# Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Friday, March 5, 1920

### A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

new administration to concentrate its st-Things on which the people expect the

tention:
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.
Falargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

### THE BELT LINE DEADLOCK

THE ethics of the old financial quarrel between the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, which has long restricted the proper use of the Belt Line, is not of primary concern to the public. W. R. Tucker, secretary of the Board of Trade, is inclined to think that only an act of the Legislature is capable of ending the exasperating deadlock. Philadelphians are naturally much more indifferent about the method of solution than the imperative need of it.

At present the Reading is the only coad scheme of life. taking advantage of the Belt Line's facilities. This is an absurd situation and flatly subversive of the original and still valid purposes of the road.

Paris has two "ceintures," or belt lines, which have for years been signal factors in the industrial and commercial development of the French capital. The various railways, private and government-owned, have co-operated constructively in making use of the road. Something of the sane spirit of municipal enterprise which has prevailed over there is deserving of importation.

## GOVERNOR NORRIS

THE promotion of George W. Norris. executive officer of the national Farm Loan Commission, to the governorship of the Federal Reserve Bank in this city will give general satisfaction.

Mr. Norris is a man of proved public spirit and of demonstrated executive ability. He acquitted himself well as director of wharves, docks and ferries under Mayor Blankenburg and he has administered the affairs of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington with great skill. As the head of the bureau he has been the director of the financial policies of the government in administering the farm loan funds through the federal land banks. As the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank here he will be charged with broader duties, for the performance of which he has received admirable training.

# PARKING GRAFT REDRESS

TALES of the sharper's old game of selling the postoffice to guileless strangers may be apocryphal. In the field of extravagant outrage such a swindle meets its match in the rentals for city streets for cab-stand purposes and, judging from the warning of the Public Service Commission, the subject cannot be so easily dismissed as a mere facetious myth.

"The commission," declared Mr. Clement at a hearing yesterday, "looks with extreme disfavor on the practice of paying rent to hotels or railroads for permission to park cabs along the curb outside." To a representative of a taxi company which had applied for a certificate of operation, the commissioner said that "if any hotel or railroa I attempts to force your company to pay for such

'privileges' come to us immediately." The advice is significant. If the cah concerns continue to pay for "rights," which property owners have not a scintilla of authority to grant, the graft will be of the partnership complexion. Means of redress are now clearly set forth. Failure to apply them will indicate highly unsavory collusion.

# COMPETITION IN MUSIC

VERY few blessings are unmixed. Theoretically, the flourishing state of music in America should be cause for congratulation, and yet it is precisely this increase of artistic vigor which is at the root of a singular situation confronting the Philadelphia Orchestra. Fifteen of its members have accepted contracts elsewhere for next season. That these players will be replaced by good men is inevitable. The orchestra is well managed, it is happily fortified with an endowment fund and its reputation and magnetic conductor are inspirational assets. The honor of playing with this fine band is in Itself an aid to the acquisition of excellent personal material.

The novelty in the case is the lively spirit of competition. New orchestras have been sprouting throughout the land. Cities with a population of 500,000there are more of these in the United States than in any other nation-now regard symphonic organizations as in-

ingly asserts itself. There are, it seems,

hardly enough musicians to go round. Three important orchestras in New York demand full ranks. Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago vie with one another in their siren cries for the best performers at seductive wages.

When necessary Philadelphia can bid against the most assertive competitors. But that fact does not render less novel this problem of artistic distribution, which is, after all, so telling an index of our musical awakening.

### CENSUS REPORTS SUGGEST A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE

### The Expansive Energies of the City Would Do Wonders if Properly Directed

CENSUS estimates which indicate the swift and steady growth of Philadelphia have an interest that is not by any means exclusive to the city itself. It is for everybody who lives within a twentymile radius, for communities like Camden, Woodbury, Riverton, Chester and Wilmington, that the new figures carry a real meaning.

This city, as a center of industrial and social activity, is expanding rapidly. It cannot expand upward or downward. It must move outward on all sides.

