



1—Scene at unveiling of Ericsson monument in Washington in presence of Prince of Sweden. 2—Troops of Marshal Pilsudski guarding bridge across the Vistula at Warsaw. 3—President and Mrs. Coolidge placing wreath at tomb of the Unknown Dead at Arlington National cemetery on Memorial day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

House Ratifies Settlement of French Debt—Egypt May Lose Independence.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SO FAR as the house of representatives is concerned, the settlement of the French war debt to the United States which was reached by the foreign debt commission and Ambassador Berenger is accepted. The Burton bill ratifying the arrangement was passed by a vote of 236 to 112, after the house had rejected a motion to recommit with instructions to the ways and means committee to hold the measure until the funding arrangement is approved by the French parliament.

Eighty-eight Democrats voted in the negative on the bill, and were joined by twenty Republicans, two Farmer-Laborites and one Socialist. Fifty-one Democrats and one Socialist voted in the affirmative with 184 Republicans. The measure now goes to the senate, which, however, will await action by the French parliament. Unless this is forthcoming within two weeks the senate probably will not pass the bill before next winter, which would be a great disappointment to the administration.

The settlement, as ratified in the bill, is estimated by the treasury to be a 50 per cent settlement as compared with a 26 per cent settlement with Italy and an 80 per cent settlement with Great Britain, the percentages being based on the proportion of the total principal plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent to be paid. The debt is to be funded over a 62-year period with no interest for the first five years, after which interest shall commence at 1 per cent, increasing to 3 1/2 per cent in 1965.

WITHOUT a record vote the senate passed the house bill designed to build up the army air service and creating the office of second assistant secretary of war who would be charged with the supervision of the air corps and the co-ordination of its activities with other governmental agencies. The senate also passed the navy air expansion bill, and both measures went to conference.

WHILE the senate judiciary subcommittee was deciding that all prohibition measures should be shelved, there were two outstanding pronouncements on the booze question. Senator Borah of Idaho, addressing the Presbyterians assembled in Baltimore, came out so strongly in favor of prohibition and against the attempts to weaken enforcement that he was immediately hailed by the most enthusiastic dries as their national leader and a fit man to be nominated for President by the Republicans in 1928. Certain political speculators who have been trying to find signs of the waning of Coolidge's strength called attention to the fact that the Anti-Saloon leaders have kept away from the White House ever since the President made it clear he was not disposed to let Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews be disciplined for his testimony before the senate committee, and made the most of this in their guessing that the dries were preparing to oppose the renomination of Coolidge.

Borah was unsparing in his denunciation of liquor and the liquor traffic, but, being a conservative constitutionalist, he made his strongest point when he said: "Even a greater question than the liquor question is the capacity of the American people for constitutional government. The question of the hour is: Shall we live up to and enforce that provision of the Constitution until in the orderly method pointed out by the Constitution we see fit to change it? Can we enforce the law which we have deliberately made?"

"It is perhaps as definite and specific a challenge of our love for the Constitution, our capacity for self-government, as could be presented to our people. I am infinitely more con-

cerned about the willingness and ability of our people to meet that test than I am about the liquor traffic, brutal and ruthless as I know it to be."

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, former senator from Indiana, whose opinions on such matters are always worthy of consideration, severely criticized the recent order of President Coolidge empowering local officers to become agents of the government to help in prohibition enforcement. Mr. Beveridge was addressing the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and said in part:

"To make local officials also federal officials is in practical effect to destroy our political subdivisions, or, at the very least, to subject towns, cities, counties and state to a national control centralized at Washington.

"The former officer of our regular army who devised this change in the American system and who is in charge of the execution of it, tells us the constitutional pretext for it. He says that the hitherto exclusive police power of the states is now shared by the central government. If this military and bureaucratic exposition of constitutional law is sound, the planners and builders of American institutions wrought in vain.

"It is obvious that if local officials can be made national officials to execute one national law, they can be made agents of a general and centralized government to enforce other national laws in every locality. If a careful President, like our present chief executive, would use wisely this unlimited and essentially autocratic power, a heedless President might use it recklessly."

