Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Saturday, April 10, 1921

ORIGINALITY

WILL the line street out to the crack

Hi Johnson has not yet imheld the end of it and his eyes nehe. Eurthermore he refuses to believe their testimony. It's grotesque, that's what it is, this march of the original Harding even late all the balmies: offices, even in our conspicuous instance into the White House itself.

The senator from California is rexed and, as ever, he rejects slicture as the tool of weaklings. David Blair, of North Carolina. appointed by the President as internal sevenue collector, but not set confirmed in the Senate, is scheduled for terrific ex-

Mr. Johnson, according to the indicated program, is going to reveal the farce of the direct primaries. Blair, it appears, was one of the shameless delegates who disregarded instructions for the Californian and switched to Harding on the first ballot. The infanty of another man's success has always been sufficient to let loose the Johnsonian thunders. The storm now sighted in the political weather bureau is character-

The public is unlikely to be surprised at the exhibit, nor is it quite so surprised as Mr. Johnson over the present plenitude of patronage seeking collects who niways knew that the man of Marion would be nominated

It may be recalled the original members of the original "Florodorn" sextet were sufficiently numerous to supply the entire musical comedy demands of the nation for

EXPOSITION PREPAREDNESS

OFFICIAL recognition of the Philadelphia sesquicentennial by the Penusylvania General Assembly is one of those technicalities the Importance of which is often unrealized until an inconvenient crists

Mayor Moore evidently appreciated this fact, for he dispatched his secretary to Harrisburg in Paul Revere style in the last hours of the dramatic session. The Governor co-operated and before the Legislature closed the approval of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was given to the project and tions soliciting the aid of Congress and of all the states of the I nion.

two years' delay resulting from neglect of this necessary duty. As it is the world's fair program that is to signalize the 150th birthday of the nation is started on an authoritative basis

It is by no means too entir for Congress to grasp this fact and to take appropriate action. Five years is a comparatively short period of preparation. In this connection it is worth remembering that the one cloud upon the Chicago Columbian fair was the fact that it opened an entire year behind

BOOKS VERSUS GAMES

THE anxious parent who wrote to the president of Harvard University asking if anything was taught the boys there beside, baseball and football would be still more anxious if he should find his way to Franklin Field today. The annual relay races unducted by the

University of Pennsylvania are in progresse. More than 3000 young non from colleges in all parts of the country are participating. They are the achieve stars of what has been called the group of country clubs masquerading under the name of colleges or uni-

But the colleges, after all, are doing preriy good work. Their graduates are succeed-ing in life in itercasing numbers. Big business is going after them to assist it in putting its plans notes and to take charge of the trehnical departments of its manus-facturing plant. This would not cappen if the boys did not denote a empelses to

The SDOW young up-n on Franklin Field today who are talking sports are marris ontinuing to talk about the subject that occupies their leasts when they are on the compute of their own indicate. They don't talk shop that up, but, when they are is the main recipation of the grounge man in college. But he main turn relaxation. physical condition if no would got the mest out of the baroes. They is why the modern ollege gives so much attention to athlettes. And as athletics is a thing in which every one is interested, if a who more at rention is given by the governi number to

orlege sports than to the classroom work. The system of higher oftenion is not that the colleges are giving more attention to sports than in the nast. It magnes that the University of Pennsylvatin spring fee rival has become which known and that the athleies are anxious to a mid-tin tion to

ORCHESTRAL EXPANSION

FRHE aunounced interior of the fit ade special concerts here next -moon attent from the regular subservation convers twose. She with the most progressive standards you start musical development

In Chicago, for example, the admirable orchestra under Mr. Stock is employed throughout the year. Concerts devoted to what is called "light musle" are on the summer schedule. There is also an educational series for calldren.

A start in this direction is to be made by Mr. Stokowski in the series of three concerts for boys and girls listed for next year.

