indispensable. that with rest he would soon recover, that n decision by the court pronouncing him disabled might affect him adversely and the court confronted with the grave responsibility of shifting presidential authority into other bands would probably have decided that the President was not disabled within the meaning of the constitution.

qqq

Some unconscious humorist in a full sug-Think of Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Lansing. Mr. Burleson and the rest of them dding that the President was no longer President and must give place to another!

Failure to say who shall decide on the President's disability looks like a blind snot in the constitution until you look around for the right person to decide.

THERE is not any right person We might leave it to the League of Nations, only the league, in practice, would probably be just as good a side stepper as the Congress, the courts or the cabinet The makers of the constitution pinned

their faith in the common honesty of the President, his family, his physicians. Very likely we'll have to go on trusting

SHALL we have a two-cent piece of a A few years ago, with the price of the

Ford descending so that there was prospect of that car's becoming like bauanus and a certain grade of cigars, "twofers," all the untion was in favor-mildly in favor-of a new two-and-a-half cent piece-all the nation except those modest profiteers of gone days who rejoiced in the gains that same through the sale now and then for three cents of a single object the price of which was five cents for two.

But now, with the Ford rapidly going up the old price of the Rolls Royce, with the total disappearance of all kinds of "twofers." with the profiteer scornful of illgotten balf cents, the two-and-a-half-cent piece holds out no promise of fattened sav ings accounts.

The simple copper coin of our fathers is now almost as useful as the stone batchet of

The newspaper, the postage stamp and the extra two cents in the seven-cent trolley fare, which doesn't keep the trolley com-

Presidential Disability panies from bankruptey. are its only surviving

HECK.

9 9 9

CURACAO, the Dutch

Visland off the coast

of South America.

which nobody would

ever have heard of ex-

cept for the cordial

"SHOW ME!"

Who Is to Name It? Cabinet as a Factor As to Two-Cent Coins Curacao Wants Kaiser Self-Stopping Senators

presence in Europe is becoming embar rassing to Holland. With the kaiser Curação thinks it might rival Havana in attracting—the Cuban capiduring the more serious phase of President

tal holding out the dethroned King Alcohol as its attraction and the Dutch island the dethroned king of Prussia. Thus the mightiest of the Hohenzollerns would descend into a common peepshow, pointing a moral and adorning a tale for

Which is the ordinary end of tyrants and would-be world conquerors.

What are Napoleon, Caesar and Alexander

but the peepshows of history, and how dull history would be if you couldn't look back into it and see one of them a prisoner on St. Helena, the second stuck full of daggers and the third bored to death at his victories!

The three of them put history on the map just as the kaiser would put Curacao on the

g g g

QENATOR SHERMAN says that Henry O Ford's car is an "international pest," But now that the maker of the "flivver" has equipped it with a self-starter we can think of only one great boon he can confer on the world, and that is to invent a self-stopper for senators.

The Illinois senator needs one of these devices worse than any one clse in the

"TS PRESIDENT WILSON a radical?" asks a newspaper headline.

No. he is not.

Is he a conservative?

Equally no.

Like most successful politicians, he is a middle-of-the-roader, choosing that portion of the highway as the place where the most votes arc.

Just now not the most votes, but the most stones are falling in the middle of the road adicals and conservatives alike throwing their rocks at the man who tried to choose course midway between the two

There are times when not to be with a

ause is to be against it. This is such a time. Wilson is for neither side

Both sides are against him. The war left two utterly lonely figures. on earth. William Hohenzollern and Wood-

row Wilson . The man that missed a material world empire and the man that missed a moral world empire.

Just by way of making things plain The constitution gives Congress the right to declare war. Reservations to Article N abrogate the right of the commander-in-chief to sand troops abroad to do police duty. Negro maintenance of way men on the

Panama canal threaten to strike for twenty.

five cents an hour. Judged by present-day prices, they are twenty five years behind the England's mass conscience is impinging on the diplomacy of its leaders, and the Sick Man of Europe who expects to summer in

The Allies are acting apparently on the ssumption that might may yet make the Russian Government right. And military and naval victories of the Bolsheviki are preumably clinching that opinion.

Constantinople may yet find bimself headed

Ever-succeeding Balkan rumors confirm he belief that if the League of Nations does not soon begin to work it will be seen that the pipe of peace is but pieces of pipe.

Apparently all that is now expected from he Russian Bolsheviki is a promise that remeforth they will be good and respectable.

Every launching proves that Hog Island grows not weary of well-doing.

DUSK

AS FLOWERS at dusk their choicest per fumes hold. Some hearts hoard beauty when the body's

I see an age-bent woman lead the herd To pasture, with no need of guiding word. While the dull beasts in the tall grasses

browse. Inside her soul the earth's enchantments drowse; The needless pause between her wasted

hands For light is always mellow where she stands No motion marks her flife's barmonious

dream : It is a part of nature's quiet theme. Each day renews the uneventful past. Although her spirit nears a change at last

From the gray threshold of her silent home One night, her spirit, kin to evening's

Will float away from the crevices life ninde. Like scaweed from a cliff into white foam. -Gladys Cromwell, in "Poems.

Passengers on an elevated train saw a man robbing a jewelry store and "were pow erless to interrupt him." We hasten to reassure them. He did not wish to be inter-

Caillaux says he was deluded and not knowingly culpable. Every knave may rightfully present the same plea. It is miscalculation that leads to capture.

Too many promissory notes wrecked the North Penn Bank, yet the depositors will be grateful to hear Colonel Puscy sounding one concerning the first dividend.

What Do You Know?

1. Name two countries in which men wear skirts? 2. When did the United States acquire the

Louisiana territory? 3. Who created the character of Raffes. the cracksman? 4. Who was Constant Troyon?

5. What is the name of the royal house of Denmark?

6. What is wrong with the spelling of this word-"tonsilitis"? 7. What is a Mahatma?

8. What is pleonasm? 9. What word supplanted the term larboard on shipboard?

10. What are feral animals? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Henry Morgenthau was American ambassador to Turkey immediately pre-

ceding our severance of diplomatic relations with that country. 2. An eponym is one who gives his name

to a people, place or institution. 3. General Allenby was in command of the army which captured Jerusalem during the war.

4. The Whisky Rebellion was an outbreak in the four western counties of Pennsylvania in 1794 against the enforcement of federal exise duties on stills and on all spirits distilled within the United States. Washington dispatched a body of militia to the disturbed district, but the insurrection

was suppressed without bloodshed. 5. William Jennings Bryan ran three times for the presidency.

6. Baronet is a higher title than keight in Great Britain. The plural of the word dwarf is dwarfs.

S. The Red Cross flag has a red cross on a white field. The Swiss flag has white cross on a red field. 9. The Court of Tynwald is the compre hensive name for the government of the Isle of Man, consisting of the

governor, the legislative council and the House of Keys, which is the representative assembly. 10. The seven virtues are faith, hope, char-

ity, prudence, justice, fortftude and temperance.