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Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 3, 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.

An Art Museum.

Finlargement of the water supply.

Homes, to accommodate the nopulation.

MORE GUFF FROM GAFFNEY

N HIS eagerness to serve the Vares, Councilman Gaffney is taking the surest course to blast the reputation he made as chairman of the finance committee in the old Councils as a believer in fair play and complete candor.

His explosion at yesterday's session of Council certainly will not add to that reputation. He complains because so few bills have been passed by the new body and seeks to create the impression that failure to act is somehow reprehensible and discreditable to the Moore adminis-

The Mayor's reply today is very much to the point and disposes of Gaffney's bombast effectively.

But there is one more point to be made. The new Council should not be appraised y the large number of ordinances it is ble to pass, but by the fewness of its actions. The wisest legislative bodies are those that enact the fewest laws and deliberate without undue haste.

And, by the way, Gaffney's new role of reformer hardly becomes the ex-chairman of the finance committee, which present revelations show systematically failed to appropriate adequate sums to run the city government this year and left the difficult work of meeting deficlencies to the Moore administration.

AN ARCHITECT'S "INHERITANCE" Philip H. Johnson has been less clear than the fact this "city architect," who formity with the sentiment of the period. was a brother-in-law of the late Israel Durham, has been the traditional recipient of 5 per cent commissions.

Mr. Moore questions whether the municipality is obligated to make such payments under contracts entered into under a previous administration. He questions whether a "city architect" is a recognized permanent post in the municipal machinery. Expert legal opinion is expected eventually to clear up a situation now decidedly obscure.

In the meantime the Mayor has withheld his signature from four contracts for extensions to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases. The specifications are by Mr. Johnson, whose tenacity as a commission claimer in connection with plans for public works has lasted through a series of administra-

While it is to be regretted that necessary improvements are temporarily held up, explanation of Mr. Johnson's status is thoroughly in order. The Mayor is said to have remarked that steps to elucidate the authority of the Johnson contracts must be taken some time. The present opportunity is thus grasped as a means of determining just what is the nature of Mr. Johnson's curious "inheritance." The public as well as Mr. Moore will appreciate information on this sub-

WHY NOT PALMER'S RECORD

A MONG yesterday's astonishing head-lines was one written to inform the world that Attorney General Palmer will run for the presidency "on Wilson's record." It is needless to ask why Mr. Palmer isn't willing to run on his own record, which happens to be the important thing now.

If the fashion spreads through the world of politics Mr. Bryan may yet run | ages appear ridiculous. as an advocate of armed imperialism, Mr. Burleson may be a candidate pledged to increase wages in the postal service and General Wood may be the standard-bearer for the country's paci-

MOTORS AND TROLLEYS

COONER or later there will have to be a new definition of the rights of motor vehicles as common carriers. A company which planned to operate an automobile service between this city and the Delaware Water Gap faces the possibility of an injunction sought by an up-state trolley company, which argues with justice that it would suffer in the proposed com-

The plan to operate bus lines on Broad street and the scheme for the immediate establishment of a motor line between City Hall and the navy yard might be opposed on similar grounds. The trolley punies facing competition from motor lines insist that they are required maintain a general service and that nder the terms of their franchises they must operate over routes that are aclly maintained at a loss.

The cam railways were hurt by the

interfered seriously with the business of looked dangerous to those who were interested in gas plants. Past experience | corporations, while they prevent the exproves, however, that the growing needs of civilization leave room for every new invention and that the newer utilities help rather than hinder the prosperity

of older ones. No one can deny the fitness of motors for passenger service in the streets. One of these days the street railway companies will begin to develop auxiliary motor lines, and it is altogether probable that they will better their service and increase their dividends thereby.

COMPLETING THE CIRCLE IN "TRUST BUSTING"

The Corporations and the Public Meet Once More With a New Conception of Mutual Obligations

"TRUST busting" is to be conducted in the future in a different way if the Supreme Court decision in the United States Steel Corporation case means any

The decision is based on the theory that the public interest is the first thing to be considered in all litigation under the anti-trust laws. A big corporation is not a criminal unless it does something wrong. The mere fact of bigness is not an offense.