The house judiciary committee has asked Attorney General Sargent for an extended opinion on the legality of the President's order, and also has requested Mr. Coolidge to give it an expression of the limits to be placed on the system if it is legal, the states in which it will be invoked and the salaries which will be paid to municipal or state officials drafted into the federal service.

REPRESENTATIVE TINKHAM of Massachusetts wants the house to investigate the Anti-Saloon league's capitol pay roll and to compel a disclosure of its congressional campaign expenditures. He more than intimates that the league pays congressmen for introducing or supporting bills. This Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, flatly denies, and he declares the wet organizations are more in need of investigation than is the league.

CHARGES and counter-charges made exceedingly lively the closing week of the Republican senatorial primary campaign in Iowa. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania brought to the senate's attention the fact that Brookhart campaign literature had been inserted in franked envelopes with a speech which Reed had made opposing the unseating of Brookhart, and mailed to Iowa voters. Brookhart and his campaign manager denied responsibility for this and the former declared it was a "frame-up" bearing the earmarks of the Daugherty gang.

Major Lund, campaign manager for Brookhart, sent this telegram to Senator Reed of Missouri:

"Reports that Cummins campaign forces using an unlimited amount of money, estimated at \$500,000, and backed by federal and state patronage. State now flooded with paid Cummins workers in districts, counties and even precincts. As striking contrast, we have Brookhart, a poor man, backed only by people of Iowa and campaign committee laboring day and night to conduct a campaign with entire expenditure not exceeding \$5,000."

Managers for Cummins said their organization was large but that all the workers were contributing their time free.

EGYPT may soon lose its recently acquired independence and again become a protectorate of Great Britain. At this writing it all seems to depend on Zagloul Pasha, whose party won a great victory in the elections but whose return to the premiership will scarcely be tolerated by the British government. The situation is ag-

gravated by the action of the Egyptian assize court which recently acquitted six out of seven persons accused of political assassinations and other crimes. Judge Kershaw, British president of the court, resigned in protest, and the British government has declared to the Egyptian government that it does not accept the court's judgment and reserves full liberty to take such steps it considers necessary to protect the safety of foreigners. As a precautionary measure a warship was sent from Malta to Alexandria. Official opinion in London was that the situation was "distinctly grave." The trouble goes back to the murder of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack in November, 1924, by Nationalists. Zagloul, a Nationalist leader, then resigned as premier. He always has been considered unfriendly to Great Britain. Some of the murderers of Stack were executed. Those recently acquitted also were accused of this crime and Lord Lloyd, British high commissioner, says the court was so influenced by Zagloul's electoral victory that it did not dare pass sentence on them, though the evidence of their guilt was complete.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI didn't want to be president of Poland, after all. He was elected by the national assembly, but declined the honor because he had no confidence in the people who elected him. He still insisted that the constitution must be changed. Next day the assembly chose for president Prof. Ignatz Moscicki of Lemberg college, admittedly a simple instrument in the hands of the dictator. The situation in Poland is confusing and dangerous. The Warsaw correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "Nobody in Poland, even Marshal Pilsudski's closest friends, can get an expression from him on his program or plans. Nobody in Poland knows from where to expect orders or instructions, nor where the ship of state is drifting. The police and public services are becoming demoralized."

The opposition to Pilsudski is growing stronger and bolder daily, and he may be eliminated unless he stages another military coup.

WOMEN in attendance at the International Suffrage alliance convention in Paris had a lovely week of scrapping, the main result of which was the victory of the conservative element in the exclusion of the delegates from the National Woman's Party of America. The latter demands equality of all rights for women while the League of Women Voters of America, which won in the struggle, believes the women should be especially protected in industry by law. The Woman's party representatives were supported by a number of liberals from other countries, and later these forced the adoption by the congress of two measures which amount to a demand for equality in certain forms of industrial legislation. The defeated women, headed by Mrs. Belmont, began laying the foundations for a new international association which, while not hostile to the alliance, will work solely for equal rights in everything.

FOR the first time in history a native-born American has captured the British amateur golf championship. Jess Sweetser accomplished this feat in impressive style at Muirfield, Scotland. Then the American Walker cup team, of which Sweetser was a member, went into action at St. Andrews, winning three of the four two-ball foursomes the first day. The second day the Yankees clinched the possession of the trophy by winning three of the eight individual matches. The British won four and one was all square.

