## Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Passingst Charles H. Ludington, Vice President: John C artin Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins an B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors

EDITORIAL BOARD: JOHN C. MARTIN . . . General Business Manager Published daily at Public Labour Building.
Independence Square, Philadelphia.
Latantic Ciff. Press-Union Building
faw York. 200 Metropolitan Tower
Martior 701 Ford Building
Tt. Louin 1008 Fullerton Fullding
Bicago. 1302 Tribuse Building

NEWS BUREAUS: Washington Bussay.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Bussay.
London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Public Length is served to subpribers in Philadelphia and surrounding to cribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns t the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable the rate of twester the cutside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, Big (46) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (51) dollar per

month.

Norrox—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

D'Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dis-patches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Monday, February 23, 1920

#### A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the

The Delaware river bridge.

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.

Development of the rapid transit system, A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

And Art Museum.

Kulargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population. The Delaware river bridge

## MRS. LINGELBACH'S SENSE

MRS. ANNA LANE LINGELBACH duly respects her qualifications for membership in the Board of Education when she disclaims any desire to dominate that organization. In other words. it is her fitness for her new post which really matters.

Women who capitalize in politics and government the mere fact that they are women misconceive the underlying principles of "equal rights." Fortunately, tactics of this sort are bound to be less and less in evidence as feminine participation in public activities increases.

The Democratic and Republican parties will inevitably swallow up the bulk of the old suffrage party. Women in politics will be judged on their merits and accomplishments, and not with reference to the fact that they are new invaders of realms from which they were formerly barred.

Mrs. Lingelbach appears to be well equipped for taking up her duties in the Board of Education. This is the best and most important aspect of her appoint-

# HOW BRITAIN CAN OBLIGE US

THE political discussion which the mention of Sir Auckland Geddes as British ambassador to the United States has stirred up in England is not of paramount interest to this nation. The new representative, as yet unnamed, of King orge in this country will be judged on his merits or defects as they are revealed in connection with affairs here.

There is, however, one preference which Americans are entitled to entertain without affronting the diplomatic niceties. It may be safely assumed that "there is no call for a plenipotentiary of the temporary variety.

From the outset Lord Grey was regarded as a stop-gap ambassador. This view of his status did not have the fullest happy results for either Britain or America. The favorable opinion expressed in so many quarters concerning Grey's attitude on the peace treaty and "his same interpretation of Anglo-American relations would almost unquestionably have helped to better these relations had the British statesman not paid us such a fleeting visit.

His successor ought at least to be outpowered to finish in some degree work begun. The ablest legate limited in advance in his term of office is seriously handicapped. Intermittent ambassadors give the impression of special missionaries. Broader aspects of the great roles in civilization which Britain and America must play demand attention.

# CHERRY TREES AND PLUM

UP AND down the land, in city and hamlet, as Mr. Cattell would say, at wayside gatherings and in the halls of state, big and little politicians with flags in their hands are telling reverent audiences about the virtues of George Washington. A thousand orators are be-, seeching the nation to continue in the great man's footstep ...

This is all very pleasant and very inspiring. Yet one cannot but wonder why fuses to follow the course which he Doesn't he know that G. W. never told

If he does know that G. W. never told a lie, how can be be pardoned for substituting the plum for the cherry tree as the vividest symbol in national politics?

# THE BLOCKADE OF SUFFRACE

DOUBTS relative to the eligibility of women's votes at the next general election rise naturally, easily and consol- laid down under these circumstances was ingly in the bosoms of party leaders in this state.

Can the amendment be ratified in time to admit women to the polls next November 7? Can the formalities of tax payment and registration be accomplished in fully sustained within the next few

State officials whose imagination has been stirred by the precedent just defined in Maryland are swift to submit these queries and others to Attorney General

Schoffer. In Maryland it was held that a clause in the state's constitution which defines the franchise as a privilege exclusive to males was inviolate. Pennsylvania, too, Washington outlined is outgrown as far

has a somewhat similar provision in its constitution and it is sure to figure large in future political discussions.

Of course, such imaginary obstacles cannot delay general suffrage for long. The new movement in opposition to women voters must be explained upon other grounds. It is easily understood, Leaders in both parties have been listening to the discussions at the suffrage rallies and they are puzzled. They are unable to tell definitely what women voters will do. Efforts to mobilize the feminine vote in mass as an auxiliary force behind one old party or the other

have failed. The next campaign will be one of the most important in the country's history. It will be fought out on delicately balanced issues. If the politicians do not know in advance what the women will do they prefer to sidetrack the now voters altogether until the presidential election is over. It is because women are a new and independent force that they may expect determined opposition to the last from some old-line leaders.