Musical tasce thrives by what it feeds on. The stirring of the deeper artistic impulses s unquestionably aided by pleasurable preiminary education. It is entirely possible for these juvenile concerts to be both enioyable and instructive.

The management is to be congratulated for appreciating this and also for recognizing the fact that the expansion of the Orbestra as a prime factor in the cultural life of the community is by no means confined to the success already attained by the sub-

WHAT WAR REPARATIONS CAN REPAY DEVASTATED AMERICA?

The Damage to This Nation's Morale Was Enormous and It Has Not Yet Been Fully Reckoned

"WE WANT only what is righteously our own," said President Harding to the officers of the Atlantic fleet, referring by by the Eternal, we shall have it?"

That statement is brave and manly enough. And, reading it, one cannot but grieve over the failure of statesmen and the peoples for whom they talk to define and scribe what they believe to be the valuable and desirable fruits of the war and the

It needs only a glance backward into history to perceive that the things for which most governments and most people are triving are at best unsatisfactory and highly perishable. It is good, therefore, to hear the President disclaim any thought of tributes and any hunger for new territory.

There are private citizens who could do service of immeasurable value to the country and to humanity of they would be as liberal-minded within the circle of their own affairs. If there is one thing that more than another has served to prolong the agony of the whole world and to increase the miseries of widespread social and economic confusion it is the almost universal desire of all sorts of people to get some thing or some special advantage at the cost of some-

When, for example, you listen to the arrant and dangerous nonsense that is being talked by a good many leaders of laber and a good many leaders of capital alike, you cannot help feeling that increasing groups of influential men in democratic countries actually have inherited something of the autocratic mood that once was exclusive to Well, the kings are vanishing

Their victories were defeats. Where are all the spoils that the Ger-mans gloated over in '71 and all the loot that armies have been bleeding for through centuries? Gone, of course; wasted and burned up at the impossible task of protecting and defending narighteousness Where are the proud of a few years ago? Of what use is it for any American to follow backward over a road strewn with the debris that they left?

Once or twice before in these columns we have said that, while other nations are concentrating all their thoughts upon the single subject of reparations, the Germans, through adversity and actual want, are in n way to win the higher prizes of the war. They are achieving national discipline unity of purpose, unity of view. They are in a way to learn at last the utter futility of pride and arrogance, and they are face to face with the necessity for hard, consistent and creative work. Poverty and hardship can be a great stimulant for a nation, too. The Germans will have to order their minds, to learn industry and temperateness, to face realities, to awake from the dream of life without wholesome effort that still lies heavily on most of the world, or they will perish. So, beaten as they are and humillated and outcast, they noticelly have something of an advantage over some of their late enemies.

Our own country is at the present mo-ment divided against itself. It is filled with men who in their lesser wars. their utmost to follow in the footsteps of discarded autocrats. "We'll put them in their place," says labor of the employers. We'll put them in their place." says cap ital of labor, "and we'll keep them there. The resulting friction is generating a good deal of dangerous heat. It is causing appalling waste, and it will cause more. love of fine work is going out of American industry, and the people who seek to profit by their with or by the accidents of opportunity rather than by decent effort are increasing. The sins of laziness, of foolish canity and encevaring luxues are more fash-

onable than isza. Out of the war we got no spotis, forth nate'y. But we got an impairment of the national spirit and an instinct for conflict and a very ugly babit of suspicton and bigotry in some powerfuly organized and opposed groups of our people. We fought. as we supposed, for democracy. But the country is less democratic now than it over was before. For we live by industry and life is regulated and advanced or held back. not by abstract political theory, but by th manner and the results of our organized

If the democratic spirit does not provide in industry it cannot be said to prevail in he country. Too many people do not want t to prevail. The tendency on the part of labor and capital sitke has been toward indestrial autocracy, though autocracy in its distrial America would be as singerous a thing for the whole people as political au-tornes proved to be for the Germans and for all others who ever tolerated it. industrial tyranny of any sort could in the end be nothing but a somal tyranny