MILITARY leaders in Portugal have accomplished a bloodless coup d'etat and the cabinet and President Machado have resigned. Commander Cabecadas, Gen. Gomez da Costa and Senator Carmona now control the government.

UNDER most trying conditions the American balloon Goodyear III won the Gordon Bennett trophy race which started in Belgium. Another American entry got second place.

How Many Words Do You Know?



HOW many words do you know? Shakespeare used about 23,000 words. A six-year-old child knows nearly a thousand. An uneducated person knows 3,000 to 5,000 words. The "average" person knows 8,000 to 10,000. A college graduate knows more than 20,000. Lawyers, doctors, and ministers know upwards of 25,000 words. An editor knows 40,000. Woodrow Wilson used more than 60,000 in three of his books.

Do words interest you? Have you any idea of the number of them in American speech or in the English language?

Come along, then, and have a chat with a "word expert," Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, managing editor of Funk & Wagnalls' "New Standard Dictionary." Doctor Vizetelly, who is responsible for the figures in the foregoing paragraph, has had brought to his attention in the last fifteen years more than 515,000 words. He does not claim, of course, to remember the meaning of all of them, but it is probable that he has a fairly good working vocabulary.

The range of a man's vocabulary depends on his occupation. Doctor Vizetelly says: "A churchman, familiar with the Bible, will know the meaning of 8,674 different Hebrew words in the Old Testament, and of 5,624 Greek words in the New Testament, or 14,298 words in all, with some duplicates, of course. This is an exceptional case.

"The physician or surgeon knows more than this number. Take a rough summary of the matters with which he must be familiar. There are in the body of man 707 arteries, 71 bones, 79 convolutions, 433 muscles, 230 nerves, 85 plexuses, and 103 veins—total, 1,708.

"In addition to this there are 1,300 bacteria, 224 epidemic diseases, 500 pigments, 205 poisons, 88 epidemic signs and symptoms of diseases, 744 tests, and 109 tumors, or a total of 4,968 matters relating to his profession alone.

"Then there are the names of about 10,000 chemicals and drugs of which he must have more than a passing knowledge—total, 14,968 in all, and we have not referred to the science of hygiene or to allied professions, as dentistry, etc., or to his home life, his motor car, or airplane, and the world at large, of which he is so important a figure. These can barely be covered by 10,000 more—approximately 25,000 words.

"The lawyer also is an exception. The most popular law dictionaries list approximately 13,000 terms peculiar to the legal profession, and comprehensive as the law itself may be, it does not in general embrace the vocabulary of the home, for which add 10,000 words, or 23,000 in all.

"How many words does a newspaper editor know? One estimated the extent of his vocabulary by the aid of

an abridged dictionary. Under each letter of the alphabet a page or more of words was selected at random and counted. He kept a record of primitive and derivative words. That is, among the former was put "measure"; among the latter "measurable," "measurableness," "measured," "measurer," and "unmeasured." Compound words whose meanings were clearly indicated by their component were omitted; as "clock-work," "draft-horse," "hard-earned."

"Counting this way, he found an average of 20 primitive words and 25 derivative words on each page. This would make, there being 814 pages of vocabulary in this dictionary, a total of 16,210 of the former and 28,400 of the latter, or 45,000 in all.

"Next he took a page in each letter, and on it he counted the words which it seemed any person of average intelligence would be able to use and understand. On 24 pages there were 258 primitive words and 221 derivative, or nearly 9,000 in all of the former, and more than 7,000 of the latter. And, lastly, he made a count of very common words, such as even a poorly educated person could hardly escape knowing, and they were found to number 5,709 primitive and 3,200 derivative.

"The department of psychology of one of our learned bodies recently investigated the matter of vocabulary acquisition, and disclosed the fact that the average child of from four to five years of age makes use of 1,700 words.

"In its first year, the child acquired a vocabulary of from 10 to 20 words. During its second year this total was increased to 300 or 400 words, depending entirely upon environment. Before the close of the third year, the larger of these totals was more than doubled, so that the vocabulary at command aggregated from 600 to 1,000 words.

"Shakespeare's vocabulary has been put at 24,000, 21,000 or 15,000 words, and the apologist for a limited vocabulary exclaims, "What did he not achieve with them!"

