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Philadelphia, Saturday, March 6, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention: The Delaware river bridge.

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.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

WORDS AND WORK

MR. MOORE'S administration has had an auspicious beginning. The people have faith in it and their faith seems to be justified. But the time is almost at hand when the various municipal departments will have to translate in action the promises made by the Mayor.

One of the first tests of the ability of the new administration to achieve as well as hope will come when the weather permits a general extension of the work of street repairs. Broad street, York road, streets in the central section of the city as well as important cross-town thoroughfares on both sides of the Schuylkill, are in lamentable shape.

Motorcars by the thousand are being pounded to an early finish over these streets every day. The work of repair ought to be pushed with all possible energy and without quibbles about expense.

SOFTENING THE FINES

DONALD M. HEPBURN'S acknowledged freedom from the "responsibilities" of political factionalism unquestionably inspired confidence in his system of handling negligent street-cleaning contractors.

Director Winston's reduction of the fines recommended by the former chief of one of his bureaus is, of course, welcomed by the offenders, among them Edwin H. Vare. The public, however, will have to be convinced that Mr. Hepburn seriously erred in judgment before it entirely satisfied with the revisions. Judging by the condition of the thoroughfares in February, Philadelphians were inclined to rejoice that a vigorous program of penalties has been suggested.

Lopping off \$25,000 from a \$38,000 total implies that Mr. Hepburn was imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case. In apy event, it must be admitted an exceedingly active chief of the Street Cleaning Bureau successfully hid all evidence of incompetence while in

RAILROADS ARE WAKING UP

CENTRALIZED control of railways and the direction of all transport systems from a national viewpoint may be all very well in some ways, but experience has shown that it doesn't tend to retinement in the details of railroad servacc. For that reason the first signs of renewed competition between the trunk lines serving this city will be welcome.

An urge to be up and doing, altogether appropriate to the season of new beginnings, is apparent on all the lines. The Reading eleverfully announces a plan to improve suburban service. The Pennsy is surveying its schedules with a view to making life easier for suburbanites. There is talk of claborate Easter excursions to the seashore and this is movingly reminiscent of old times.

Competition may be wasteful. Effielency men say it is. But it happens to be a process by which the public benefits.

Duplication of effort may be bad for the railway system, but it has a definite advantage to the individual. Which end most desirable? Having decided that, you will have the answer to all questions of federal ratiway control.

PLAIN AND FANCY TIME

TF 1T should be 2 o'clock in Philadelphia and 2 o'clock in Camden, what time would it be on a ferryboat?

This is only one of a thousand weind requestion. That may rise to haunt a bewildered public after the last Sunday in this month, when the new daylightsaving law, decreed by Council and passed in defiance of a Congress which refused to save summer daylight, will become effective. Members of Council insist that the law will not be repealed.

There is little likelihood that it will be repealed. New York and other targe cities have made similar daylight-saving laws of their own and they will turn their clocks an hour forward so that the noon hour will fall at 11 o'clock. Quitting time will come an hour earlier to offices, shops and factories.

The first effect of the new rule should be felt in the jewelry trade. Wise men will carry two watches-one in each top pocket or one anchored to each wristin order that they may tag each fleeting heur properly.

The prospect is disquieting since standard-or let us say congressional-time | the demand for trained men may be supwill still be maintained in many cities and We executed. Yet worry would be un-

becoming to the average man, since it is the railway officials who will have to bear a really crushing burden of anxiety. Deep as they are among the difficulties of reorganization, they will have to find a means to operate their trains over lines on which the time may change every half

NOT FISH, FLESH, FOWL NOR GOOD RED HERRING

The University of Pennsylvania Suffers Because of Its Indeterminate Relations to Public and Private Beneficence

A TTEMPT has been made to create the impression that Provost Smith resigned because the constitutional revision commission, of which he is a member, rejected, on the advice of two trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, his proposal to have the constitution direct that a minimum of \$8,000,000 should be appropriated biennially for the support of "institutions of higher learning."

Doctor Smith, in explaining his proposition, indicated that this sum should be set apart for the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh and the State College.