The Camden bridge will carry the life and the impulses of this community far over into New Jersey. The trend of industrial development southward along the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware will bring new communities into being between this city and Chester. Before the next census is taken a whole new suburban area will have been built up. Will this expansion be ordered and scientific and of a sort to insure a pleasant environment for the people responsible for it or will it be a disorderly process of drift and accident?

Any new community is in one way like an army. Its first dependence is on lines of communication. Land values, general prosperity and the social and business life of new suburban communities will depend to a great degree upon the manner in which such communities are planned in advance. Their general wellbeing will depend on modern motor reads and transit service running out from Philadelphia. New settlements may be left in partial isolation or they may be linked up as units in a metropolitan

American cities are forever being torn own and rebuilt. The expense of correcting past mistakes in building is enormous and constant, especially in the East. It represents the price that must be paid for a lack of simple foresight.

The experience of every city in the United States proves beyond argument that squalor and overcrowding in residential communities are unnecessary as well as costly. To prove this one need only compare the declining land and real estate values in congested areas everywhere with the mounting value of similas property in open and attractive suburbs served by modern street railways and stimulated by the slow and sure democratization of the automobile.

build their towns. Nobody erects a house without first making a plan. No one would throw a handful of mixed seed into a back lot and return after a time with a hope of finding a productive garden patch. But residential and business communities have been left to grow as they will. The result is waste, slums, overcrowding and cities that often have to be made over because they weren't built with an eye to the future.

Builders are slowly learning that it will not do to think only in terms of the present. The present lasts only an instant and then it is gone.

Some years ago by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature a metropolitan planning commission was formed to deal with problems and opportunities of suburban development which are brought clearly into the foreground once again by the census estimates. It was felt then, as it must be felt now, that everybody would benefit if the trend of development in the regions adjacent to Philadelphia, and particularly in the sections where new industrial activity will cause rapid growth, were guided, regulated and inspired by a modern conception of community life and a sense of the obligations of a city to its people.

The aim of the first metropolitan commission, if memory serves, was to eliminate the danger and the offense of slum areas in regions where light and air and open spaces are plentiful. It was hoped, too, that good roads, park spaces, wide streets, transit facilities and the like, as well as a new standard of building, might be assured in advance for those who were yet to settle in undeveloped areas hereabouts. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the possible effects of such a program on real estate values and on the common life of the big and little towns which new industries inevitably create at their base. Yet the metropolitan planning commission received little support and no cooperation from the municipalities with which it tried to deal. The public could not understand its aims. Even the business men and the owners of real estate in the designated areas were apparently unable to perceive the logic and con

structive value of its program. The time has arrived when the reestablishment of a metropolitan planning commission seems altogether desirable. If such an agency did no more than make surveys and recommendations, if it existed only as an educational influence, it could do an immense service. There was one great defect in the policy of the first metropolitan commission. It operated modestly, in the background. It didn't advertise its purpose.

If such a commission were actively functioning now, one of its first efforts might be to divert some of the vast appropriations already made for road construction in this state for the improvement and extension of motor highways between this city and strategic points within what is usually called the metro-The venerable yet virile economic law politan area—that is, between the city

sites of prospective communities within a twenty-five-mile radius.

Good, wide motor highways have become almost as important as street railway service as a building stimulus in suburban regions. It is imperatively necessary that the various questions involved in the city's expansion be viewed as a whole, as details that may be coordinated with advantage to everybody. A bold and imaginative approach to the problem of communities that may be left to sprawl and struggle and crowd and get in each other's way and remain isolated from beneficial contact with the city is what is needed now as it was never needed before.

If a metropolitan commission were to do as well as the city planning commission did in the first hard years of its existence the populated regions about Philadelphia would be in ten years not scattered and dissociated and uninviting towns such as they may become, but suburban communities of a model sort, with many of the advantages of the city

The theory upon which metropolitan planning commissions are formed is not new or untried. In Detroit, for example, the city government has a right under its charter to give practical aid and encouragement in the construction of street railway lines anywhere within ten miles of the city limits, and it may actually acquire land for public uses anywhere

within three miles of the city limits. The people of Detroit are actually doing in their own way a work which the metropolitan planning commission once aimed to do here. Yet Detroit has no opportunities such as are apparent all about Philadelphia.

