# Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 12, 1919.

### MORE SALARY FOR THE MAYOR CHAIRMAN GAFFNEY, of Councils'

finance committee, offers a thoroughly sensible suggestion when he says that the salary of the Mayor should be raised from \$12,000 to \$18,000 a year.

It has been thirty-three years since the salary was fixed at its present figure, and the duties, responsibilities and demands required of the incumbent have multiplied many fold. So have the talents and abilities necessary for a successful administrator.

What other corporation doing a business as huge as Philadelphia's could get. or would even think of trying to get, a man for its chief executive at such a figure as \$12,000 a year in these days of high costs?

The sneering hint that Chairman Gaffney is offering the suggestion as a Vare political bait need not cause anybody much hesitation. The next Mayor cut his political eyeteeth long years ago and is not to be caught with chaff. Besides. the extra \$6000 will come from the pockets of the people, not a councilmanic

Mr. Moore has asked for no rise, nor have any of his political associates asked for him. But if the city is going to keep out of the piker class it can well afford to put it through now before he takes

#### IS ALL RIVER TRAVEL SAFE?

ONE of the most appalling and significant things about yesterday's tragedy on the Delaware river was the size of the hole which a comparatively small tugboat made in the side of another vessel used to carry thousands of people between this city and Gloucester every day.

The ferryboat upon which four people were killed was old and it was made of wood. Like a lot of other vessels that still ply in the river, it had become relatively unsubstantial through age.

The long-drawn-out discussion about a bridge to Camden has not only wasted time and opportunity. It is safe to presume that it has caused the ferry companies to think twice before they invest in new equipment.

When the authorities get through with sponsibility for yesterday's collision they might go further and let us know whether there are other vessels in the river no better able to resist the effects of a comparatively light collision than the old boat that was damaged yesterday.

## BERGER'S FINISH

TICTOR BERGER could not have done any actual harm in the House of Representatives. Yet he had no right to be there.

A few people who do not know Berger's record as a turbulent Socialist and an obstructionist in the way of the government's war plans, guilty of offenses that warranted his conviction under the espionage act, have been disposed to believe that he was shut out of Congress because of his political views.

Berger's noisy speech Monday was an effective answer to any one who happened to be in doubt about his rights to a seat in the House. It was flamboyant, narrow and bigoted. There is one blatherer less in a Congress from which Berger is eliminated. That in itself is something.

Berger was a nuisance in Milwaukee He was elected to Congress by a following made up largely of pacifists and Milwaukee Germans. Congress itself has no right to bar a man because of his political views. It is with the electorate that the privilege of discrimination lies.

But Congress has the right to bar a man who was convicted of systematically opposing the legitimate functions of a vernment which he was sworn to uphold when it is made clear, as it was in Berger's case by a jury's verdict, that be was actually guifty.

## OUR HAUGHTIEST SERVANT

SOONER or later the Department of Justice and the Department of State, independently or in unison, will have to explain the Mr. Nye, commonly known as Bill, who is supposed to guard disinguished guests of the nation on their trips about the country.

It is said that notables who travel under Mr. Nye's wing usually are treated as if they were under arrest for high crime. The crowds that gather for a glimpse of them are never sure, from the look of things, whether Nye escorts royalty or whether royalty is a sort of

humble and deferential escort for Nye. In Los Angeles, when this august functionary was permitting the king of the Belgians to look around a bit, there was trouble with a lady who happened to be the wife of the mayor. She slapped Mr. Nye's face. In this city, when Marhal Joffre arrived E. T. Stotesbury was forced into a clash with Nye because of

a studied discourtesy and general bad manners on the part of the man who

acts for the Department of State. Yesterday when the Prince of Wales passed through the West Philadelphia station the British consul appeared in a conventional frock coat with the conventional cane to offer the conventional card and the conventiona! word of deferential greeting.

Mr. Nye was said to be obviously annoyed by the appearance of Mr. Porter. He did not hide his annoyance. Neither did the British consul. And there you

Mr. Nye's sort of temperament is one of the things that the government could get along without.