In the years that have passed since the first anti-trust laws were enacted all sorts of views have been held for a little while, but we have now arrived at the point where the question can be considered on its merits and where each corporation must be regarded as guilty or innocent, according as it conserves the publie interest or disregards it.

Charles M. Schwab, although a business competitor, did more than all the lawyers for the defense in securing the decision vindicating the Steel Corpora-

The case against the corporation rested on the charge that it was a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The suit was begun in 1911 before the Bethlehem Steel Company had expanded to its present size. In the intervening years Mr. Schwab, in spite of the competition of the great steel combination engineered by J. Pierpont Morgan, has built up a business of great size and has been able to hold his own in all the markets of the world. If the United States Steel Corporation were a monopolistic conspiracy Mr. Schwab could not have done this.

The facts in the steel business were against the contention of the government. Every one outside of the Supreme Court knew it; and the court, taking cognizance of these facts and bowing to the undoubted sentiment of the people, has acquitted the Steel Corporation. Other and more technical legal reasons are assigned for the decision, but this was the controlling reason.

This is why the nation has confidence in its highest court. That body is much more responsive to popular sentiment than the President or than Congress. It interprets the laws and the constitution in conformity with the popular will.

Popular sentiment would have been outraged in 1850 at decisions affecting the power of Congress over interstate commerce which are accepted today as a matter of course. would have handed down decisions in con-

Thus the national constitution becomes a vital document, responsive to the needs of each generation, instead of a procrustean bed to fit which the court will amputate the legs of a growing entity Our great tribunal, conscious of its high responsibility, expands the bed to accommodate that which must lie in it.

But there are larger questions involved in this decision than the guilt or innocence of the United States Steel Corporation. They are connected with the popular attitude toward all big corporations. When the stock company began to dis-

place the partnership and when stock companies engaged in the same or kindred lines of business began to combine there was widespread hostility to the new method of doing business.

Twenty-five years ago every big corporation was "guilty." We did not know just what it was guilty of, but it was some kind of a criminal. It was soulless and could not be punished in a way to hurt it and politicians and newspapers began to demand that guilt be made personal, which meant that the president and the directors should be sent to prison for constructive offenses.

Bigness in itself was regarded as a

There were men who insisted that a corporation which did 60 per cent of the business in its line should be treated as prima facie guilty of crime.

But a little saving common sense prevented us from going very far in this direction. It was only necessary to ask how it was possible for a corporation doing 59.9 per cent of the business in its line could be innocent while a corporation doing one-tenth of I per cent more business could be guilty in order to make the whole theory of basing guilt on percent-

The Sherman anti-trust law was passed in the period when the popular view was that all combinations of corporations were made to gouge the public. The corporations protested, but they were unheeded. They insisted that they had a right to do what they would with their

own. In this they, too, were wrong. In twenty-five years the whole attitude of the corporations toward the public and of the public toward the corporations has

changed. The public recognizes the corporation as a natural and necessary business evolution to meet the needs of a big nation with a great population that could not be efficiently served by the methods of our grandfathers.

And the corporations now recognize the right of the public to regulate them in the general interest. They have discovered that they are protected by such regulation against ruinous methods by unscrupulous competitors and that they profit as much as the public. They have learned their lesson.

Neither the railroads nor the other public utility corporation would willingly go back to the time when there was

advent of the trolleys. The automobile no national Interstate Commerce Commission and no state public utility comhorse breeding. Electric lights at first missions. These commissions, imperfect as they are, safeguard the rights of the

> ploitation of the public. For example, the modern and enlightened attitude of the corporations toward public regulation is disclosed in the advertisements of the United Gas Improvement Company, printed in this newspaper, in which attention was called to the policy of public utility commissions which prevents ruinous competition in fields already well served by the existing corporations. This policy lays upon the existing corporations the duty of expanding to meet the demands upon them, and it insures to them a reasonable hope that dividends can be earned on all new capital needed to keep pace with the growth of the different communities.

In a quarter of a century we have completed the circle and the corporations and the people meet today at the point where they parted about a generation ago, but with a new appreciation of the rights and the obligations of each.