### MARKET PRICE FOR BRAINS

IT OUGHT not to be necessary for the school teachers to be spending their time and energy in a campaign for an increase in their pay to meet the increased cost of living.

The increase would be made as a matter of course if the salary schedules were fixed on sound principles. The Board of Public Education pays the market price for coal and for textbooks without question, but it has not yet made any adequate adjustment of the salary schedule to meet the market price for brains.

As a result teachers are leaving the schools to enter other occupations or they are going to other cities where the pay is more nearly adequate. In Camden the minimum wage is \$1200 a year, or \$325 more than in Philadelphia, and Camden is drawing teachers from us. But even in Camden it is impossible to get teachers enough for all the classes.

Such slight increases as have been made here have been more than absorbed by the increased cost of living, and the teachers are receiving a sum the purchasing power of which is much less than it was five years ago.

A humane policy was adopted in one of the western cities two or three years ago. The pay of all city employes was increased voluntarily as an act of justice. A year after the first increase it was discovered that the cost of living had advanced 12% per cent and arrangements were made to increase the pay of Americans have a good sense of order | the city employes by that much so that which somehow deserts them when they the purchasing power of their pay might not be impaired.

It is understood that the Board of Public Education is to consider the matter next Tuesday. Financial objections will undoubtedly be raised. But the question at issue is not one of dollars and cents, but one of the preservation of the standards of the public school system. Those standards will be lowered and the children will suffer unless an efficient teaching force is maintained. It cannot be maintained on the present wage scale. If we are to permit the children to be taught by incompetents because we are too niggardly to provide money enough to hire competent teachers we might as well admit it at once. But if we wish to have our children properly taught we will provide all the money that is necessary to pay the market price for brains as well as for coal and textbooks.

# ONLY THREE LEFT

THE funeral of former Governor William A. Stone yesterday reminds one that there are only three men still living who have held the office.

They are Edwin S. Stuart, John K. Tener and Martin G. Brumbaugh.

The immediate predecessor of Mr. Stwart, Samuel W. Pennypacker, died in September, 1916. James A. Beaver, whose term expired in 1891, survived until August, 1011 and Daniel H. Hastings, who preceded Mr. Stone in office, went to his grave in 1903, seventeen years before Mr. Stone died

It has seldem happened that there are more than three former Governors alive at any time. There were four when Governor Sproul was inaugurated. But there were only two still alive when Governor Pattison took the oath. They were Hoyt

If we elected younger men to the office there would always be a longer list of graduates from the executive mansion in Harrisburg. The present gubernatorial alumni association is likely to be increased to four when Mr. Sproul retires, for the other three are in good health, with a reasonable assurance of many more years of activity.

# SENATOR EDGE'S LOGIC

THE blend of demagogic and Byzantine 1 tactics which have held up the sale of the former German liners by the shipping board is refreshingly countered by a resolution of Walter E. Edge, which crisply summarizes public sentiment on this needlessly complicated subject. "The government," insists the New Jersey senator, "should be retired from private business and unfair competition with private business. The government-owned ships should be sold and the private business of land and sea be encouraged."

Considering the general current of opposition to government ownership, the delay in disposing of the seized vessels seems indeed perverse. Naturally, the sale should be conducted along legitimate business lines and the ships ought not be sacrificed or transferred to foreign flags. of supply and demand rather embarrass | proper and important communities or the | But convincing evidence that repudiation

of such principles was planned has not

been forthcoming. It is good news that the Department of Justice is preparing to enter a motion for the dissolution of the injunction restraining the board from selling the thirty steamships. The United States has gone out of the railroad business. Why should retirement from paternalistic control of the merchant marine appear so shocking?

