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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 17, 1919

THE GOVERNOR IS RIGHT

THE attempt to convince Governor Sproul that the state cannot afford to contribute \$6,000,000 to the local school funds for increasing the salaries of teachers has failed. The Governor has announced with finality that that much money at least must be raised for the salary fund, and that if more can be found the amount must be increased.

The Governor has evidently decided that the schools of the state shall no longer be handicapped by lack of funds. This is one of the richest states in the Union. Its wealth is estimated at fifteen billion dollars. Its school salary schedule is far below that of less populous and less prosperous commonwealths. The character of the instruction offered has suffered because of the inability of the schools to command the best teaching talent.

When Doctor Finegan was appointed as superintendent of public instruction, the Governor gave evidence of his intention to do his best to lift the school system to a level with the best in the country. It cannot be lifted by the most expert superintendent in the world if the money is not provided.

The Governor has had his way thus far with the General Assembly because his way has been right. He is likely to have his way on this salary-fund matter for the same reason.

GETTING RID OF THE JOKERS

THE study by George Nox McCain, speial correspondent of this newspaper, of the provisions of the cold-storage bill and the changes made in it on the demand of Professor Rasmussen, secretary of agriculture, force one to the conclusion It that the Governor made no mistake when he drafted Professor Rasmussen from the State College into the service of the state as a whole

The bill as originally introduced permitted all sorts of abuses. There was nothing in it to prevent the cold-storage people from selling food unfit for human consumption. As modified on the advice eson the ste are allowed to keep food in their warehouses for twelve months, but if it is kept longer it must be destroyed. Chemical experts have found that food can safely be preserved under proper temperatures for a year. The present law is not so generous, for it permits the storage of beef for four months only, pork, sheep and lamb for six months, drawn fowl for five months and undrawn fowl for ten months, eggs for eight months and butter and fish for nine months.

The amended bill is so generous in extending the limit that the storage men can have no just cause of complaint on the ground that they are to be compelled to sell the goods within a year after they have been stored.

The public is protected by a provision that the refrigerated goods must be properly labeled when offered for sale in the markets, so that the buyer may know whether he is getting cold storage meat and eggs or fresh food. Many meats are improved by storage, in the opinion of epicures, but the public which objects to them should not be fooled into buying them when they are offered as fresh

The bill in the form in which it is to be passed seems to provide adequate protection for the public and to deprive the storage people of no privileges to which they have proper title.

PUTTING IT UP TO THE PEOPLE

WHETHER the peace treaty with the league-of-nations covenant in it is to be ratified or not depends on the sentiment of the nation. There is no doubt about this. The suggestion of some of the opposition senators that the matter be submitted to the voters at an election is a recognition that the people themselves are the court of final appeal.

But an election is not necessary to discover how the people feel on the subject. Sentiment is reflected in a dozen different ways. When Charles E. Hughes was governor of New York he appealed from the Legislature to the people of the state time after time. The Legislature tried to block his plans. He then toured the state making speeches in which he set forth his case, and set it forth so convincingly that before he returned to Albany recalcitrant legislators were ready to eat out of his hand. Roosevelt followed the same course when he was President

and Congress came to terms. Now President Wilson has let it be known that soon after his return from Paris he will visit a number of large cities in different parts of the country ind explain what has been done and why e will appeal to the common sense e average man. He will not have to

will manifest themselves in Washington. If he is listened to coldly and indifferently, the anti-league senators will take heart of hope and continue their fight with redoubled vigor. But if his appeals to the desire of the nation to shoulder its responsibilities and to do its utmost to make another great war unlikely shall receive that response which all those who have confidence in the manliness of America, believe it will receive, then the opposition will dissolve so quickly

that we shall forget that it ever existed. Borah and Johnson and some others are said to be arranging to swing around the circle to pit their reasons against those of the President. This is well. Let the whole thing be threshed out in the open on as large a stage as possible, so that as many people as possible may know at first hand the kind of quibbling logic and the kind of scuttling cowardice which are at the back of the opposition to the league project.

The people will decide, and all who have confidence in them can await the outcome with complacency.