#### POWER THAT STOPS STRIKES CAN REMOVE THEIR CAUSES

The Next Step for Uncle Sam Is to Bring About Mediation in All Industrial Disputes

WHEN John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, announced in Indianapolis that the mine leaders in conference in that city had decided to accept the decision of the court and explained that "We are Americans and cannot fight our government" he attested to the fact which some people need constantly to be reminded of-that there is a power in this country greater than that exercised by any labor union or any other internal group or organization.

whatever it may represent. That power is the government of the United States.

One of its courts had commanded that the strike order be rescinded. Back of that court was the will of more than 100,000,000 people.

The government is the will of the people. That will is expressed and enforced through regularly chosen officers whose duty is to make it effective.

The government is not an abstract thing apart from the people.

It is not a group of men who impose on the people their own will. It is the agent of the people with the

power of attorney to act for the people in every emergency In essence it is the people themselves

The coal strike was ordered by the mine leaders in disregard of the popular expressed by the President. He protested against it before it began. He urged settlement by arbitration between the employers and the employes, and he was merely expressing the sentiment of the nation on the issue. He had power

given to him by Congress to enforce the

will of the country. But the labor leaders thought for a moment that they could bluff their way through because the President would be afraid of the "labor vote." They guessed wrong. The election in Massachusetts assured the President that he was right and the mine leaders were mistaken in their interpretation of the popular will And now the labor feaders have surrendered "under protest" and are admitting that they cannot fight the govern-

Ungrudgingly and without mental reservations the President must be commended for his action in this matter His course was without precedent, but he had the courage to do the right thing in a national emergency, when radical leaders were seeking to use a vast mass of honest workingmen to hold the country by the throat until the demands of

the leaders were granted. He has prepared the way for insisting that both employers and employes shall consent to settle their differences by mediation without first upsetting the iness of the country of the country as a whole are paramount. They overtop the interests of the steel manufacturers or the coal operators as a class just as they overtop the interests of the labor-union workers as a class. And if the public interests are conserved the interests of employers and workers will not suffer.

Emphasis just now needs to be laid on the fact that society at large is a third party in every industrial dispute, with a stake in it of far greater moment than any which employer or employed hazard by accepting a policy of conciliation and mediation.

The coal strike is ended within ten days after it began because public sentiment would not support it. It was doomed to failure from the beginning because public sentiment opposed it.

The steel strike wil! collapse any day now for the same reason. And the talk of a strike of the railroad workers which has filled the newspapers from time to time in recent weeks will soon be heard no more.

The determination manifest in Washington that there shall be no interruption in production and transportation during the period of readjustment after the war has put an end for the time being to the plots of the I. W. W. radicals and has guaranteed to the real Americans. whether in labor unions or out of them the right to work and the right to make a neaccable adjustment of wage scales with their employers.

Every genuine American labor-union man should be satisfied with the outcome of the controversy, just as he was glad of the rebuke administered to the demagogues in Massachusetts who sought to get into office by pandering to class prejudice and stirring up racial animosi-

And every other American must regard the situation with a chastened spirit.

If we had been doing our duty with the great mass of foreigners who have been attracted here by the prospect of work at good wages the radical labor leaders who have attempted to perver the labor unions to their purposes by "boring from within" would not have found a pliable minority on which to

work. The foreigner must be Americanized, whether he be a coal miner or a steel worker or what not. There are hundreds of thousands of them who cannot speak English. They cannot read the newspapers. They are dependent on others for their knowledge of what is going on and for the interpretation of the mean-

ing of events. For example, in You gstown the pas-

tor of a Polish Catholic church has said that between 200 and 300 of the steel workers who were members of his congregation were satisfied almost to a man with their wages and their hours. They were saving money and educating their children. But they could not speak English. Their leaders told them that they must strike and offered specious reasons. They were not familiar enough with the facts to combat the arguments offered and when the strike was ordered they followed their leaders out of the mills.

We cannot afford to have so large mass of un-Americanized workers in the country. The first duty of the state is to see to it that these men gradually acquire the language of the country. It will not do for the employer to be indifferent while he hires foremen who speak the language of the foreigner and removes from the man every inducement to tearn English.