### WHO IS HE?

ACANDIDATE for the United States Senate is advertising for a stenographer capable of securing the signatures of the "better class of voters" to nominating petitions in ten counties, and able also to organize meetings.

The advertisement, which does not disclose the name of the candidate, piques curiosity. The man, whoever he is, apparently plans to bring about his own nomination, instead of responding to the undoubted call of the voters that he run. He is not deluding himself with the theory that the office ought to seek the When he gets his nominating petitions signed, however, he may take the stump and tell the innocent voters that he has felt compelled to respond to the call of duty. Perhaps this is why he advertises anonymously.

The man cannot be Senator Penrose, for his nominating petitions are already in the hands of the agents of the Republican organization in the various counties. Mr. Penrose does not have to hire a secretary to do this sort of work. And he has a secretary already. Can it be Martin Brumbaugh or Gifford Pinchot or Eugene Bonniwell? Time alone can tell.

### SANITY IN FRANCE

THE swift collapse of the French railway strike hardly squares with the tinder-box conception of continental Europe. M. Millerand, it is true, did in a monitory way flourish the word "revolution." Happily, however, the paucity of verbal restraint in the councils of authority and in the juntas of alleged radicalism does not accurately reflect the temper of civilized peoples.

The French mind is intensely realistic. The shock of war is still grievously felt in French industry, finance and living conditions. The stark folly of still further wrecking the nation by a railway strike seems to have been speedily obvious to employers, employes and the general public.

It is curious to reflect that in "solid" England the transportation tie-up assumed far more serious proportions than did the abortive and somewhat sensationally advertised effort across the chan-

In France the arbitration system has been materially strengthened by these last developments. This movement, which is the only remedy in sight for labor disputes, appears to be easily beating bolshevism in girdling the globe.

Snow removal this Concerning the winter has cost Phila-Beautiful delphia \$150,000 and New York \$3,000,000. In New York, moreover, there are a thousand

niles of streets in the suburbs still uncleared. is an immense sum of money, but to put the whole amount down as dead loss is to find fault with Nature. One might with as much reason so put down the cost of soap. Faces and streets alike get dirty and must be cleaned. The \$3,000,000 spent in New York and the \$150,000 spent in this city paid the wages of thousands of men who bought food and clothing with the money Money was also expended on shovels and wagons which suffered wear and tear and will eventually have to be replaced, thus giving employment to shovel-makers and wagon-makers. On the other hand, the blixzard prevented money being spent on amuse ments and carfare and stopped the salaries of those affected. Taking the snow then as something inevitable, the recent blizzard simply accelerated circulation of the cur rency in many directions and retarded it in

Premier Nitti is ask Some Blue Notes ing for a revision of the Hungarian treaty Under it 3,000,000 Magyars, he says, are included in the Jugo-Slav state. He thinks this too large a Hungarian orchestra to preserve harmony in the European concert. And to appreciate the potency of discordant tones one has only to take cognizance of this Ital inn pipe.

It may be that only Divided Thoughts one-third of General thoughts Pershing's will be in Hog Island tomorrow when he sees the army transport Marne launched. It is at least conceivable that one-third will be in the past in France with another Marne; and one-third in the future at the Republican national convention with still another,

The main issues of any period of reconstruc Haven't Even & tion are labor and Slogan finance. There is no striking divergence of principles on these issues in the two big parties. What diverissues in the two big parties. What divergence there is is outside. Which is why political leaders are beating time rather than

playing any political tunes. A Hungarian waiter in St. Louis has just bought a \$100,000 hotel with tips he has received during the last twenty years. This jults but does not dislodge the truth that it is more blessed to give than to re-

Germany is seeking from Finland 127 000,000 marks for helping the Finns to turn the scales against the Bolshevists in 1918. Easy marks, unless the Finns discover they have other fish to fry.

wive.

Germany is to be permitted to borrow money to pay her debts. In the war she carned batred. She is to have a chance to earn self-respect.

It must be said for Mayor Moore that dealing with political recalcitrants he is perfectly willing to try curative rather than punitive measures.