NEW BATTLESHIP PLANS

THOSE good people who insist that America should have no hand in the affairs of Europe may perceive in the navy's plans for 44,000-ton battleships some of the first new fruits of the policy of isolation which they deem best for the

These enormously efficient and expensive fighting machines are to the new era of military development what the first shy blossoms are to an approaching spring. They are heralds and harbingers-nothing more. What will follow after them if the various nations find it still impossible to reach agreements that will make the limitation of armaments possible and safe will be far more amazing than the recent announcement from Washington.

The Navy Department in this instance is only performing an appointed task, which must be attended to if the service is not to be charged in some future day with criminal unpreparedness.

England already has a superdreadnought of 43,000 tons. That vessel is approximately 10,000 tons heavier than the largest fighting ship in the United States navy. Japan is building a number of vessels after the new British pattern. What the constructors in these two countries are planning in the background cannot be told. It is not their habit to advertise their plans in advance of execution. The British built their new superdreadnought during the years of the war and the public knew nothing of it until the ship was launched and almost ready

To assume that the British and the Japanese are wantonly starting out in new competitions of armament would be unjust. The renewal of naval expansion abroad is a direct consequence of the disordered and disorganized opinion of the world. It is a course of action natural to peoples who cannot tell what new dangers they may have to face within a year or two. What we are witnessing is actually a revival of militarism and the beginning of new naval rivalries. The nations now are like men who, walking in the dark among perils, stiffen instinctively to be ready for expected onslaughts.

If there is to be new military expansion at sea there will be new military expansion on land. If new contests in military systems are instituted now people who are accustomed to view the effort for international peace as a dream will live to revise their opinions under unprecedented burdens of worry and taxation.

There is sound busi-Pays to Be ness and financial horse sense in the sug-Neighborly gestion of Governor posal be submitted to the people to issue \$28,000,000 worth of bonds for New Jersey's share of the cost of a bridge over the Delaware and a tunnel under the Hudson. Increased business will eventually pay for both undertakings and the initial cost will be distributed among benefit-sharing generations.

Frederick Courtland Well, What? Penfield, former ambussador to Austria-Hungary, is a bit too blithe and self-assured in suggesting that we follow his habit of pressing old suits and wearing them sternly intil prices fall. What of the multitudes who have done little else for several years and who may argue justly that it is a condition and not a theory that now confronts

Uncle Sam may charge an Atlantic City fish-Times Change erman \$600 for three brant and three cock robins which he cooked in a potpie on Christmas Day. Another instance of the increasing cost of living. In Mother Goose's time four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie were disposed of for a song of sixpence.

The plea of the mother A Parable Rewritten of twenty-three children saved one of them from being sent to the reformatory yesterday for the theft of woolens from a freight car. 'He is not bad at heart," she said. Of course not. The one black sheep may yet prove "all wool and a sard wide."

A glance at the di The Grass Widow's vorce lists suggests that the financial burdens left from the war period might be considerably lightened by a thumping war-tax on alimony.

The fact that Germany is to try her own war criminals suggests a new reading of an ald wheeze: The Allies bad a German lamb

And put it on the shelf; And every time it wagged its tail It spanked its little self.

There is something grotesque in the propossi of the Prussian Diet to compensate former Emperor William for the loss of his throne at a time when the German Government is pledged to place German war crimipals on trial.

The number of times the forces of General Denikin are annihilated suggests a somewhat too efficient Bolshevist press agent bureau.

When the last snow piles have been renoved from the streets of Philadelphia it will be time enough to think of signs of spring.

To the housewife the market shows improvement when prices drop.

TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

In the City Called Blockley BEHIND the bleak walls of the Philadel-phia Hospital, down Thirty-fourth street, is a little world with humors, trage-dies and traditions all its own. Most of the buildings are old, and from the outside, especially over the wall from the street, their gray sides and tall, narrow windows seem very grim and forbidding. But once safely within the gates this impression is not confirmed, and if hospitals can in any measure be thought of as cheerful places, this one, in spite of its ashen walls, really achieves something of that effect.

A very pleasant and well-informed young lady, in the blue, red-lined shawl of a resi-dent nurse, undertook to pilot me through the mazes of the plant. A long walk we had of it, for there are wide stretches of asphalt street out along the tree line, brick path-ways and, inside the buildings, miles of floors that gleam in a sheen of golden brown far off into the distance.
We stepped first into the village drug store,

on the left of which stretches a playground for crippled or convalescent children. The playground is also used for the amusement of those young ones who, during their mothers' illness, have nowhere else to go. For these children there is also a visiting teacher, who reads to them and supervises their play.