#### WASHINGTON'S COACH DISPLACED BY MOTORCARS

But Some Unthinking Statesmen Prefer the Coach, Forgetting That the First President Used the Best Thing He Could Get

IN AN open shed at Mount Vernon there stands exposed to the view of every visitor to the famous shrine the coach in which Washington was wont to do his traveling. It has large, clumsy wheels resembling those on the ash carts in use in this city. It has no springs as springs are known today. The cushions on the seat are thin, suggesting that a journey in the vehicle would be a hardship which few persons accustomed to modern facilities would like to endure.

But this coach was the best that could be made at the time. Washington was one of the richest men in the country, and he could and did command the luxuries and the necessities that were available in the eighteenth century. He was not handicapped, because no one had anything better.

If Washington were alive today a garage would take the place of the open shed. There would be in it three or four automobiles. One of them would be a large touring car with a limousine body, upholstered with deep cushions which would absorb the slight shock that was not taken up by the cantilever springs. It would be propelled by a many-cylindered engine with double ignition. It would be equipped with a self-starter, electric lights inside and out, a speedometer, wheel chains for wet weather, a luggage carrier and whatever other coneniences commended themselves to him.

And Washington would look at the world in the automobile age with the same adjustment to contemporary conditions with which he contemplated the world of the age when a coach and four was the highest form of comfort in

Like every other man who has done anything worth while, he faced the existing conditions and used the tools at hand to accomplish his tasks.

Washington had a firm grasp on certain fundamental principles which, so far as the human mind can discover, are | mated that of the total losses we suffered eternal, and he also had a clear concep- only 215 per cent. But we seized in our establishment of the new nation which he had assisted in setting up.

There are men nowadays so illequipped to do their own thinking that they seek to find in the words of Washington an infallible guide for the United States when it has grown into a nation of 110,000,000 people inhabiting the

greater part of a continent. They rest their argument on "authority" rather than on reason.

There is no higher authority than that of Washington when one is considering the essentials of democratic government, unless it be the authority of the common consciousness of freemen everywhere, intolerant of tyranny and insistent on the right of the majority to rule. But we respect Washington's pronouncements on these matters because he put into words those truths which commend themselves to the judgment of mankind, and because when the opportunity to profit by disregarding his principles came to him he refused to embrace it. He preached and he practiced democracy.

A grievous error is made when statesmen fail to distinguish between the fundamental principles which Washington proclaimed and the expedient adjustments which he urged upon his countrymen to meet the conditions in which they

Every schoolboy knows that when Washington was President there were no railroads, no steamships and no telegraph lines. Every schoolboy also knows that the United States was then six weeks or two months distant from Europe, and that it would take from three to four months to write to Paris and get a reply.

The European political problems were the average politician consistently re-chiefly dynastic. Popular rule as we know it was unknown. The kings and emrecommends so enthusiastically to others, perors used their subjects as pawns in the game they were playing, with the enlargement of their empires as the stakes. The United States was then a new nation with little commerce or wealth and torn by jealousies among the different commonwealths. Its first duty was at home. It was imperative that it should establish itself, and in order to do this it must have as little as possible to do with the affairs of the rest of the world. The policy which Washington

of the highest political expediency. Today we can communicate with Europe in ten minutes and get a reply in half an hour if the wires are cleared. Steamships cross the ocean in five days. We have great wealth and a multituditime, even if the Anthony amendment is | nous industry. Our foreign commerce extends to every civilized country on the globe and to some of the semicivilized countries. We have possessions in the middle of the Pacific ocean and we control a large group of islands that form

one of the boundaries of the China sea. The nation has not only been established, but its citizens have vital interests in all parts of the world. The specific foreign policy which

as the automobile has distanced the crude coach in which he rode. But the purposes back of that policy remain unassailable. Those purposes related to the protection of the interests of the nation.

The duty of the present is to consider the same end, not in the light of the facts of Washington's time, but in the light of existing conditions.