By the time a bunch of the presidential

audidates have committed political hara-kiri the prophets will begin to take the public into Norway has begun to debate the matter f joining the League of Nations. Storthing

omething, as it were. The Turks themselves continue to furnish excellent reasons for their being driven out of Europe.

Philadelphians, both wet and dry, agree the program for more drydocks and a

# HOW DOES IT . STRIKE YOU?

President Lowell's Efforts to Make Harvard Safe for Democracy Strike Snag. Housemaids in Italy Make Demands

DRESIDENT WILSON, who tried to make the world safe for democracy, had before tried to make the university of which he was resident safe for democracy. When he sought to abolish the clubs at

Princeton be ran into a solid vein of con-The undergraduates and the graduates, too, were as unregenerate as are the nations

of the world. If one may believe the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, President Lowell is encountering the same spirit in his efforts to reorganize the ocial life at his university.

THE first step at Harvard has been for the university to purchase the "Gold Coast." the famous group of luxurious dormitories, privately owned, and housing the richer stu-

President Lowell does not call his reform naking Harvard safe for democracy. He is wiser than a serpent. He keeps away from that fatal word.

He says merely that he desires to "intenify the influence of Harvard upon its unergraduates." But the students see democratizing in what

going on.

ndergraduate in comment quoted by the raduates' Magazine. Another writes, "Any freshman who can't make friends at Harvard has only himself to blame.

"Harvard is as democratic as any college

the United States," writes one indignant

A youthful cynic says: ."I am a snob. The rule here is snub or get snubbed. The old bromide about 'When in Rome' is good dope. Lonesome? Not a bit. I would be, though, if I insisted upon acting like a human being. With a little application any fool can get the suob habit."

# q q q

ably; of about 10 per cent, one young Har-

EVIDENTLY one educational ideal is to get the snob habit. Not of many of the undergraduates prob-

vard commentator says. There are a dozen other ideals. And the real trouble at Harvard and at other places of learning is not so much that 10 per cent, perhaps, think that to get the snob habit is to be educated, but that there is no prevailing notion as to what it is to

educated. University life falls apart into little groups and cliques just because each set having a common ideal of education, whether it is to be a suob, to make the football team, to become mildly inoculated with the virus of life o acquire a higher order of salesmanship

or what not, tends to club together. The university is not sure enough as to what is an education to impose its ideal on And American life is so vast and various, so unformed, that there is no single end

oward which young men aim when they go to college. q q q

WHEN a college is big these groups tend to become big and the divisions in uniersity life deep. Mr. Lowell would cure them by cutting cross their lines and setting up artificial divisious of his own. On the English system be would divide the

niversity into residential units; small, selfadministered and self-contained, like the col leges that make up Cambridge and Oxford. Thus not all the 10 per cent of the whole student body whose ideal of education is to get to be a snob, to sell themselves in a superior fashion, could get together, but only the 10 per cent in any given residential unit Thus they might find themselv's a little

lonesome and let in some of the other fel-

lows, whose ideals of education might be less

enlightened; the least pertinacious of the

"grinds," for example. q q q

BUT of course there is such unity as exists in English university life not because of the self-administrative colleges, but because the English universities have a clear

They have been remarkably successful for hundreds of years in training the ruling class

for public life. The boys who go to Oxford or Cambridge know fairly well what they go there for. You might call the English universities echnical schools, like the Massachusetts In

stitute of Technology. They fit men for a profession—governing England and her colonies. And they have a record, in the words of the sporting depart-

TT GIVES an American a little feeling of malicious satisfaction to read that the housemaids of Italy have united in demand ing of their employers two weeks' vacation at the seaside each year, with extra pay to cover the expenses of the outing and an allowance of two cigarettes a day.

One touch of trouble in the kitchen makes the whole world kin. Or, rather, nothing makes your own maidless house seem more tolerable than news

that your neighbor's maid has delivered an It was rather unfair that Europe should have come out of the war with maids while we arrived at peace without any.