STANDING ON THE RHINE: WABBLING ON THE RIO GRANDE

President Wilson's Chronic Vacillation Regarding Mexico Emphasizes the Contrast and the Need for a New

Policy of Sanity and Vigor

THE watch on the Rhine bespeaks the firm will of a great nation, triumphant with its allies, over the most formidable menace which the forces of tyranny ever roused against civilization.

The watch on the Rio Grande bespeaks the absence of consistent resolution and the riotous advantage which the scandalous Kilkenny cats of brigandage take of

Were it not shameful the contrast in these fluvial scenes would be ludicrous. Doubtless it is grimly amusing to Pancho Villa, whose prospect of immunity from justice continues to be so much brighter than that of the prisoner of Amerongen. Doubtless also Venustiano Carranza enjoys his little joke.

Two years ago a mighty empire offered to aid him in carving off choice slices of the United States. That empire collapsed, which is one of the reasons why that engaging scheme fell through. But the suggested partner in the enterprise is under no such practical obligation to be contrite. Mexican anarchy, Mexican disregard of the ordinary principles of civilized existence. Mexican zest for license and looting remain ineffectively rebuked.

If these predilections manifested themselves exclusively within the borders of the most tumultuous "republic" on earth the situation would be tragic only for its citizens. The Mexican fury, however, is not respectful of frontiers.

It was reckless in the Nogales and Juarez outbreaks of the past. It is impertinent and irresponsible in the latest manifestation at a one-horse, ramshackle border town. . The "battles" of Juarez periodically imperil the lives of the citizens of El Paso and cast a shadow of the most lamentable disrepute upon the standard which floats with so glorious an assertion of justice and authority over the turrets of Ehrenbreitstein.

There is the essence of the most painful mockery in the page of American history which simultaneously displays this republic standing on the Rhine and wabbling on the Rio Grande.

Impatience at the lack of any discernible policy regarding Mexico was to some extent unjustified while the world war was on our hands. Germany would have been delighted to embroil us in the muddle while the conflict was being fought and, indeed, she did her best to trap us.

The Mexican mess, however, both antedates and postdates Armageddon. Had an intelligible and courageous course been adopted by the Democratic administration prior to April, 1917, there would have been no embarrassing inheritance for the very forces that are endeavoring. and rightly so, to establish a league of international peace. As it is, the situation presents some of the same familiar and disgustingly intolerable aspects that it did in the ante-bellum days of vacillation and bungling.

In ineffectuality alone has Mr. Wilson's policy in Mexico been consistent. His acts have been largely futile. His investigations have been untrustworthywitness the notorious exhibits by the taciturn and mysterious John Lind and the communicative but equally mysterious William Bayard Hale. Bluster as revealed in the Vera Cruz fiasco has alternated with tame acquiescence in situations bristling with dangerous para-

It has been said that the Wilson administration attained its principal objective in the overthrow of the murderous, drinksodden and insensate Huerta. If that is so the President and his colleagues were more easily satisfied than the American people, since the partial success of the Carranza regime has produced merely a repetition of the old outrages.

In the newest fray at Juarez there are, as usual, elements of absurdity. The town itself is a wretched hole, of no importance save as a spot wherein fighting may be concentrated to impress Americans with Mexican revolutionary turbulence and as a haven for various kinds of license, sporting and otherwise, banned across the river.

Texans have been averse to the sway of the bandit Villa beyond the Rio Grande. There were flush times in Juarez when Pancho presided at the celebrated race track, the grand stand of which was, until the other day, about the only whole structure in the town. It is even better known that foreign exploiters, American, British and of other nationalities, have gleefully welcomed reports of chaos in

But the intimations of these sinister influences, the belief that Villa was not altogether friendless in some of the very regions that clamored for protection against him, the indisputable knowledge that Juarez was a pest, should have been factors of substantial potency in informing the government's policy with clarity and decisiveness.

War with Mexico would be a monstrous crime. In his avoidance of it Mr. Wilson unquestionably reflected the sentiments of decent Americans. Beyond that, however, it is difficult to see that he has done anything toward solving a difficult and critical problem.

The Pershing expedition was meaningless. It was neither war nor peace, and out of such a twilight zone it became impossible even for the future commander of America's mightiest armies to extract anything tangible.

What is imperatively needed now is precisely what was in order in 1914, 1915 and 1916-a policy which Americans can understand and respect and one which will render future carnivals of murderous disorder in Juarez or elsewhere on the border impossible.