Secretary Hoover observed wisels in At. to fairly distributed if the nation itself is to be secure or happy. Business generally cannot improve if the resources of th country are gradually concentrated in a few hands. By that process the purchasing power of all the people inevitable would be

reduced almost to the entishing point. The authorate minded employer has been pretry roundly abused. He deserves most of what has been said about him. But equally planeworth; is the worker, the artisan and the laborer was gradges lite effort and does the least that he can do authorit being fired for cashin cause. Are we in loss altogether the instinct of

neh.evement, the priceess thing that ad-ceracty is forcing upon the German's Hebeen called the most fortunate. Recause we are the richest country to may prove yer to be among the least fortunate of all have made it possible for its to live in case for a long time without mitiative or the physical and mental activity that makes for walth promoter y and long life in men awell as in narrows; But we cannot go on foreste on the

primmose path. The law of competestion shows weeks. You must what the new We shall have to pull an and got anothe and ne sleens to one apotter and anything and are shall have to like extinct what the presumer only a resiral of the sprit on a coson of dark misfortune before as get the

THE NEW MOONSHINER

MOONSHINING, under the stimulus of the Volstend law, has append from the mountains of the South to the fashionable Back Bay district of Boston. Revenue offieers have discovered a still in operation in a room adjoining the ballroom on the top floor of the residence of one of the Boston

aristocrats who amuses himself by serving as an assistant instructor in applied physiology in the Harvard medical school. Five gallons of whisky and fifty gallons of mash

The owner of the still has maintained a private physiological research laboratory at his residence. When accused of moonshining he pleaded not guilty. What his defense will be has not been disclosed, but may be that he will insist that he was engaged in physiological research on a large scale in order to discover the effect of whisky on the motor organs. He certainly has found it expensive to get whisky in the open market for his researches, and it may be that he found it cheaper to manufacture At any rate, it will be interesting to learn what defense a Harvard medical professor will offer when charged with moonshining.

FALSE PEACE

TINDER the impression that the Department of State was handling the foreign affairs of this government in rather competent style, the public as a whole seems to have been content to view Senator Knox and his pet peace restorative with comparative unconcern.

Not the least of the reasons for this indifference is the obvious futility of an instrument which declares peace without making it, which spurns the Versailles treaty and at the same time demands a share of the benefits with which that pact is in part concerned.

Unfortunately, the absurdity of the Knox resolution is not harmless. The possibilities of mischief which it contains are more menacing now than ever before, since the resolution is to be brought to a vote in the Should it eventually pass Senate today both houses Mr. Harding will be faced with the necessity of squaring practically and realistically the peace program which he and Mr. Hughes have been working out with Senator Knox's remarkable procedure.
It is difficult to see how these two policies can be reconciled. The debate on the resolution has caused division in the Republican ranks. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who ranked as a mild reservationist during he treaty fight under the last administration, is sticking spiritedly to his guns, and is denunciation of the resolution revealed usight and broad, constructive patriotism.

"I am nor a diplomat." he told his confreres the other day, "and perhaps for that reason I am unable to concur in the resoation the passage of which will encourage Germany to continue with her reluctance to comply with the treaty of Versailles as to isarmament and reparation.

This is a clear and elemental view of the rase, since, apart from the paradoxes and contradictions of the resolution, there is to be considered first of all its effect upon the nation with which the whole world is desirous of entering into a solid and permanent peace. There is ample evidence from Berlin that

the German Government deeply desires the resolution to be passed and signed by the President. This means that the troublemaking features of the declaration are balm o a nation which welcomes complications o cloak and confuse its real debt to civili-It is undentable that the Knox esolution, if adopted, will tend to render properation between the Allies and the inited States a matter of extreme difficulty. Looking at the situation from the most