A careful reading of the debate in the commission leads to the conclusion that the proposition was rejected not because the commission was opposed to the appropriation, but because it was opposed to naming any specific sum in the constitution. An amendment, offered by another member of the commission, naming the three institutions which Doctor Smith had in mind, was also rejected because the commission decided that it was just as inexpedient to name any institutions as to fix any specific sum to be appropriated.

All those who are opposed to lumbering up a constitution with specific legislative provisions will conclude that the commission acted wisely. The amendment which the commission finally adopted provides that the state shall maintain by sufficient appropriations an educational system from the primary school to the university. This leaves to the Legislature decision as to the amount to be appropriated and as to the institutions of higher education to receive the money. It is incredible that Doctor Smith resigned because the commission differed

But the future of the University of Pennsylvania remains as uncertain as ever. Nothing has been done in Harrisburg this winter toward deciding whether it, with the University of Pittsburgh and the State College, shall become the educational wards of the state or not.

We are told that these three instituions are private corporations rather than exclusively state educational agencies. Yet each looks to the state for aid. As a matter of fact, they are neither private nor public institutions, whatever they may be in theory. And they suffer from this indeterminate position.

When private benefactions are sought the solicitors are reminded of the state appropriations and are asked why the General Assembly does not take care of them. And when the General Assembly is asked for an adequate sum for their maintenance the petitioners are reminded that the trustees ought to secure larger endowments from private sources.

Whatever may be the problems of the ther two institutions, the local University feels itself handicapped by the inadequacy of its private endowment and by the failure of the General Assembly to assume full responsibility for its maintenance.

As a result there are friends of the institution who are urging it to cut its garment to fit the cloth. They wish it to restrict its activities, to abandon all projects for expansion and to limit the number of students by the various devices to which institutions short of money have been compelled to resort.

Members of the faculty, however, persunded that any such course would be disastrous, are doing what they can to create sentiment in favor of closer relations between the state treasury and the

The whole problem is in its fundamentals financial. If the University had an adequate income, no matter from what source, there would be no serious discussion of its relations to the state. The University received from the state in the last biennial appropriation \$1,324,-000. Doctor Smith reminded the constitutional revision commission that Minnesota granted her state university for 1919 and 1920 the sum of \$8,000 000 for maintenance and \$2,000,000 for new buildings. But the University of Minnesota is a ward of the state. The Legis lature is bound to support it and it fulfills its obligations. The University of Pennsylvania is neither a ward of the state nor an institution cared for by private beneficence.

If it is to continue to fulfill its proper functions and to expand to meet the demands of its constituency something must be done to provide for it money nough to carry on its work. If it does not expand it will contract. It cannot

The country is increasing in populaion every decade, and the demand for higher education is growing more rapidly than the population. In 1873 there were only about 23,000 students in the colleges and universities of the United States. Today there are more than 200,000. The University of Pennsylvania alone has almost one-half as many students as there were in all the colleges in the country in 1873.

There are two reasons for the increasing number of students in the colleges. One is the increasing wealth, which enables parents to give their sons and daughters the best education obtainable. whether it is to be used professionally or not. And the other is that higher education has vindicated itself commercially. Men of technical training, which can be obtained only in the colleges, proved their value during the war and convinced thousands of skeptics that the colleges are worth while. This means that the pressure on the colleges will increase rapidly in the near future in order that

the it is of the highest im-

portance that some way be found by which the University of Pennsylvania can continue to serve the city and the state as the population increases and as the demands on the resources of the institution become more pressing.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY

THE senatorial trend toward ratification of the peace treaty heavily increases the weight of Mr. Wilson's responsibility. It is now clearly evident that a conciliatory word from the President would enable the forces of compromise to triumph over what remains of servile political obstinacy in both camps. The dictatorial Mr. Lodge has been already rebuked by those Republicans who supported the reservation framed by a Democratic senator from Montana concerning American appointments to league bodies or agencies.