Whether we would or not, our interests were involved in the recent European war from the beginning. But it took us more than two years to discover how deeply we were involved. It was not until Germany assumed to tell us how many ships would be permitted to sail from our shores and to mark out the course which they must take that it dawned on the great mass of the people that our rights as a nation were challenged and that if we did not meet the challenge we might as well admit that we were a mere dependency of Germany subject to whatever humiliation she might choose to put upon us.

We were in world affairs then. We are in world affairs now. What goes on in Europe vitally concerns us. The nations there are no longer engaged in mere dynastic controversies. They are struggling with financial bankruptcy, social upheaval and threatened anarchy. Europe cannot break down without carrying us at least part way down with her.

Washington would perceive this if he were alive today. He would understand that the interests of the United States are intimately interwoven with the interests of Europe along many lines and he would do his utmost to protect the whole fabric of civilization.

We shall not pretend to say that he would demand the ratification of the League-of-Nations covenant by the Senate because no one knows but that he might have been able to suggest a better device for assisting the world out of its present predicament. But we do know that he would bring to bear on the subject all his ability to find a way to accomplish that for which the League of Nations is proposed, namely, the protection of the interests of the United States through co-operation in the protection of the peaceful interests of all other na-

### COST OF OUR SHIP SEIZURES

F THE amount of enemy tonnage seized by each one of the allied and associated powers during the war had exactly equaled the respective totals of shipping losses by each of these nations the work of the reparations commission would have been much simplified. Chance, extent of naval activities, length of participation in the struggle and proportions of merchant marines were, however, factors which militated against such a clean-cut sharing system.

Hence as a measure of fair play the total tonnage of German vessels captured by all the allied powers was regarded as a basis for the distribution of compensation to the victorious belligerents in proportion to their ship losses. This is the gist of the agreement between Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, which the President has just disclosed. It will not be binding unless Congress sanctions it.

In comparison with several of the Allies, notably Great Britain, France and Italy, the depredations on the American merchant fleet were small. It is estition of what was necessary for the firm harbors more than 635,000 tons of German ships. The difference between our proportional losses and our great gains is said to amount to some \$30,000,000. It is proposed that we pay about this sum into the pool for the credit of Germany toward money due from her for reparation to the Allies in respect to their war losses of merchant ships.

The equity in this proposal is entirely dependent on whether or not all the associated powers are to be considered as a single belligerent, partners in a single treaty. If the United States should reject the pact of Versailles and make an independent peace with Germany entirely new conditions will govern the case. The possibilities of our retaining all the German ships seized in our waters and of not paying a cent for the fleet or of keeping them and making part payment or returning them will then arise.

As it is now, our title to the vessels is not questioned. The point at issue is how much they are going to cost us. Our view of that subject is contingent upon our national attitude on the treaty. Upon the assumption that the document would be ratified, the Lloyd George-Wilson agreement was not without its points of

Uncle Sam is a hospitable host who is begin-Have a Metaphor With Us ning to realize that he has not been sufficiently discriminating in his choice of guests. He is a manufacturer who has learned that cheap labor is as costly as cheap machinery. He is a foundryman whose melting pot is in need of scraping.

As Admiral Sims might well have nointed out, there is a freedom of silence as well as of speech; for the man who is not gagged has no need to "chew the rag.

If our kiddies must write prize essays, why not let them try their hands at the sub-"Why are there 30,000 school children in this city on ball time?"

Let us hope that male gossips will be barred from the staff of the new British ambassador to Washington, whoever

illiteracy in Iceland, it must be admitted that it is a land in which education cuts some ice. Democracy is the flower of civilization. but there are some pessimists who think it is

If it is true, as stated, that there is no

just a plant. The Eagles are ready to demonstrate that their name is something more than the mere symbol of freedom.

Among the hymns omitted at the exerises at the University of Pennsylvinia on Saturday was "Dare to Be a Daniels."

wrangle, which is just one year old, is that it is a squalling kid. There are too many sideshows in the

The best that can be said of the treaty

present local "carnival of crime" to give the police any peace of mind.

Cheer up! Cherry-tree stories are ripe.