exclusively American viewpoint, it is impossible to discover that the Knox plan relieves this country from any of its embarrasaments. Indeed, it adds to them materially, since, as Senator Underwood has maintained. "the President can make better terms under a war status than under a legal peace status." Except for the German property which we

confiscated in a war undertaken in partnership with the Allies, and except for the profits accruing to us from the Versailler treaty, which we have spurned, we are without bargaining material to lay upon the table if we proceed to frame a separate The revised Knex resolution does not urge se President to negotiate such a pact. But

f the Knox plan does not lead to this outheaded absolutely nowhere, You would go," continues Mr. Underwood, "only as a suppliant, because by this resolution you say that the war is at an The preconcilables behind Mr. Knox de

not appear to have thought this far ahead. But many Republicans, as has been proved before and was lately demonstrated in the admirable debates in the Senate on this abject, have brought sound common sense bear upon the problem. Mr. Hughes' policy thus far has been one

hat is wholly inconsistent with the Knox ostrum. If Congress approves it, it casonably safe to say that the executive branch of the administration will exert it best efforts to offset its worst influences.

SPEAKING OF STATESWOMEN

DR. M. CARLEY THOMAS, president of Bryn Mawr College, promised a bright future for the women of the world in a address to the college students yesterday. "Learn to be great stateswomen," she said Now, Miss Thomas is representative the best minds in the women's movement and she will be tucky indeed if some practical politician or other does not quote in interesting prophecy to prove that weman place actually is in the home. What great Thomas had urged the students at Bear Mawr to study hard and become bad states women she would have indicated the way

ertain proognition by party leaders. A great statesman does fight his way a power now and then, and sometimes matnges to make his tuffuence felt. But it forces of party machinery

As time goes on and as the theory of centry, it becomes increasingly apparen that becares delivered to college student and criticism aimed at political leaders of little good. is the public itself that needs to be

feetured. Until it learns to know greatness when it sees it, the bad statesmen will contime to have an advantage over the go Peace resolution as the French con-

WHAT WILL HAYS IS AFTER

WILL H. HAYS' appointment as post master general was regarded in quarters as the placing of a political ma-nipulator in a position in which he could do some manipulating for the benefit of his

But every time Mr. Hays has spoken store March I he has given evidence that he regamls the Postoffice Department as some thing more than a part of a political conmine. He seems to see in it an opportunity lase needs methods to the conduct of govern ment business can do for the country, and The business of the Postoffice Department

to collect and deliver the mail. Me Have is apparently devoting himself to this He is beginning by studying the needs of the men under him, in the hope that he can make them more contented by ensing the conditions of their employment and by providing better quarters for then to work in. He has just outlined some of his plans to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and they are so comprehensive that if he succeeds in carrying them out he will prove himself one of the great business executives of the country.

FIRST IN HISTORY

The Unseating of Speaker Spangler First Case of Its Kind-Farr Only Temporarily Superseded-Detalls of the Former Event. Quay's Trial

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN AJOR SAMUEL A. WHITAKER IS MAJOR SAMUEL A. WHITAKER is recorded as the ninety-first speaker of the House of Representatives.

He is the central figure in a historical event which has no parallel in the legislative annals of Pennsylvania.

In one other instance only in the last fifty years was there a precedent for the initial action which precipitated the per-manent unseating of Speaker Robert S. In 1899 John R. Farr, of Lackawanna then speaker of the House, was temporarily deposed. Rather, the House refused to recognize his rulings and for a short time took the direction of affairs out of his hands and proceeded to do business with a speaker

Subsequently there was a return to normal conditions, the actions of the insurrectionists were expunged from the books and the event, so far as any official record is concerned, is nonexistent

SENATOR M. S. QUAT in 1899 had apparently reached the extreme cbb tide in misfortune.

The turbulent years of battle with the independents had culminated in his arrest, together with his son. R. R. Quay, on a charge of complicity in using state funds for private purposes.