The hard-shell partisanship which has held up the treaty for so many months is unquestionably cracking. The fruits of the bipartisan conferences which ostensibly withered seem to be blooming again, despite Mr. Lodge's directions.

But the silent taskmaster in the White House continues to embarrass the senatorial representatives of his party. Mr. Hitchcock would doubtless be delighted to profit by the first really significant wavering in the Republican ranks which has appeared since the treaty was pronounced "dead" last autumn. The chance. however, that Mr. Wilson may pocket the treaty if the reservations fail to conform to his original program paralyzes the spirit of independent personal initiative which has lately been so hearteningly at

Notwithstanding the shrieks of the irreconcilables and the persistently perverse tactics of Mr. Lodge, a sufficient majority of the Senate is palpably in favor of ratifying the treaty. Public sentiment has long since been crystallized. The American people want the pact passed. There is a pervasive feeling that no reservations, unless they are deliberately destructive, can seriously subvert the provisions of the document.

In justice to the President it must be said that he has had no opportunity to act upon the treaty, either untinkered or amended. There is always the possibility that, like most politicians, he may be demanding a maximum, while prepared to accept some modification thereof.

On the other hand, the whole blame cannot be charged to the Senate. The compromisers have loitered, quibbled and marked time in default of encouragement from the proper quarter. If Mr. Wilson really wants the treaty speeded he can accelerate it by patriotic concession.

It will not be necessary to eat humble pie prepared by the chronic obstructionists. They are not the men to whom Mr. Wilson, if he saw clearly, would unbend, nor do they constitute the two-thirds of the Senate whose assent is requisite to

A NOTE AND NO CRISIS

WHATEVER may be said of the principles advocated by President Wilson in his participation in Adriatic affairs, it is undeniable that the edge of a crisis has been worn almost soothingly smooth.

The latest note from the State Department has been received in London and is ready for delivery to the allied premiers. Evidences of diplomatic excitement are

While it is possible to construe this apparent calm as an indication that Mr. Wilson has lost his influence, the view that the Dalmatian question is not to be hastily disposed of is also tenable. It is worth recalling that one of the Presi dent's objections to the allied "settlement" of January 20 was registered against assumptions of finality.

That the case is still open to discussion seems a fair deduction.

EAST AND WEST

A FRAGILE and beautiful bowl of ansold in New York for \$3500. Collectors say it was worth the money. Craftsmanship of the sort that went into the making of that bit of glaze is still far beyond the resources of western civilization.

While the buyer was writing out his check representatives of the Chinese Government at Pekin were burning \$150,000 worth of confiscated opium and issuing another protest against the flood of morphine that has been finding a way into the country from Europe and America since China was closed to opium

China taught the world most of what it knows about ceramics and a great deal about decorative art, to say nothing of printing, philosophy and restraint in thought and speech. The West taught the East all that the East known about science in industry. But it taught the East to smoke opium, drink whisky and wear the plug hat. There are times when it seems that foreign missions could do some of their best work at home.

PAGE THE AMERICANIZERS!

A SSOCIATIONS and individuals interested in the advancement of the work known rather indefinitely as Americanization could do worse than pool their energies and proceed at once to a session with Senator Shields, of Tennessee. Americanization of the Senate has always appeared like a neglected task. But Mr. Shields invites special attention. Not only citizens of Italian parentage, bus all other people who happen to be guided by good taste and a sense of justice will resent the stupid insult which he flung at one section of the population with the speech that took "dago" from the lingo of the by-streets and planted it in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Shields was talking about Fiume. Now, it is true that a good many men who assume to represent the sentiment of people of Italian birth or parentage have been wrong-minded in their view of Fiume. Sentiment has blinded them to a drift of affairs abroad that has tended directly to new wars and new sacrifices of Italian lives. Sooner or later it will be apparent to everybody that at Fiume a plea to the patriotism of Italians masked a maneuver of a small group of imperialists who sought to serve not Italy but themselves.

Meanwhile a senator of the United States permits himself to forget that the

part of America which is sprung from Italy has brought warm-hearted loyalty to this country and that the characteristics which they reveal, their native love of beauty and their devotion to the fine and simple traditions of life, are things that many people born on this side of the world might study with profit.