It is equally important, moreover, that Mexico should entertain no doubts of our intentions. Villa, Angeles, Diaz, Zapata, Carranza and the whole pestiferous crew of rebels, rulers and road agents have capitalized American vacillation to the full. American lives in Mexico have been wantonly sacrificed. American property has been looted and confiscated.

The kaiser may have outwardly scoffed at us, but it is certain that he feared our just wrath. Mexico has seen altogether too few evidences of sane and purposeful American governmental will to be in

It is specifically stated that the entry of our troops into Juarez and the chastisement administered to the Villa desperadoes is not to lead to any invasion of Mexico. This is a wise pronouncement proportioned to the aspects of the particular incidents which prompted Brigadier General Erwin to cross the international bridge. His action indisputably safeguarded lives in El Paso and rid the border of an immediate menace.

"Battle of Juarez" is a florid term. It was a brush with bandits who had become intolerably bold. It is the ominous significance of the affair which inspires uneasiness. The American people have no guarantee that such outrages will not be recurrent. The scandal in the situation is its perilous uncertainty.

Criminal absurdity of this kind has outworn any conceivable palliation. President Wilson is under pressing obligation to declare himself plainly and without equivocation concerning Mexico. Perhaps the league of nations may be intrusted with a problem which has outlived all the tremendous questions of the

If so, if there is the gleam of a sensible, forceful and consistent idea on this theme in the heads of the responsible statesmen it should be forthwith disclosed. Public patience is exhausted.

Delaware sturgeon Purity a Necessity may now increase and multiply without let or hindrance until March 1, 1922. That is, of course, if the closed season also applies to all stream pollution.

· Every strike the world Huns Laugh in over is an argument Their Sleeves for the speedy signing of the peace treaty; and all obstructive tactics, whether in the United States Senate or elsewhere, are aids, unwitting or otherwise, to Germany.

All "Het" Up subcommittee is ur duly excited. are already laws enough on the statute book to deal adequately with "radicalism, lawlessness and violence in America." strict regulation of the manufacture, distribution and possession of high explosives in commendable and desirable, the suggester "mushroom organizations" and additional restrictions on the newspaper press savor of a censorship that can only do

Marshal Foch may yet have to apply the

Delegates to the Federation of Labor convention are thankful that the shore is

General Felipe Angeles appears to have provided himself with a competent press

Germany's complaints suggest the fact

with a sentence imposed upon him. To scrap Hog Island after the present

that no criminal was ever entirely satisfied

ship contracts are completed would be noth ing less than criminal wastefulness. The United States Senate may take to itself a little of the credit or blame for the

'demands' now being made by Germany.

The report that the kaiser and the crown prince will return to Germany as soon as the peace treaty is signed may either cause the Germans to delay the signing of the treaty or give the Allied powers pause. A STUDY IN FUTILITY

Being a Review of the High Points of American Failure to Meet the Mexican Problem Adequately

DENEWAL of the difficulties along the Mexican border makes timely a review the events in the relations between the States and Mexico during the decade. The record is bound to have additions in the near future, so it is put in compendious form for readers who wish to fol-low the course of events with intelligence and understanding.

December 1, 1910 - Porficio Piaz in augurated president for an eighth term of four years. Revolt begun under Francisco Madero against continuance of his iron rule April 23, 1911 - Under apprehension of ranged.

May 18, 1911-Peace proclaimed on basis of Diaz's resignation. De la Barra president

October 15, 1911-Madero chosen "unanimously" at a "free election," at which only 20,000 votes were cast. Gomez, Oroczo and

Zapata begin revolts. March 14, 1912-President Taft approves resolution of Congress prohibiting export of arms and ammunition into Mexico except to Madero government

February 8, 1913-Victoriano Huerta, commander-in-chief of Madero forces, deserts to government's enemies. Fighting in Mexico City. Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez arrested, forced to resign and a few days later shot and killed under the "fugitive law," Huerta becomes provisional pres.

March 26, 1913 - Venustiano Carranza, governor of state of Coahuila, denounced Huerta and proclaims "Plan of Guadalupe." Becomes first chief of Constitutionalist army Begins operations in northern Mexico. Fran-cisco Villa leads peons into Carranza's sup-

July, 1913-President Wilson appoints John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, as special investigator and personal representa-

August 27 1913-President Wilson explains to Congress he had sent Lind to extend good offices of this country. Said Mexican authori-ties had rejected overtures, so he had extended embargo on arms to the whole of Mexico.