It was the outcome of the notorious Peo-

The Quay power was still potent in the Legislature, however. The independents were still able to harass and aunoy him, but Legislature Quay's friends over the state and in the Legislature refused to desert him.

SAMUEL J. M. McCARRELL, of Dauphin county, was a lifetime friend of may's. His fidelity was well repaid. When he died last year he was one of the Common Pleas judges of Dauphin county. Before that he had represented Dauphin in

the Senate for two terms. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, persuasive and resourceful. Knowing that Quay had the fight of his life ahead of him. McCarrell presented a bill which restricted the commonwealth's right to set aside jurors in

It was designed expressly to benefit the senator in his approaching criminal trial.
When the bill got into the House William
T. Marshall, of Allegheny, took charge of it.
He handled it so cleverly that Quay made
him speaker of the House at the next ses-Frank B. McClain, afterward Lieutenant Governor, was second in command. It was the same Rule 54 which caused the downfall of Mr. Spangler that created the ruction in 1899. Ward R. Bliss, of Delaware, and General

W. H. Koontz were the field marshals of the House in opposition to Quay. ON A certain Friday morning the anti-Quays found themselves temporarily in the majority. If they could get the Mc-Carrell bill back into a favorable committee

and hold it there the Quarites would be Marshall appreciated this fact. He gave Speaker Farr the cue and at 11 o'clock invoked the orders of the day. Taken completely by surprise, the anti-Quayites rallied their forces after adjournment, called the House to order and put

Bliss in the chair as speaker pro tem. They were largely in the majority that morning and the obnoxious McCarrell bill was shunted back to a committee that would see to it that it would never get out again. There was no thought of any attempt to unseat Speaker Farr, for the reason that he Quay followers had the majority in the

Farr had ruled the House with an iron hand and, as is always, he case, there was a certain amount of iff feeling; not enough, however, to permanently dislodge him, as was the case with Spangler last Tuesday.

The following Monday night every Quay was in his sea. man was in his seat. The notion rump House was disavowed. Its proceedings were expunged from the minutes, the ob-noxious bill was reintroduced on the floor and the episode disappeared without leaving any visible trace except in newspaper accounts and in the memory of men.

TOHN R. FARR, the former speaker, was in Harrisburg on Tuesday last and aughingly recalled the strengous days of

There were fewer than half a dozen officials or members who recognized in the slender, rather undersized but alert elderly gentleman the former speaker of one of the most turbulent Houses in a generation. It is only twenty-two years since the there were only two men in the House on

Tuesday who were participants then.

James N. Moore, director of the legislaive reference bureau and parliamentarian of last House, was in 1899 a member from Butler county.

Clarence E. Seiler, chief page, was then one of the pages of the House.

Of the twenty newspaper correspondents at the session of 1890, only one survived to eport the events of last Tuesday. One other correspondent of twenty-two years ago was present in a special capacity Nine of the twenty writers have since

Of eight resident correspondents, one-half of them have "gone west" in the intervening years.

TPHE attempt to help Quay in his trial did not amount to anything, although he was quitted of the charge. There is a thrilling and dramatic story the Quas trial alone.

took place in Philadelphia in April. 1809.

A. S. L. Shields, Rufus Shapley and D.
T. Watson appeared for Quay, and District
Attorney P. F. Rothermel for the common-

The famous Red Book episode, the handwriting evidence, the array of distinguished witnesses and the high political position of the defendant tended to make it one of the famous cases of the closing years of the last century in this country

It is hard to think of a more approprinte place for a relay race than the roug-

The easter is worths of imitation. He invariably pays his debts to humanity be-

A DANCER

SHE swirled on a stuffy dance floor. though she should have bloomed on Under the moon and the soft cool wind that woos so tenderly:

And 'Un having a lovely time,' she said:

"oh, dancing's a lot of fun'.'