CROM the dispensary we went on into the receiving ward, where incoming patients have all their clothing and effects packed away and listed while they take the "ettrance bath" and are examined by the physician. As I looked into one of the receiving rooms I saw on the little blackboard the curious inscription, "Do not admit X, Y or Z." X, Y or Z. I learned, were the names of certain public characters who have become notorious for resorting to the hospital on all occasions and then refusing to take proper treatment or insisting on violating all be institution's rules

We went on then by a surgical ward where there were a few scholarly looking old men, sitting up in bed reading books and papers, and a good many more staring vacantly into space through dull, unintelligent eyes.

Most folk who have no resource of reading to fall back on spend their hospital hours in sort of unhappy vegetable existence; and of course in Blockley, where all the rooms are wards and where the patients represent the run of the laboring population, their number is large. But for all that, I saw hardly a single ward where there were not several fine, intelligent faces bent over papers or books. Upstairs on the second floor my guide

paused at the door of another ward to wave at a little figure over by a distant window. There was an answering wave and the flash of a smile from a frail white face. 'That's Johnnie," said my guide, and then explained to me that Johnnie was a little boy, now twelve years old, who had spent three-quarters of his life in the hospital. I demanded a chance to see Johnnie, so we went over together and stood by his bedside. The boy laid down his paper and smiled up at his visitors. He put out his thin little hand and shook mine warmly. Then he proceeded to show me his recently acquired reasure—a valentine with a tall, round, redheaded windmill and a dimpling, resy Cupid peeping between the blades of the wheel. There was a pair of scissors in reach for cutting out pictures, and beside the bed a weaving frame with a warp of long, blue

breads. But Johnnie is troubled with pains that no irgery has ever cured, and he works at his "Do you ever read books?" I asked, seeg some lurid creation of a Wild Wester laid out under the windmill.

"Not often," answered Johnnie, with his persistent, searching smile; "my pains won't eave me alone very long at a time."

"But 'Tom Sawyer' or 'Treasure Island'?" No, Johnnie had never heard of those books. I turned from the little form on the bed and looked out of the window. But after all these years John can still smile and joke about the hospital and seems really in love with his nurses. That shows, believe, a great deal about the nerve of Johnnie and also tells something worth telling about the spirit of the folk at Blockley.

THERE was another smiling, dark-baired young patient in the same long room. He was sitting up in a wheel-chair weaving raffia. His basket work, which looked very neat and promising, and Johnnie's rug are part of the result of the activity of the division of occupational therapy which is doing so much to relieve the tedium of long illness by teaching patients suitable forms of quiet craft work that may add to their future usefulness and give them employment for their many idle hours.

THERE are grim things in hospital practice-one of them was binted at in the eavy barred and locked doors of the two drug wards, but it was hopeful to see that few indeed of the lines of beds are now tenanted and that in the men's drug ward one patient was sitting calmly reading by the window. At least one of these grim things, however, has departed, for over the barred door of Ward 18, the notorious drunk ward of the old hospital, was stretched the muslip curtain which indicates that the patients inside are victims of infectious illness, the drunk ward, with all of its delirious horrors, being now permanently converted to the sober treatment of another less preventable disease.

WE PASSED out into the Blockley streets again through the kitchens, where all the patients' food is prepared and thence transported in heat-retaining boxe, to the various sections of the plant. Dinner was now out in the wards, but so perfect was the domestic economy here that not a soul was in sight; all the great pots and utensils were shining and back in place, and there was not one spot or speck on all the long stretches of the

THE research laboratories are to be installed in a fine new building which has every possible resource for pathologic and bacteriological investigation. Their completion will mark a new and highly important step in the advancement of medical and surgical research for the city of Philadelphia.