October, 1913-Huerta commits coup d'etat. arresting members of Mexican Congres ssumes dictatorial powers.

November 12, 1913—Lind leaves Mexico

December 2, 1913-President Wilson in adress to Congress denounces Huerta as a surper and declares he will stand by a policy of "watchful waiting" to eliminate him from April 9, 1914-Boatload of sailors from

United States gunboat Dolphin placed under arrest at Tampico by Mexican federal troops. immediately released and Huerta expresse egret. Rear Admiral Mayo demands salute twenty-one guns, which Huerta refuser inless the United States would return the compliment, maintaining that release of men and apology were sufficient. United States insists on demand.

April 14, 1914—North Atlantic Rect ordered

to Tampico, and on the following day Admiral Fletcher, on orders, occupies Vera Cruz with loss of nineteen killed and fifty wounded, Mexican losses being much greater. April 20, 1914-President Wilson in address Congress says he deemed it his duty "to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indi cate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas." April 22, 1914-Congress, at President's re-

quest, votes consent to use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as might be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

April 23, 1914—Huerta issues general am-nesty and Carranza protests to Secretary Bryan against "hostile acts of the United States." Same day ambassadors of Argen-tina, Brazil and Chile tender mediation, which is accepted.

April 30, 1914—General Funston, with 2000

regulars, occupies Vera Cruz, sallors return mg to their ships.

May 20, 1914—"A B C" mediators meet at

Niagara Falls.
June 14, 1914—Protocol signed providing that a new government, constituted by agreerecognized by the United States, which should emand no war indemnity or other materia July 5, 1914-Huerta "elected" president

July 15, 1914—Huerta resigns under ressure of the United States, leaving Mexico five days later on German warship. Make-shift government formed with Carbajal at head. Carranza refuses to recognize this gov-Villa and Zapata Fighting continues, first one faction and then nother occupying Mexico City. September 15: 1914—President Wilson

rders withdrawal of United States troops November 23, '914 - Withdrawal accom-

August 5, 1915 - South American repreentatives confer with Secretary Lansing to onsider Mexican situation. August 11, 1915-A joint appeal dispatched aders of Mexican factions.

September 18, 1915-Lansing and conferees agree that United States shall recognize as de facto government faction which at the end of three weeks best demonstrates its ability October 9, 1915-Carranza decided to be

ntitled to such recognition. October 19, 1915-Carranza formally recmized. March 9, 1916-Villa attacks Columbus

New Mexico. March'15, 1916-United States sends "Du nitive" expedition across Mexican border after Villa, General Pershing in command. May 5, 1916-Bandits from Mexico raid Glenn Springs, Tex. Troops pursue them '20 iles across border without result. May 22, 1916-Carranza government pro-

ests against the violation of Mexican son ereignty by Pershing's expedition.

June 8, 1916—Republican National Convention protests against the indefensible methods of interference" employed by the

dministration "in the internal affairs of Mexico," and refers "with shame" to its per-mitting existing conditions to continue by "failure to act promptly and firmly" and through recognition of one of the factions re-June 20, 1916-United States formally re

June 22, 1916—Detachment of United States troops attacked by Mexican troops at Carrisal, and seventeen made prisoners after several had been killed on both sides June 25, 1916-United States demands immediate release of prisoners, avowing that the act could only be regarded as "deliberately Prisoners released. July 4-7, 1916—Carranza suggests media.

tion by Latin-American states, and United States accepts.
November 24, 1916—Protocol signed proiding for withdrawal of United States troops if order were maintained in northern Mexico January 15, 1917—Joint commission dis

solved after endeavoring unsuccessfully for

four months to reach an agreement on border February 5. 1917 — United States troops withdrawn.
March 1, 1917—President Wilson informs
Senate of Zimmermann note plotting on behalf of Germany to embroil this country with

(Throughout the rest of 1017, 1918 and Mexico. date there have been frequent rumors of difficuities with Mexico, but American interest he European war overshadowed Mexico affairs so that absolutely no progress toward affairs so that associately as progress toward a settlement can be indicated by any date.) June 17, 1919 — American troops cross Mexican border to drive Villa followers out of Juarez, opposite El Paso.