But with the Italian housemaids demand ing sea baths and cigarettes, it is plain that Europe's respite is only short.

An institution as old as time-you read about handmaidens in the Bible-will shortly disappear. And why not? A thousand things have gone out of the

And why not housekeeping just as much as the home weaving of garments? Anyway, rents are becoming to high that no one can afford to have a kitchen,

g g g STILL the surplus woman problem remains, and two weeks' sea baths and

two eigarettes a day does not solve it. England is approaching it by shipping her surplus women to her colonies, and there are .800,000 of them.

In the colonies, 60 per cent of them thus far sent have found husbands. Thus the colonies are proving a "place in the sun' for the women and the whole force of the voting strength of women is attached to empire.

Imperialism gains a new hold upon man England, usually foresighted, has the ad-

vantage of her rivals in Europe. For this new purpose, will mandates serve as well as colonies? If not, another obstacle is in the path of the League of Na-

'It gives us a joyous thrill to read that the steamship Shaunock saved the steamship Deva from damage off the Azores and towed her into Fayal. Why wouldn't it? were both built in Philadelphia. Philadel phia ships now dot the seas. If they keep on they'll rule the waves.

Colonel Morden has given the politicians an awful jolt by serving as chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning without pay until he completes his work with the quartermaster's department. It is against pretty nearly all municipal precedent.

Taxicab competition should bring about good service. And the company that insists on unfailing courtesy on the part of employes will get the biggest slice of the business

County payrolls are to be investigated this afternoon. It is understood that resultant action will be curative rather than

It is Chairman Burch's idea that before the Delaware can be bridged steps should be taken to bridge political difficulties. Another blizzard threatens, according

to the weatherman. This bilz biz grows

# **DEARHEART**

DEARHEART, if I had known I'd greet Her some day as my wife, O Sweet. Before the glance of whose pure eyes Each thought that is ignoble flies As darkness from the morning's feet

I'd not feel now so like a cheat, A shameless of from out the street A-sudden dropt in paradise, Dearheart.

Nor would my heart remorseful beat Recalling days with shame replete. For lit by hope they'd been more And with a joy unmarred by sighs

To love you now I were more meet, Dearheart. SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has notified the Public Service Commission that, weather permitting, the Delaware canal will be opened for navigation March 15 and the Lehigh on April 19. The coal flat is an even surer sign of spring than

The newspapers of the country continue to note the fact that Ibanez had to come to Philadelphia before he said anything to make people sit up and take notice.

That the Philadelphia Orchestra may lose tifteen of its members at the close of the present season is due to the fact that there is music in the clink of coin that finds its echo in the heart.

There is indication that being bottled pleases Bergdoll as little as being on draft. so to speak.

It all depends on the point of view. The service that to the P. R. T. seems O. K.

to the navy yard men seems a k. o. Necessity nowadays is mothering a number of economic compromises in Europe

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ What was the population of the United States according to the census of 1910!

2. Who was the last king of Portugal? 3. What common nut belongs to the rest 4. What is a ropewalk?

5. Which gives low notes on an organ, long

pipes or short?
6. What is the correct pronunciation of the word metallurgist? 7. Where is the city of Agra?

8. To what royal house did the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparté belong? 9. Who wrote the "Moonlight Sonata"? Name π leading general of the Pelist army who participated in the world

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

### 1. Jules Jusserand is the present French ambassador to the United States.

2. Bamboo is the tallest of the grasses. 3. The song "Home, Sweet Home." in the opera, "Clari, the Maid of

4. Dry air is heavier than wet air. 5. The tobacco blossom is pinkish white. 6. The Edict of Nantes, issued by Heart IV, in 1598, guaranteed freedom of religious worship to the French Prot-

Milan."

estants. It was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685. 7. Justices of the United States Supreme

Court are appointed for life. 8. Charleston is the capital of West Virginia.

Wheal is an antique word for pimple. It is also a mine, especially a Coraist tin mine.

10. Duluth was once described in Congre-us the "Zenith City of the Unsalid