The need of Americanization attracted some attention at the beginning of the war, when there was considerable talk about hyphenated citizenship. That need has not passed with the ending of hostilities. A new hyphenization has been threatening us, namely, that of laborunion-Americanism, with least emphasis placed on the last word in the trilogy.

There is before Congress a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to be apportioned among the states in proportion to the number of foreigners to whom the English language is being taught. Its passage would help; but the states and the cities and the towns must co-operate or it will amount to nothing, and the fertile field hospitable to the seeds of the kind of radicalism that flourished in the Old World will spread itself out ready for the hand of the sower.

The kind of radicalism that has lately been preached will not triumph. But its propagandists can make a lot of trouble for the rest of us. We want to be spared this trouble. We want to settle the industrial ills in an orderly, peaceful and

American way. What that way is was indicated by the submission of the coal strikers to the mandate of the government and their already indicated willingness to adjust their grievances by a conference with their employers, which both sides shall enter in a conciliatory mood.

### WHAT IS A BLOUSE?

SOME Darwin of the garment makers may write a treatise on the evolution of the blouse which will be more popular than the famous book on the origin of species by the British man of science,

He ought to get some inspiration for is monumental work from the celebration of "blouse week" now in progress in 50,000 retail stores throughout the United States.

The dictionary does not give the searcher after knowledge much satisfaction. The advertisements of blouse week produce the impression that a blouse is a shirtwaist to be worn by women. But the dictionary says that it is a loose, shirtlike overgarment sometimes reaching to the knees, as the smockfrock of the English workingman; or just below the waist, as the blouse of the French workingman and artist; or well below the knees, as the garment of the Russian peasant. Nothing of this kind is shown in the advertisements. But when the dictionary says that a blouse is also a loose waist usually belted, worn by women and children, one begins to get nearer to the thing worn today.

The modern shirtwaist, adapted to all sorts of occasions and made of silk or cotton or wool, has a famous angestry. Without a doubt it was worn in some form by the famous Helen, whose face "launch'd a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium.!' Judith, who taught the Persian Holofernes what a woman could do, was familiar with the garment. Nell Gwyn used the blouse to capture the fancy of Charles II. And the peek-a-boo waist of modern times has wrought more havoc among the men than all the fans of the coquettes of Madrid and Seville and Barcelona.

Yes, the man who would write a history of the evolution of the blouse would write a history of the progress of civilization from the fig leaf to the fashion plate.

Or Distilled? ers are getting the goat of Internal Revenue Collector Lederer with complaints of illegal liquor selling. But the writers should realize that it is hard to locate offenders, as still waters run deep.

Anonymous letter writ

Official returns show Voted in Vain that Ohio voted against ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. Which might have meant something worth while to the if "concurrent" only meant what "wets" some of them thought it meant.

Leaders of the miners Angels Unawares strike have probably builded much better than they knew in calling off the strike. They have won the respect of the great bulk of the people and they have really helped rather than burt their fellows.

The electric thrill New No Punch to It Jersey drys and Ohio almost drys have permitted themselves from the word "conrent" in the prohibition amendment is, we may venture to remark, a "con" current

We may look upon the conferences conerning wages of railroad men with equa-nimity. Members of the brotherhoods are nimity. also Americans first.

anniversary of the close of the German was the coal war ended. If the prince had only had time to change his pajamas for breeches he might have seen something of a worth-while city.

It was a double Armistice Day. On the

The William Penn statue is wearing Red Cross button. Well, William has de served it.

Gaffney wants it understood that he is

villing to stand the gaff but will not bend The MacLaughlin campaign headquar ters is now headquarters for a rummage

More odds and ends. The ferryboat accident was still another argument for the new bridge.

Old Man Public Opinion is right on the job these days.