THE CHAFFING DISH

Song of the Disappointed Handley-Page Aviator

Why didn't some power the giftle gie me To let me pilot that Vickers-Vimy? It was quaint that Alcock and Brown

should have landed in a bog, which is just where most politicians land when they embark upon the Irish problem. It was hard for Miss May Kitson to learn that though Alcock would not take her as a passenger he had found room for a cat and

It seems, as we brood over this in the hope of excavating some wheeze, that not only petrol but pets are necessary to a successful

flight.

Our Own League of Natations We had our first post-war swim the other day, in no less a body of water than the Atlantic ocean. We were much disappointed that Mack Sennett was not on hand to offer us a contract. The occasion was otherwise successful, however, in that a number of moths who had evidently intended to raise their grandcocoons in our bathing suit perished ignobly.

One of our favorite punishments for the kniser would be to take him down to th beach at Fierceforest, let him get a thorough blaze of Friday to Monday sunburn and then watch him shave with an unstropped razor.

Shrimps and Senators

One of the delights of bathing at low tide s a certain small animal that burrows in the sand-we call them hardshell shrimps, but our friend and fellow Fierceforester Tom Farrell insists they are a kind of snail. Whatever they are, they are built something like a shrimp but with a hard and very comely gray shell; they are easily found as the tide recedes, as they leave a small dimple the sand where they have taken cover. The game is to root them out and carry then back to the Urchin, who stands at the edge of the strand (whatever that is). A small pool having been prepared, you place the shrimps in it and the Urchin greatly enjoys seeing them scuttle backward and dig them selves in, scooping with their hind legs and pushing with their front limbs. It is enter taining also to put them on the harder san and see them try valiantly to stern into it. They kick as resolutely as a Senate trying to find a hole in a peace treaty (or a Mack Sennett lady in the front row); but with sense passing the sense of senators, they find themselves stumped they sit still and wait for something to happen. One cannot resist the impression, watching them, that they will be greatly relieved if nothing

happens. The Urchin, having already been intro duced to crabs, also calls the shrimps "nice little crabs." Shrimp is a word that presents some difficulties to him, and his mind so far only classifies the denizens of the sea into fish and crabs. Later on, of course, he will have to subdivide his classification to in clude jellyfish, ladies in one-piece bathing suits, and so on.

It is hard to keep the Urchin at the edge of the strand while one brings back the shrimps for him to watch. His delight is so great that he has a tendency to dash violently into the sea up to his knees. He is in very truth, a sea-urchin.

Seems like old times to see that photo the international bridge at El Paso back in the papers.

"Casualties were light," says a dispatch from Juarez. The unhappy thing about casualties is that they are never light to the from Juarez.

scornful phrase, "tin Lizzie," is only an Alcock and Brown had the right iden acy waited until all the third-rate poet of fired their shrapuel on the subject of

Hopeful to the last, we opine that the

transatlantic flight. No minor poet will dare to tackle the subject now.

'SCAT!

Transmigration of Shoals An old salt tells us that Nantucket shoals have moved so much that the position of the lightship may have to be changed.

We fancy that the treaty is the kind they will eventually sign. It is for us to see, President Wilson may

remark as he takes the stump against cer-tain Senators, that these loquacious deadheads shall have talked in vain. Mr. John McMaster sends us a copy of the Caledonian Magazine, in which we find a story of an old Scottish judge who said a perverse witness, "You have got a mind so

side of your head I am convinced it would come out a screw on the other side. What would that judge have said to cerain senators? We remarked that the Chavender or Chub

controversy was closed, but we reopen it just long enough to insert the following, which, while technically inaccurate, gives us a harmless grin:

The Old Kow

Bixxy mooin'.
Sadly chewin'
On her cavender or Cud,
She wuz standin' in the meder.
In the mavender, or mud,
Wen her eyes spide sumthin' in the grass.
Like Bizvender, or Biud!!!

Like Biavender, or Blud!!!
truby on green velvut
Wuz, this stavender or stud!
Ha!
A rose, a rose, a red, red rose!—
A bavender or bud!
She ate it.
No morsel sweeter
Had she raided,
Since the flavender,
Or Flood! Or Flood! EGGER ALLEN POTATER.