The Italian people in this city who talk of demanding an apology from Mr. Shields may do as well to ignore the incident. All the peoples who helped to settle and develop America when they came here to merge their hopes and their energies with those of the country-the early Germans, the Irish, the Scotch and the Welsh-were at one time or another considered apart by the ignorant and the illiterate. It is odd, however, to see a habit so ugly revived on the Senate floor,

WE ENVY SALVADOR

AT ITS own request the little republic of Salvador has received an explicit enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine from the government of the United States. The statement, which has just been forwarded by the State Department, has not been made public.

Here is reticence quite as regrettable as certain other experiments in secret diplomacy made since the war for world freedom. The covenant of the League of Nations simply groups the Monroe Doctrine with "regional understandings," guarantees respect for it by the members of the international partnership and drops the subject.

Senators with a zeal for Americanization have been discontented with such curtness and have somewhat more emphatically reiterated the provision in their proposed changes. But explicit definition of the theme has generally been withheld. Monroe's dictum of December, 1823, will not entirely suffice now since a feature thereof was a promised noninterference policy by the United States as regards European affairs.

If the inquisitive Central American republic really knows the nature of the doctrine today she has the American public, and perhaps even some American senators, at a considerable disadvantage. It would be convenient to realize just what we are talking about as we airily proclaim our adherence to the cardinal principle governing relations with our southern neighbors. The State Department has an exceptional chance to do the nation a real service.

The president of the A Tentative Tenunts' Protective Suggestion Association asked Mayor Moore yester day to use his influence with the sheriff and the judges so that they will act humanely on April 1, else hundreds of families will walk the streets while their furniture is piled on the sidewalk. The sheriff, for instance, might insist that a landlord who desires to evict a tenant shall first be called upon to provide him with another home.

Walker D. Hines, di Sounds Topsyturvy rector general of railroads, has sued two New Jersey men for damage done to a train by colliding with their automobile. suggests Artemus Ward's description of a fight in which he once engaged: "With a dexterous movement I placed my right eye on his left fist and the ground flew up and hit

An old Rhode Island man after being snowed in for twentyfive days, according to a dispatch from Provtism kept him from being lonesome. Guess that's right. Suppose if a man were cured of the itch he might spend the rest of his life emonning the fact that he no longer had any incentive to scratch.

Norse Parliament votes League Jottings to support the League of Nations. Nonsuport charges still pending in United States. Mild reservationists willing to sing, "Half a league, half a league, half a league on-ward!" World hopeful.

Rule Bound to Be Gloucester High Schoo prohibiting students Broken from talking to on another from the time they enter the build ing until they leave. Five girls suspended for talking as they passed in a corridor have been reinstated. Which is as it should be The rule is all right-so long as good judg nent winks at occasional infractions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has deered that no male employe receiving less than \$125 a mouth will be permitted to marry without first taking the matter up with the chief clerk. It will be just Cupid's luck to have the chief clerk a sour old bachelor. Or perhaps it is the bank's idea to fatten the pay envelope as a wedding present.

In the absence of a sufficient number of playgrounds, it is an excellent idea of Director Tustin's to have certain streets cleared of traffic during stated hours so that the children may have their games. It is but an instance of the growing appreciation of the fact that a child is the most valuable asset

Hepburn Awalts Word on Fine Cut-

We know what it is. It begins: "The nanufacturer of this tobacco having." etc. Or, of course, it may be that Mr. Hepburn awaits the action of the Methodist Episcopal conference at Atlantic City on the suggested

New Yorkers on Thursday saw colored circles around the moon and were mucr amazed thereat. But the cause for amazement was not in the moon's appearance, but in the fact that any New Yorkers found the time to look in that direction,

If, as is persistently declared, one word from the President will bring about ratification of the peace treaty, the country is a unit in believing that he should say the word. The demand of Poland that the Roll

shevists enter into peace negotiations with out agreeing to an armistice shows a frame of mind hardly in accord with peace ideas however much it may be justified by the facts: The West has been outdone. A baby

other day at the point of a thermometer. It had the measles. Delay of several hours. Prominence is now being given to the fact that the first orchestral numbers go on

the pay envelopes. implications. Nine more days in which to worry about your income-tax return.