#### MAYOR-ELECT MOORE'S LETTER

Lure of the Past Responded to by Historical Societies-Knight Hears Result of Local Election While in Paris

No MATTER how much we may look forward, there are those in our midst who constantly and very properly respond to what might be termed "the lure of the past." States and cities have their historical socie-ties and counties fall into line, all'persuaded that their history is worthy and that their traditions should be preserved. The Chester County Historical Society, organized 1893, marches along with the procession. eaded by George Morris Philips and inluding among its directors and counsellors Gilbert Cope, Edward S. Paxson, Judge J. Frank E. Hause, Mary Ingram Stille and Mrs. William P. Sharpless. The Chester county historians are getting ready to talk matters over early in December.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, lawyer, from Congressman John Lesher's town of Sunbury, has been over to Paris, where he learned the result of the primary contest for Mayor of Philadelphia. Interesting, how the news of a great city gets around the world. Knight was one of the close observers of the progress of the Longworth dyestuffs bill in Washington, as was Dr. Charles G. Herty, former president of the American Chemical Society, who has also been abroad recently, looking up the dyestuffs question on the other side

THE architects are thinking of the city's I future, especially as it relates to the symmetry and durability of our new struc-They include road improvements and ship canals in their city planning. George W. Chance, who like the Second district congressman, George S. Graham, has offices in New York and Philadelphia, sees a distinet advantage not only in the enlargement of port facilities, but in "furthering the proposed ship canals connecting Philadelhia with New York and Baltimore." York, Jersey City and Newark are also beginning to see this canal across the state.

THOSE Bacharach brothers certainly cut ice in Atlantic City. Harry Bacharach, the mayor, is contributing largely to the popularity of the famous seaside resort as convention city, while Isaac Bacharach, the congressman, is leaving no stone un-turned to keep the whole of south Jersey on the map at Washington. One of the affairs to which the Bacharach brothers give studied attention is the occasional meeting the Elks. There are a good many memhers of this frateruity in the Senate and House of Representatives and when anyhing in the Elks line is pulled off at Atlantic City, the Washington herd is all attention. Isaac drives them in and Harry lets down the bars-figuratively and fraternally, of

OWEN JONES, of the Twentieth ward, is a tipstaff in the Orphans' Court. Owen is also an admirer and loval supporter of David II. Lane, the Republican leader and philosopher, but Owen has another distinction— he is the original Hallelujah-man. No one knows exactly where Owen acquired the habit; some suspect the Methodist Church. although Owen is said to have some of the attributes of the Orthodox Quaker, but, at any rate. Owen's "Hallelujah" bas been known in political conventions and at meetings where politicians congregated for more than a quarter of a century ago. But Owens is uch a good organization man as not to miss his cue. Whenever he vells "Hallehrigh. though it sounds like a pistol shot when all silent in the hall, it generally comes in at the right place. Owen Jones and Andrew Wells, eleventh division, Twentieth ward-that's the home place of "Hallelujah."

EMANUEL FURTH, side partner for many years of Jacob Singer, former register of wills, sticks devotedly to the infantry corps. State Fencibles, of which he is major commanding. Years ago, Major John W. Ryan was the head of the State Fencibles and brought it up in tactics and military precision to a degree that attracted national attention. The battalion is a municipal corps, although it has seen service of a general military nature since the day of its organization, more than 100 years ago. Among its living past commanders are William A. Witherup and Major Robert P. Schellinger, both of them popular commanders in their day. The president of the Fencibles' organization is Captain John H. Jordan. The boys still meet at the armory, Broad and Race streets, where their colors and trophies are collected.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. GRAY, at one time connected with the Pennsylvania Raikroad contract work and recently in the service of Uncle Sam, has completed a report on the navigability of the Susquehanna river. This has gone to Colonel J. J. Loving, United States engineer in charge at Baltimore. The major believes the Susquehanna capable of great public service, once it is properly improved, and in this opinion he seems to be backed up by Secretary Woodward, of the Department of Internal Affairs, whose recent statement on Susquehanna river commerce and industry is worth perusal.

CHARLES W. ALEXANDER, "Philadel-phia's oldest reporter," is still interested in celebrations which bring due credit to the City of Brotherly Love. Years ago be helped with the work of conducting the Liberty Rell through the South to New Orleans, and finally as far west as San Francisco. has ideas, has "Philadelphia's oldest reporter." apart from the celebration of his toric events. Mr. Alexander follows waterway development and points to New Orleans as a city that has profited by it. He thinks the next convention of the Atlantic Deepe Waterways Association should be held in that bustling city of the South.