"Had Shakespeare lived in our time he would have advanced with our progress, and the strength of his vocabulary would have been double the number of words he used, but please remember that many of Shakespeare's words are now archaic.

"Many words fell into disuse when archery gave way to the gun, and things which were very useful when knighthood was in flower, eventually were discarded. The passing of the tournament and jousts witnessed the burial of a large collection of medieval terms, even as the passing of armor did the same.

"When falconry became a dead

sport, its specific vocabulary was soon forgotten. Alchemy and superstition had a host of friends, but with the advance of our culture their lingo has been driven out of existence.

"Every well-read person of education and fair ability is able to define or understand, as used nearly or perhaps more than 50,000 words. The same person in conversation and writing will command not fewer than 15,000 to 20,000, while a person who cannot read but who has a good degree of native mental ability will command 5,000 terms.

"But let it be clearly understood that if a new war breaks out tomorrow, whether it be between capital and labor, or between races of different hue, or between the upper world and the lower world, the editor's vocabulary will keep pace with the events as they develop.

"Every social upheaval, even as every social reform, brings with it the means with which to describe its various phases, and our speech is like the tide—ever at ebb and flow.

"What is the longest word in the English language? Who knows? Here are, however, a few that have posed for the time being as the longest words in the language.

"The word most frequently cited is 'honorificabilitudinitatibus,' which is to be found in Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Lost,' act 5, scene 1, line 44. To the Puritan divine Byfield we owe 'incriminableness.' Doctor Benson is credited with 'antidisestablishmentarianism.' To William E. Gladstone we owe 'disestablishmentarianism.'

"An examination of any treatise on chemistry will reveal several like these: paroxymetamethoxyallylbenzene, and tetrahydroparamethoxyquinoline.

"Among modern German words of cumbersome formation is Schutzen-grabenvernichtungautomobile, which contains thirty-five letters to express what the English indicate by the word 'tank' in its military sense.

"There is also the Turkish Association of Constantinopolitan Bagpipe Makers, which is designated in German by Constantinoopolitanischer Dudelsackspfeifenmacher-gesellschaft.

"A word commonly attributed to Bismarck is said to have been the result of his hatred of everything foreign, particularly everything French. For this reason, he offered as a substitute for the French word 'apothecaire,' the term 'Gesundheitswiederherstellungsmittelzusammensetzungverhaltenskundiger,' which he preferred to 'apotheker.'

"Leading them all, however, is a Greek word denoting a dish consisting of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl, and sauces. Take a deep breath and try to pronounce: lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimuporimimatosiphokarabomelitokarakachumenekhelephikossuphophattoperistrenekturonoptokephalloinklopelelaogossiraioabaphetragnopteron.

"Which, in the vernacular, is just plain 'hash.'

"The Flemish word for motor car is 'Snelpaardeloosonderspoerwegpetrolrijtuig.'

Now, aren't you glad, indeed, that you don't have to speak German, or Greek, or Flemish? Think how much hungrier a man would get while asking for hash in a Greek restaurant!

Biggest Printing Job

The printing of the New York telephone directory is the biggest single publishing job in the world. It now takes between five and six weeks to simply distribute the books to the 900,000 regular subscribers. As soon as one issue is finished work is started on the succeeding edition. Distribution requires a force of more than 500 wagons and even pushcarts. Despite the fact that the paper used is, from

time to time, improved to save weight and bulk, the last issue consisted of two volumes, weighing nearly five pounds. It has 1,920 pages with 830,000 listings. In many instances subscribers get several copies, so that the total edition consists of 3,000,000 directories, requiring 500 carloads of paper.

Sabines Once Powerful
The Sabines were ancient and important people who lived in the mountains northeast of Rome, from the

Mons Fucinus and borders of Picenum south to the Anio and Fideneae on the Tiber. They were of Umbro-Sabelian stock, allied to the Oscans, and the Samnites were their descendants. Reate (Rieti) was their chief town. The "rape of the Sabine women" is the legendary history of Rome is famous. The Sabines were finally subjugated by the Romans under M. C. Dentatus (cir. 290 B. C.). They received the Roman franchise in 288, and after the Social war of 90 became amalgamated with the Romans.