BUT the most cheerful spot in all Block-ley and the one that explains in a large measure the fine spirit of the place is the nurses' home and training school. This building is really a modern woman's hotel, with a comfortable, home-like atmosphere, a library of modern books, a nurses' swimming pool and on the top floor a large, invisiting, blue curtained dining room-Delft blue, my guide insisted-anyhow very festive and appetizing and imparting to the room more of the genial air of a roof garden than of an institution dining hall. Downstairs in a new annex is the train-

ing school, with its tasteful but businesslike professional library, its chemical and bacteriological laboratory and its classrooms. There is also a model wardroom where two dummy patients lie eternally in bed, wearing that intractable and morose expression common, I suppose, to the faces of sick layfigures all over the world.

A nurse's work is bard, but it has many compensations, and I can think of few places where a woman could master a noble profession in circumstances more congenial than here in this school at Blockley ROY HELTON.

"AIN'T IT A GR-R-RAND AN' GLORIOUS FEELIN'!"



HOW DOES IT . STRIKE YOU?

men of Philadelphia.

BLASCO IBANEZ has been blurbing out | sex relations amusing is that we are a youth ful people. some Beatrix Fairfax information to the

As a writer of fiction, and a famous one, ie is a sort of confessor of the sex. American women in Paris have revealed

their souls to him. They are tired of worshipful American

They would like for a change to be "domi nated."

They desire from their lovers and husbands a little "cave-man stuff." But does the American woman tell the ruth in Paris, even when sitting for a fulllength portrait in the next book of so distinguished a novelist as Senor Ibanez?

Does she want to be painted, warts and all, like Cromwell? Or does she want to pose her prettiest and show a soul that will make good reading in the coming fiction?

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A ND even if she is not thinking of a com-ing study of "the American woman" in an international novel by the master, isn't she aware that in Paris at least the American husband is a bit provincial? A European capital is a great place to

make you feel countrified. The American husband over there has sense that he owes life an apology. He is a little deprecatory of the American oman, just as Senor Ibanez reports the

American woman to be of her husband. To prove himself above narrow prejudices, he tells more than one Parisienne that the women home are a little dull, with their coldness, their Puritanism, their "looking at mama for fear there's harm in what he or she or it or they are at."

Before you begin to "treat 'em rough," following this distinguished advice, it will be well to discount a little what American women, self-conscious in the least provincial capital of the world, tell to a distinguished European novelist, who may be about to write a great romance portraying the American woman.

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BUT why should Senor Ibanez commend us to the cave man? That is very well in an advice-to-lovers column, but a father confessor of the sex, as every great writer of fiction should be, should

know better. Was the cave man the dominant male? Back in his time, or not far from it, occurred the "matriarchal age" of the human race, when women dominated in the home as the female bees do in a hive.

The cave man was doubtless a fine bairy brute, but the cave woman was a fit mate for him, capable of giving back as good as Probably there was more equality between

the sexes in the cave age than at any time That was the early youth of the race, and in early youth the sexes are equal. Boys are not conscious that girls are, as

Meredith called them, 'precious fragilities.'

And neither are the girls at that age.

That consciousness is a refinement of later The cave man, when he went out to persuade the cave woman to wed, doubtless did not think of her as a precious fragility.

And neither she was.

WE ARE nearer the cave-man stage in America than are Senor Ibanez's compatriots in Europe. Ibanea seems to recognize that, in spite of

his advice. "The conditions under which American men live and labor." he said, "are almost the same as those that prevailed in the prehistoric era. The man went out to chase the boar and other animals for food, while the woman stayed at home minding the kitchen and the children. We are a youthful people, and one of the

reasons why the Spanish novelist finds our

Ibanez's Cave-Man Stuff Contained More Than He Meant and, Anyhow, American Women May Have Fooled Him

Age looking at youth, especially youth making love, is always amused. q q q

THERE are two reasons why the sex relations in this country are so different from

those in Europe. One is that America is so young. The other is that the excess of women over men that exists in Europe does not prevail

Mr. Keynes in his brilliant book on the Peace Conference makes an epigram about M. Clemenceau: "His illusion was France, and his disillusion, mankind."

M. Clemenceau's countrymen have another disillusion, and that is womankind. The Americans went to Paris-that is, to

the Paris Peace Conference-with the illusion of mankind. They may have lost it there.

A great many things happened to them

But they kept the illusion of womankind. That is what Senor Ibanez means when he says that "what this country needs is a second emancipator."