BERRY AND BRYAN

Collector of Customs Is Strong Friend of Man From Nebraska-Stories of Well-Known Men

COLLECTOR of Customs William H. Berry was being congratulated the other day by friends on resuming activities after being confined at home by illness. But he laughingly brushed aside the sympathetic remarks and insisted that his only trouble was an "old-fashioned" but persistent cold. In spite of the fact that he has been under the weather the collector carries his years easily, although, he seems a more mellowed and subdued Berry than the man who stirred up the politics of the state in such a vigorous style only a few years ago. Berry has always had a great fondness

for William Jennings Bryan, and if the commoner should finally toss his hat in the ring it would seem strange if the man from Chester did not line up with the man from Nebraska. The irony of politics was illustrated in the appointment of Berry to the collectorship. He had the friendship of Bryan, of course, but A. Mitchell Palmer and Vance McCormick were the dispensers of patronage in Pennsylvania. Berry, who uld sooner fight than eat, was eager to make the run for Governor of Pennsylvania. He had carried the commonwealth for state treasurer and felt sure that he could win the governorship. But Palmer and his associate had other fish to fry. Their program was McCormick for governor and Palmer for United States senator. The question was how to get rid of Berry. He was "shelved" by making him collector of customs, and a mighty comfortable "shelf" it has proved, with two terms in the most important federal position in Pennsylvania.

THERE is no pretense about Berry. He had no knowledge of the intricacies of the tariff and the complex regulations of the customs service. He told a friend at the time he was appointed that the only qualifications he had for the post were integrity and common sense. After he had taken the oath of office he proved that he was the possessor of the second-named trait by retaining expert assistants as the heads of the important departments of the custom house. He devoted his own time to familiarizing himself with the men under him and with obtaining a general knowledge of the business, which in this district covers all of Pennsylvania east of the mountains and most of New Jersey and Delaware.

One day an excited custom house broker came to him to protest against one of the rulings of the department and to ask him to give an opinion upon a difficult point of the revenue laws. He looked at the man quizzically, and said in a drawling way:

"My friend, I'll have to pass that up to a better authority. I cannot answer it. But if you want to have a discussion upon prohibition or the silver question I'll guarantee to talk you to a standstill.

THE appointment of the collector of cus-I toms in Philadelphia is always looked upon as the supreme test of political power and leadership in Penn-ylvania. William F. Harrity was the Democratic national chairman when Cleveland was elected President the second time, and it was understood that Harrity would have the dispensing of the patronage in this state. Accordingly, he recommended John R. Read for collector of customs. Read was a distinguished lawyer who had been United States attorney and a close friend of Samuel J. Tilden. He was well fitted for the position, but his nomination was held up for many months. Some of Harrity's factional opponents, headed by Congressman William McAleer, had presented the name of a rival candidate for the post. Harrity stood pat He had the President's promise that he should name the new collector, and he proposed to rest on that. Finally the President sent for Mr. Harrity and explained the situation.

a good thing to make a compromise in order to satisfy these people. We are going to assume that Mr. Read is out of it, and I've sent for you in order to have you give me the name of your second choice for the collectorship."

There was a pause, and then the national chairman said in a very positive

"My second choice for this place is John R. Read. He is my first, second, third and only choice. I hope, Mr. President,

he may be your choice, too." He left the White House and took the next train home. The following day Mr. Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of John R. Read to be collector of customs.

WHEN McKinley was President, Quay and Penrose recommended C. Wesley Thomas for the collectorship. A dispatch forecasting the selection aroused some of the Independent Republicans of the state. A delegation was sent to Washington to make a protest and to urge the appointment of Major Hancock for the place. One of the members of the delegation was Rudolph Blankenburg. They were "loaded for bear as the saying goes, but the manner in which President McKinley handled this delicate situation illustrates the cleverness with which he ran his administration.

The spokesman of the delegation made a vehement attack upon the proposed appointee. He said that he was a politician and that what they wanted was the selection of a business man who would have the confidence of the community.

"Can you say anything against the character of this gentleman?" asked the President mildly "No." was the frank acknowledgment,

"we have nothing whatever to say against his integrity. He is clean, but we do not think that he is the type of man for the place. We should have a man who will suit the business interests."