THE Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia, headed by Dr George W. Mackenzie, keeps in touch with current affairs. Like the Medical Club of Philadelphia, of which Dr. G. Oram Ring is president, it holds reunions where the members who read about each other get together to shake hands and talk things It is a curious fact that physicians 100 miles remote from Philadelphia who sometime become distinguished in special service, as well as those who live in the city and figure here in scientific research special work, seldom meet cach other except as they come together through their various society movements. The homeopaths, in order to get together next time, are arranging to celebrate the return from the military and naval forces of those members of the profession who engaged in the war J. HAMPTON MOORE.

Bacon from China is sold more cheaply England than the American product which indicates that the open door is useful for egress as well as ingress.

New York senators have expressed their appreciation of the seriousness of the high cost of living by raining their own saleries.

# COMMON SENSE PREVAILS



## THE SAUCEPAN

## The Warm Day

CUMMER'S airs and graces Light the darkening hill, And charm the dusky places Where autumn's somber laces Hang heavily and still.

Skyward flames and flashes Leap beyond the town-Her palaces are ashes, The destined north wind crashes Her frail green altars down Another exile turning

For one last look around, With gifts of tears that yearning Hearts leave at times of turning On all beloved ground! Wistfully in valleys

Desolate and gray.

Where winter waits and dallies In all the streets and alleys, She trails the airs of May And stoops with April's graces - On every stoop and stair To sing of blessed places And kiss the children's faces And stir their shining hair

She leaves them with a wond'rous Secret and they cry: 'A lonely lovely lady A sweet magician lady-Has just passed by!'

A Plaintive Pastoral Once, when I was a bad and prevish "kid." My parents told me that it was a shameful thing To be a "calf."

But since I've been misfortune's constant "goat," I think that it would be a happy, peaceful To be a cow.

HORACE HOOK.

"Some Cow!"

Dear S-Here's an advertisement I noticed in this morning's paper, given by a Long Island farmer: "For Sale—A cow that gives five quarts

of milk a day, also two grindstones, one set of harness and a hay rake." Some cov we'll say. Yours, A READER. we'll say. Yours,

Quandary

Ever since I have been conscious of the awful reality of life I have been seeking a road-a consistent road-to success. One night I had a dream. It seemed that I was just starting out in

life, and my motto was, "Enjoy life while you are young. And time sped, and presently I was an

aged man, having known the pleasures of life, but I was now homeless, penniless, hopeless—a failure! I had neglected my opportunities when I was young; too late Oh, if I only had my youth again And lo! it seemed that I was again young -just starting out in life. And my motte was, "Work, study, employ your time wisely while you are young.'

And time sped, and presently I was an aged man. Estates and millions were mine, also carriages and servants. I was a suc-But I was not happy.

In my eagerness to attain success I had passed by the joys of youth, had missed the real pleasures of life; now it was too late. h. that I might be young just once more! But the alarm clock was ringing and I awoke, more puzzled than ever befor

Three of Gotham There are three classes of New Yorkers. There is the New Yorker who lives in

# daylight hours in a skyscraper looking at

Hartford and Newark.

There is the New Yorker who never leaves terra firma and who only knows the sky-scrapers through the Sunday magazine sec-

There is, finally, the New Yorker whose whole life is spent in the subways and who never sees New York. BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

The world nowadays is less interested in the rest cure than in the unrest cure.

Night

Irdrinks the blood of the sun as he, slaughtered, sinks and the pale wandering ghosts that beat the gates of heaven are creeping forth. The darkness draws its thin net, blackening every bush and tree, and the western gold is dulled by the solemn curtain. A lifeless cloud like a dead angel lying in n shroud with lilies on her breast appeare on the far horizon. The trees turn old and gray as the shadows drape them. Hesper rises over the orbs of the sun, which has fallen defeated into ominous dim space, leav ing only the blue crypt of night. It is the time of all times to write. better smoke. LAFF LAUDER.

A Brussels pork butcher has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for having supplied goods to the value of \$2,000,000 to the Germans during the period of occupation. It is a little object lesson on the difference between patriotism and profiteering.