TWO things will serve as the second - emancipator: Time, which is the infallible cure of youth, in races as well as individuals, and an excess of women over men in this country.

In a frontier town where there are about half as many women as men the worship of women is carried to an absurd length. In Paris, where, as one woman said, "after this war is over there will be about seven of us women for every man," woman worship is a thing that even American women tell Senor Ibanez they feel ashamed of.

Supply and demand influence the sex re lations as everything else. The value of woman in man's eyes rises and falls according as she is scarce or in excess. And illusions, morals and every related

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thing is in the same balance.

BUT give the cave man a rest.

He had a hundred illusions where we have one. He had a thousand superstitions about

Scores of taboos regarding her filled him with fears. The second emancipator is the one who will break down the last of these taboos, some of which persist in strangely changed

forms down to these days. And he or she will also be the emancipator of woman. The cave man will get us nowhere.

He was a stupid fellow, duller to live with than the T. B. M. The rough husband of a rough mate, he was more afraid of her as one possessed of a devil that might, if it would, bring upon

him many strange ills, than is the American T. B. M. of his wife today. Auto bandits got \$30,000 in January and February by their operations in this city.

This ought to make an ill-paid policeman The wise politician realizes that a little hatchet may be all right for a cherry tree, but when it comes to a plum tree you've got to use an ax.

Doubtless the Lamberton-Roper pact has more significance in the Twenty-second ward than the other peace treaty.

It may be that there will be enough money saved on county jobs to pay policemen

Well, anyhow, his detectives did their best to make Bergdoll mad.

There's one thing certain: Uncle Sam, storekeeper, is no profiteer.

LONELINESS

O LONELINESS! Oh, what are thou? Canst thou hope to exist Before the charm of heaven's brow

Of warm-blue amethyst, Or near the gurgling, mirror brooks That sing sweet lullabies To stones snug-harbored in their nooks

Brightened by sun-kissed skies?

O Loueliness! How vain for thee To dwell by songbird dale, That echoes all its melody O'er sea and mount and vale,

side the soothing, flute That constant plays that all The leaves, a-nesting 'pon the trees, Dance to its madrigal!

O Loneliness! Thou'rt but a word, Illusive and unreal. Before the thund'ring bolts that gird

The chant of Jove's appeal, Or by the frothy, work-mad wave That smites each rock-fast dune. To mold its crag-bound, rough-hewn cave Beneath sun-sprinkled moon JOSEPH CARLTON PODOLYN.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials and representatives of the road shop crafts met yesterday to plan a joint board of employers and employes to decide wage controversies. It is confidently expected that this will mean sending Trouble to the scrap heap and that the Era of Good Will will henceforth run on

Senate leaders are planning to put the peace treaty up to the voters. Greatest case of passing the buck in history.

4" Mayor Moore has as much faith in peretual city architects as in perpetual motion.

What Do You Know?

1. Who was the king of Greece who was dethroned during the war? 2. What southwestern state has not yet voted on the equal suffrage amendment?

3. Who was Adna R. Chaffee? 4. What is the correct pronunciation of

the word paresis?

5. Name three evergreen trees? 6. What are the five principal Romance languages? 7. Of what Australian state is Brisbane the

capital? 8. What was the full name of Ovid, the Roman poet? 9. Who was Mlle. Mars?

10. In what year did fire losses in the United States break all records and why? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The moon's mean distance from the earth

is 238,862 miles. 2. A conifer is a cone-bearing plant. 3. Lengthening the pendulum of a clock

makes it go slower. 4. Peanut is another name for the monkey

nut. 5. The color Van Dyck brown is named

after Anthony Van Dyck, the famous Flemish painter. Mauve is named for Auton Mauve, a Dutch laudscape painter, born 1838, died 1888. 6. A tourniquet is an instrument for stop-

ping the flow of blood through an artery by compression, effected with a screw. 7. The word citrate should be pronounced

with the accent on the first syllable and the "i" short as in "bit." The Mekong is a great river of south eastern Asia. It rises in Thibet and flows through Yunnan (China),

Burma, Siam, Cambodia and French Cochin-China, emptying into the China Sea. \ 9. Schubert wrote the "Unfinished Sym-

phony."

The first architect of the White House was James Hoban, of Dublia.