FTER the speechmaking had been con A cluded, and the members of the party felt that they had riddled the pretensions of Mr. Thomas, the President in his most persuasive manner asked the visitors if they would give him some information. They were all attention. They were most anxious to give the President of the United States the benefit of their knowledge. "You are all more familiar with condi-

tions in your own city than I am," said Major McKinley smilingly. "What sort of a man is the President of the Union League. I mean what is his reputation for truthfulness and honor. Mind you, this is confidential. It will be between ourselves. "Certainly." exclaime: the chairman of the delegation. "I happen to know the

president of the League. In fact I'm a member of that club. He is a big man in In fact I'm a every way and I would accept his judgment on public and private matters."
"Good." modded the President, "and

what do you think of the president of the Maritime Exchange and the head of Drexel & Co.' The visitors gave both men the highest praise, as they did a dozen other names

mentioned by the executive. "But, Mr. President," finally asked the spokesman, "what has that to do with the matter we are discussing?" "Everything." smiled the President, "be cause all of these gentlemen have indersed

Thomas for the collectorship." Thomas was appointed and proved to be one of the best collectors of customs in the history of the port.



Martens Stumps Senators

MR. MARTENS, the soviet ambassador. is much too clever and ready for his Senate inquisitors. Examinations run

comething like this. which is not literal but typical: "Did the soviet government confiscate bank deposits?" "Yes, it confiscated deposits in excess of

\$10,000." Little gleam of satisfaction in inquisitor's eye, "And do you justify that?" 'Yes, in the circumstances. As, perhaps,

you justify your own government's recent confiscation of the liquor in this country." "Ah, but you don't pretend to think that those two cases are at all parallel? "What I mean is that confiscation is not new and terrible method exclusively resorted to in Russia. Your own government

in your own revolution confiscated the property of the citizens who opposed it, the Tories. And again, when the citizens of the North opposed those of the South, the North confiscated a vast property in the South, the

Q Q Q

MR. MARTENS, a quiet little engineer. has a mind that works all the time and

he knows his history. The senators, not having had to use their minds in finding historical precedents for a revolution, are devastated when Martens brings home the fact that peoples in revolution behave very much alike everywhere. They kill their enemies.

They seize their enemies' property They rediscover logic and, thrilled by its uidance, want to go wherever it leads. They hate compromise as a habit of slaves.

They forget fear and in general scandalize the nonrevolutionary part of mankind, which likes to have fear treated with great respect. g g g

A ND one striking thing that revolutions everywhere and always do is to bring the very best brains available into their service.

You may not agree with the Lenines. Trotzkys and Martenses, but you have to admit their ability. Look at our own revolution. When did this country have its best brains

n its service? When it was breaking away from Great Britain and setting up the democracy that was to be the pattern for all other democ-

racies. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison-we have one hundred times as many people in this country today, but it would be impossible to point to one single man in public life who is equal to the least of these.

qqq

WHY? We are a going concern today and careless. It is not of vital consequence now whether we have Washingtons, Jeffersons and Ham-

iltons to serve us or not. In a revolution it is a question of life and death whether we use our best brains or not. The sense that if we don't bang together we'll hang separately sharpens everybody's

wits.

The Russian revolution has had the whole world to fight. However impossible is its "dictation of the proletariat," it believes it and naturally does not put forward fools and incompetents to fight the whole world for it.

qqq

CCIENCE, at least advanced science, has just thrown over ether, that handy substance which used to pervade all space. The Einstein theory, which only twelve

men in the world understand, knocks out ether along with our ordinary conceptions of space and time. Thinking of space the way we used to, we

had to imagine it filled with ether. Thinking of space the way the twelve disciples of Einstein do and the way the rest of us should if we only could, we can no longer imagine it filled with ether.

Good old ether, which used to conduct the sun's rays across 90,000,000 miles of snace, which used to afford a passage for radio rays through solid substances; or, put

#### it the other way, good old ether, on which our

Soviet Engineer Is Shrewd thoughts used to travel to the remotest star and Revolutions and Brains penetrate the solidest Going Concerns Careless rock, is relegated to the Einstein Theory Dozen Now when we send

REMAKING HISTORY

Ether Is Now a Ghost thought out in the direction of the sun the thought has a hard time of it. Unaided by ether, it gets tangled up with the attractions of gravitation, does not go straight behaves quite alcoholically in fact, and when finally we see the sun there it is not!

g g g

A LAS, poor Yorick ether!
It is agreeable to know that it has found a resting place in the pleasant land of ghosts. The man who knows most about the

'other shore'' assures us that our bodies there are made of ether. We smoke ether cigars while ether birds sing to us ether songs sitting in ether trees. It is nice to know that ether, after all the good it has done in this world, banished by Einstein, should have found its way

q q q

to heaven.