Metropolitan figures, of course, include



JUST AS THINGS SEEM QUIETING A BIT

HOW DOES IT . STRIKE YOU?

THE supreme council has just been set- | could only be safeguarded by checking the ting its mind to Europe's economic problem, which is the world's economic problem.

It sees three things: One, Europe must produce more; two, Europe must economize, the little powers cutting down their armaments; three, Germany and Russia must contribute to the restoration of Europe.

This program marks a half-way return to

common sense. Paris they had these ideas: One, Europe must lean upon the United States; two, the small powers must be encouraged to fight Russia: three, Germany and Russia must be tied hand and foot until England and France got a head start on them in manufactures and commerce and until it could be shown that

an economic failure. Now they are for the restoration of Russia and Germany because "Europe is an economic unit"; but they are so with res-

the new revolutionary society in Russia was

ervations. It is explained in inspired journalistic circles that "if German production is to be restored it must be prevented from becoming what it was before the war; that is, a nenace of imposing German hegemony upon the rest of Europe.

And as regards Russia, while the country should be raised from its ruins, the men who precipitated the nation into its present chaos should not have an opportunity of exercising malevolent influence upon allied countries. As for disarming, the supreme council addresses "a solemn warning to the smaller powers" while France prepares to have an

army of 1,000,000 men, equivalent to one of 3,000,000 men for the United States, and England plans under Mr. Churchill to spend \$650,000,000 this year upon its army. q q q Now look at Europe's production plans. France and England must produce, but not at the cost of sacrificing their present military mastery of Europe.

Germany must produce, but not to the extent of challenging the economic superiority of France and England in Europe. Russia must produce, but not by any chance to such an extent that Russian revo-

lution may look like an economic success. not too much. In other words, Europe must produce, but

STILL sheer need is doing more toward bringing the world to its senses than all of President Wilson's preaching did. A couple of years more of starvation and struggling under the burden of debt and Europe will see the necessity of producing without reservations and of economizing without reservations.

Little will be left in two years more of the peace that was made at Paris, of its vast dreams of world domination, of the schemes for making impossible the rise of any other power that might challenge the victors of the late war militarily or economically, or the rise of any other social system than the one that maintained among the victorious people Before the bare need to live, the need to live imperially will disappear.

g g g

TTHE one blessing that the war left in its I trail was the implacable necessity that rests upon the world. That necessity is doing what President held up a Chicago train at Harrisburg the

Wilson could not-killing the old order of ideas which brought on the war and with which the victors emerged at Paris.
"Europe is an economic unit," says the supreme council.

Think of the tremendous revolution in that idea, once it comes to be accepted in all its

The war started with the idea that Europe was not an economic unit, but that Germany's prosperity could only be assured by breaking the economic hold upon the world of England, and that England's position

a Saner Thing Than Even Statesmen Planned-Problems of the Future

Necessity Is Making the Peace of Europe

economic advance of Germany.

g g g A ND necessity will not only revolutionize A ideas, but it will revolutionize methods. What does the world need now more than anything else?

A revolution in power comparable to the revolution caused by the invention of the steam engine.

Look at the possibilities. coal is transmuted into heat, theoretically you lose 10 per cent of its power. When heat becomes steam, theoretically you lose another 10 per cent of power. When steam becomes electricity, theoretically you lose another 10 per cent. Thus electricity should, theoretically, be 70 per cent of the Thus electricity power contained in coal.

"Practically, what is it? "Practically, on the average, so wasteful and imperfect are our methods of developing power, that we get in electricity only 10 per cent of the power in coal. Fifteen per cent is at present a very good result." A tremendous revolution in power, one

which would make all the burden of debt under which the world lies seem trivial, would be a method that would give us not 10 but 50 per cent of the power that lies in coal. With the margin between 10 and 100 per cent to work on, the case of the world is not hopeless. q q q

A ND the man who will save the world will not be some member of the supreme council passing resolutions that Europe is an economic unit, that Germany and Russia are not a part of Europe until they have been readmitted to it and that Europe must produce, only not so much and so freely as to upset present imperialisms and social ideals.