The Way of a Maid With a Paper

WHENEVER we see a young woman with a newspaper in a trolley car we begin to feel self-conscious if we discover, as usually do, that it is the paper honored by our contributions. We saw such a young woman the other night. She got on at Fifteenth street and sat down opposite us con sciously unconscious of our ill-concealed curiosity.

After a few moments devoted to com-posing herself and giving the other occupants of the car the once over she got her handbag snuggled down safely in her lap and opened the paper. Without so much as a glance at the first page she turned to the last page. Her eyes immediately dropped to the southeast corner where a photograph of one of the inpumerable local beauties appears every day. Her expression said as plainly as if she had put it in words, "I am better looking than that girl (and she could have made out a pretty good case for

herself), why don't they print my picture?'
It was with great difficulty that we resisted the impulse to suggest to her that she send her photograph to our office. It would adorn any man's roll top. The rest of the pictures on the page did not occupy her more than five seconds. Then she turned to the comics and lingered over Petey and Andy and Min and sniffed at the Girl Across the Way. When she was through them the page of school sports attracted her.

She was busy reading this page when we left the car, so we are still in doubt whether she ever reached the Saucepan. We wanted her to reach it because if we do not please the young women we regard ourself as a failure. They are the novel readers and playgoers and constitute the public to which we men of letters address ourselves.

The action of this young woman in beginning to read the paper at the end. well-brought-up young women begin to read novels, suggested to us that we ought to see if we cannot induce the managing editor to let us print the Saucepan in the back of the paper so that the young women will find it before their interest in good things has become jaded through the multiplicity of other good things that those who habit-ually read the paper backward always flud before they have arrived at the only part of the paper that matters to us.

## THE PERFECT GENTLEMAN

(Selected definitions) DEFINE me, some one, if you can, The clusive term of gentleman.

Says Vere de Vere, "A man is he Of pure blue-blooded ancestry."

Says Newman Prig, "He's best defined As one who has a cultured mind.' Says Midas, "Culture? Blood? Pooh! Dash!

The true criterion is cash.' Says Priest, "He is in thought, deed, word,

A Christ-like person-Church preferred Says Books, "Whoever in he lets,

'Who for his living doesn't work.'

'Tis clear enough he's one." says Shirk,

"A pal," cries Bella Flapps, "who's prime At giving girls a top-hole time.'

Between these various views they voice, Come, pay your cash and take your choice.

R. M. Freeman, in the London Westminster Gazette.

The blizzard has lost some of its terrors now that the coal strike has been called off.

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the meaning of the expression "To go to Canossa"?

2. What congressman has been ousted from the House of Representatives because of his opposition to the war?

4. What is the "Ranz des Vaches"? 5. What kind of bird is a merle?

6. What is a round in music? 7. What is the capital of the Dominion of New Zealand?

S. What is a gowan?

3. What is a mesquite?

9. The metal in an American silver dollar is now worth more than the face value of the coin. How many years has it been since this condition prevailed be

10. When did Thomas a'Kempis live and what famous book is he reputed to have written.

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Jackson Day is celebrated on January 8 in honor of Andrew Jackson's great victory over the British at New Or-leans in 1815 and not in recognition

of his birthday, which occurs in March. 2. The paleolithic man had rough stone elements. The Neolithic man had learned how to polish them and im-

4. The Wasatch Mountains are in Utah. 5. The oldest known book in the world consists of a set of moral maxims written by Ptsh-Hotep, the Egyptian, about 3500 B. C. The papyrus was found in his tomb near Thebes, Egypt.

6. Venustiano is President Carranza's first name. 7. There are about one and three-fifths

kilometers in a mile. 8. Ariosto wrote "Orlando Furioso."

9. The wireless signal, S O S, was agreed upon after the sinking of the steamship Republic off Natucket in 1909. C. Q D was the call at that time. It was a signal somewhat diffi-cult to catch. S O S, which stands for no set of words, is much simpler. It represents a call for immediate attention in a grave emergency.

Hesiod was a Greek poet and philoso-pher who flourished about the eighth century B. C.