EUROPEAN Entente, with the United A States sitting in as a spectator, does not make up a League of Nations.

g g g

DITY the young novelist, the young man who has literature in him and who, by the universally accepted rule nowadays, "the seat of the trousers on the seat of a chair.' may achieve literature. Here is what a British publisher says:

"The cost of producing books will compel us now to confine our business to tried authors and to books on the subjects which the newspapers have made popular. Unknown writers and adventurous manuscripts have no chance today. At one time we could afford to speculate in a new writer who appeared to us to have quality, for then the sale of 800 copies of a five-shilling book, which was possible, would show us a profit. Now we must have some assurance that we can sell 2000 of a six-shilling work or 1500 of a volume at 7s. 6d., and very few books go that distance. The cost of paper, printing, binding and distributing is nearly four times what it was in 1914."

q q q

WHAT is the answer?
The answer is going to be everywhere what it always is in France: books printed on poor paper and badly printed. And why not the sensible French scheme of unbound books? The works of new authors and most of the works of established authors last too

They cumber our shelves. There is no room for them in modern apartments. The publishers are in league with the sectional bookcase men.

Speaking of prohibition to a dinner audience in New York, Senator Wadsworth said, "The last word has not been said, and until it is we must move in that spirit of fair play which results in public content-Which is a statesmanlike declaration-which means that it may mean any thing or nothing.

Judging by the trend of modern fashions (the growing slimness of material and the growing fatness of price) the price of fig leaves is going to be prohibitive

A professional politician is the individ-ual who sidetracks the office when it seeks the man. He is the bunco artist who puts the con in constitution.

Fiume is electrically charged and sparks fly whenever it is touched.

licity, thanks to the New York Assembly. It is not pessimism but common sense that pans the panacea.

Socialists continue to get a lot of pub-

A food draft blows comfort to hungry

From now on the bandwagen will grow increasingly popular.

# MY QUEST

T SEEK for love-not for myself. But as a lovely thing to view ; Not to possess, as one might pelf With miser-passion working rue My quest I go because 'tis fair With vision magical to bless; And as the sunlight everywhere

To every eye brings happiness. I seek-for love-I've gained such skill I find it now in many a place You'd not surmise-yes, comes its thrill Not only from a woman's face; But where the dewdrop loves the rose

The moonlight loves the summer sea; Where, to the little wind that blows. The leastet whispers from the tree Where brooklets steal on tender questa, And slip their mossy banks between To-rock the lilies on their breasts,

In shy and secret nooks unseen And have your glances ne'er beheld Even the darkness creep to fold In dusky arms some statue spelled By marble beauty pure and cold

I seek for love, I seek for love-For are not love and beauty one On earth below, in sky above, The silver thread of love is spun 'Twixt wind and flower, 'twixt man and maid.

'Twixt wave that leaps to wave in glee. The beauty of love can never fade, Nor ever lose its glamourie. SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What was the symbol of peace among the American Indians? 2. In what year did the Easter revolution occur in Ireland?

3. How low did the thermometer fall when Admiral Peary was at the North Pole? 4. Who would inherit the British crown in case of the death of both George V and

the present Prince of Wales? 5. What is a chantry?

6. What is the highest mountain in Africa? 7. Who was the first chief justice of the United States?

8. What was the total number of men called for service in the Civil War by President Lincoln?

9. How many inches make a meter? 10. Are signatures in lead pencil good in

# Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Three revolutions in which the Marquis de Lufayette played a prominent part were the American revolution, the French revolution of 1789, and the revolution of July, in which, in 1830. the French overthrew the Bourbon monarchy of Charles X. 2. According to the old style calendar, in

vogue during part of the eighteenth century, George Washington was born on February 11, 1732. 3. "Prejudice is the child of ignorance" is from Hazlitt's essay, "On Preju-

4. 'The word "scenario" is originally lta-

lian. It should be pronounced at though it were spelled "shay-nah-5. The national colors were adopted by Congress in 1777.

6. The Cardinals is the nickname of the St. Louis baseball club in the National League. 7. The word "foolscap" is a corruption

of the Italian "foglio-capa" folio-sized paper. The punning sense of the word is very ancient, since the watermark of this sort of paper from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century was a fool's head with cap and bells. 8. Yams are the edible tubers of certain kinds of tropical climbing plants. Some

of the species are used as food like potatoes. They contain much starch and become mealy when boiled. . Horace Walpole described Oliver Gold-

smith as "The Inspired Idiot."

10. Montpelier is the capital of Verment