We wish to acknowledge contributions for the Child Federation from Harrison Hires

and Francis W. Power. Thanks to the generosity of our clients we are able to send a check for \$25 to the fed eration. This will help twenty-five needy children through the hot weather. A numb of contributors have expressly requested that we should not write a poem about them, which shows that their literary taste is as

Detroit Catching Up

acute as their kindly charity.

Next week's audiences at the New Detroit will have an opportunity to see a successful Broadway production for the first time outside of New York,—Detroit Free Press.

Broken Bones

After sending our little contribution to friend Ephraim Lederer the other day we spent a blue Monday construing stavenders or stubs in our check-book. To tell you the truth, we felt as though every bone in our bank account had been broken.

Perhaps this is about the right time to emind ourselves of what Mark Twain said about an approaching celebration : July 4th: Statistics show that we more fools on this day than in all the other days of the year put together. This proves, by the number left in stock, that one Fourth of July per year is now inade-quate, the country has grown so.

As Fleet as Fleet Street

Lord Northcliffe, commenting on the Al cock-Brown flight, says he looks forward to the time when London morning papers will be selling in New York the same evening. And we, peering into the future, like to imagine the time when Lord Northeliffe will find no savor in his breakfast marmalade and toast unless the Philadelphia Chaffing Dish of the night before accompanies the

Every week or so some one announces 'new epoch" in motion pictures, but it Chaplin has taught a hen to lay an egg directly into the frying pan.

When Charley can raise bacon in a skillet there'll really be something to it.

THE SECRET PACK

MY MEMORY hath a secret pack Wherein I store the lovellest things; And in my heart, not on my back, My dear and guarded treasure swings. With every passing year it grows.

And as it grows life fairer gleams:

And lesser weigh my daily woes, And brighter, rarer shine my dreams. My memory hath a secret pack It steads me, cheers me all the while. Within it enters nothing black, But each kind word, each loving smile.

It matters not if darkness fall. I never let my heart be dumb For love knows not until it call
What faithful echoes back will come. My memory hath a secret pack:

When I am sad I open it And soon of solnce I've no lack. And all my soul with joy is lit: And over land, and over sea, My thought flies swifter than a dove. For are not those who smiled on me Still keeping bright the lamp of love? Samuel Minturn Peck, in the Box

Massachusetts legislators have rais their own salaries from \$1000 a year to \$1500. That's the spirit! When there's

Transcript.

Hog Island has been spoken of as the Clyde of America. Our local pride will not be wholly gratified, however, until the Clyde is spoken of as the Delaware of Great Britain.

What Do You Know?

What is the nationality of Lieutenan Arthur W. Brown, navigator of the first airplane to achieve a nonstop flight across the Atlantic?

Which is the larger, England or Penns sylvania? 43. On what syllable should the accent fall in pronouncing the word cigarette?

in pronouncing the word cigarette? Who is Sem Benelli?

5. What is a pangolin? 6. What is jute?

7. What is a fay? 8. When was the Mississippi first seen by

9. Of what new state does Serbia now form a part? 10. What is the predominant race in the territory of Hawaii?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz A "ripper" bill is a bill designed to oust officeholders to whom the party responsible for the legislation is opposed. The temperature of a cold-blooded ani-

mal is the same as that of its environment. Asuncion is the capital of Paraguay.

4. Anthony Vandyke or Van Dyck painted the celebrated portrait of Charles I of England.

The French phrase "bon marche" literally means "good market." It is familiarly used, however, in the sense of "cheap."

6. Bulwer Lytton wrote "The Last Days of Pompeii. Juarez is in northern Mexico on Rio Grande, immediately opposite El

Forecastle means before the castle. Ap-cient ships, especially the Spanish, had a castlelike structure in the bow. Philip Freneau was an early American

poet. His dates are 1752-1832. The Gordian knot was named from Go dius, a Phrygian peasant, who de cated his wagon to Jupiter and faster his yoke to a beam with a rope of he

ns yoke to a beam with a rope of he so ingeniously tied that no one co-untie it. Alexander the Great water told that whoever under the knot wo reign over the entire East. The upon he cat it with his sword.