He will be some scientist, some workman perhaps, giving all his mind to the gas engine, it may be, trying to turn coal into power with less than 90 per cent going

When the industrial conference has completed its work and Congress has ...ade an appropriation for the starving children in Central Europe, we may expect to hear a few wise words from Herbert Hoover concerning the presidency.

The slicing of Turkey appears to embrace all areas from nose to parson's nose. (The "parson's nose," let it be explained to the uninitiate, is that part of the turkey that is last over the fence.)

China wishes the League of Nations to solve the Shantung problem. But the league, not yet having all its teeth, may naturally hesitate before biting off more than it can The Brooklyn man who swallowed his

false teeth and died outraged precedent. He made a funeral out of what the world has grown to consider a howling goor joke. Disputch from New York tells of an American soldier, six feet seven inches long,

who complains that he can find no bed to

fit him. Easy. Let him try twin beds. The treaty debate brings home to us the fact that party lines are very like alexandrines: They drag their slow length along.

The opinion is forced on us that Philadelphia is modest simply because she has

never before been told just how good she is. Wonder if the grazing lands of Pennsyl-

vania couldn't reduce the price of Chicago beef if they were put to use?

Musical comedies are doing their best to onvince the public that the peach crop is

PASTORAL LIFE

T LOVE the birds of countrysides And bending boughs of spreading trees. I like to hear the meadow larks And crooning of the honey bees I like the fresh-mown, fragrant hay

And standing shocks of golden grain. I like to see the fields of wheat And hear the patter of the rain. I like to feel the summer breeze

And hear the rustle of the corn; To take my drink from meadow springs And hear the barnyard cock at morn And see the patient, peaceful cows That in the sparkling brooklets stand.

though they take th All the quiet surrounding land. I like to see them wade in ponds And in the sweet green pastures graze. With not a care of day or morrow

In their silent, stary gaze. I like to watch the farmer's horse, His flouncing tail and bobbing head, As to the rugged furrow end He pulls with constant, steady tread

And turns to trace his course's edge. He toils for not a cobbler's pay, But looks unto the great wide world For mere subsistence, day by day. I like to see the farmer till

And make the furrows with his plow; No better work is there than his, Of hardened hand and heated brow. And when he brings the harvest in To barns laden'd o'er till they creak, His life is rich for the living.

While others seem dreary and bleak. RALPH RANKIN. Street-cleaning contractors are inclined

is reserving judgment. What Do You Know?

to think that Director Winston is not a ball bad sort after all. The rest of the populace

QUIZ

1. When did General Scott lead an American army into Mexico City? 2. To what nation does the Island of Formosa belong?

3. Who was Loki in northern mythology? 4. What is the curtilage of a house? 5. What is the meaning of the term gouache as applied to painting?

6. To what common flower are most of our fruit trees allied? 7. Connecticut formerly had two capitals. What were they?

8. Whom did Christopher Columbus marry? 9. Name two common fabrics which are of

vegetable origin? 10. How thick is the earth's crust?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. In 1910, the date of the last completed census, the population of the United

States was 92,174,515.

2. The last king of Portugal was Manoel II, of the house of Braganza-Coburg-3. The almond nut belongs to the ross family.

1. A ropewalk is a long piece of ground on which long strands of rope are twisted.

5. Long organ pipes give low notes. 6. Metallurgist should be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and the "g" soft as in the word giant.

situated on the Jumma river at about latitude 27.10 north and longitude 78 east S. Marie Louise, the second wife

7. Agra is an important city of India-

Napoleon Bonaparte, belonged to the Austrian house of Hapsburg. 9. Beethoven wrote the "Moonlight

Sonata.

10. General Haller was chief of the Polish army in the world war. He has also been directing the Polish operation against the Russian Bolshevists.