She, who was like an apple tree under the

Noft spring Nun-

And an angular chap, with a pasty face fit only for growing hair. Held her and twirled her around and about, till pleasure became a care; In having a lot of fun, she thought though she yawned to hide a sigh

She, who was sweeter than lilac blooms under an April sky.

-II. P. L., in the New York Evening

The Little Nations From the London Punch.

A Kansas man is reported to be the father of thirty-two children. It is not known whether he will apply for admission to the League of Nations or just let America rep-



THE BACKWARD GLANCE

NOW, TO GET "

AWAY WITH IT -

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDWARD S. BRADLEY

ACRE -- mange printer

REASURY

On Appreciation of Literature THE teaching of true appreciation of L literature is more important in molding popular tastes than the doling out of quantities of historical facts and data concerning it, in the opinion of Edward S. Bradley, instructor of English in the University of

Another point stressed by Mr. Bradley is the desirability of the possession of a complete faith in literature by those who try to instill its love in others, since he believes that this is a subject which rises completely above its interpreters or its "Not so very long ago," says Mr. Bradey. 'I heard a man prominent in the pub-ishing business make this significant remark

"Books in America are bought to be used as gifts, not to be read.

Look Only to Cover

"He went on to explain his remark, using France for comparative purposes with this country. What he said was perfectly true. To a large extent, books are bought for the attractive bindings and for gift pur-poses. There are few-very few, indeedcheap editions of good literature, whereas in France a workman, instead of buying a magazine, picks up a little, cheap-paper edition of a classic at the nearest newsstand and then uses it to light his pipe with when

he has finished it.
"Since this condition is so, to a greater or less extent, the next thought is naturally how can it be improved? It seems to me that the answer can be expressed in the quasi-paradox: "The lack of popular appreciation of

"And by teaching I mean in grammar and high schools and in colleges and uni-versities. In nearly every case literature is treated as a history and not an art. In many volumes on different phases of literature the only artistic criticism attempted

is to point out what a beautiful moral the book by two standards; one as to its polentical qualities and the other as to

Macaulay's Misconception

A Note D letter written in 1857 by Macaday to an American, discussing the weaknesses of the American democratic system, and just been reprinted. The distinguished British historian wrote; "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty and civilization, or both." He denies that he ever uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a state night to be intrusted to the majority of the citizens "told by the head." prophested that the United States would suffer because of the rule of the majority; for the majority, which was bound to be poor and hungry, would some day rise up

and seize all property for its own uses. When one considers what has been hanpening in Great Britain, how the franchise has been extended from time to time until now even the women vote, and how the control of the House of Commons has passed from the aristocracy to the plain people. and how the British fought a hard war for four years and still managed to preserve their democratic institutions and their respect for property rights, one enunor help wondering what Macaulay would say of his own country if he, like his famous New Zealander, could revisit the glimpses of the moon and stand on London bridge when a labor procession was passing by

Macaulay was convinced that there was a select class divinely gifted with the right to rule, and he did not live long enough to learn that the men who drafted the Declaration of Independence knew better than he.

That Is. All the Others

Prom the Boston Transcript.

A western psychologist has discovered ten suses of crime, not including the income-

whether it deals with any political, social or sociological question. The latter attitude is, in a measure, traceable to courses in economics and sociology, which draw attention of the propaganda elements of authors like Shaw. Wells and Galsworthy, and intimute that there are their highest attributes.

Therefore, the boy who jusists that the book either preach a sermon or solve a social problem never tries to define the question 'What is literature?'

mate that these are their highest attributes.

"I have seldom, indeed, found a boy whose conception of art is the pleasurable spiritual relation of the individual to life. The teachers are in a large measure remonsible. The courses which most colleges require include such ones as the history of literature, the history of language and, say, a course devoted to the history of some special phase or period of literature, such as Elizabethan drama or seventeenth cen-tury poetry. The result is that the stu-dent makes himself an outline of the course just as he would in history, and never looks

at a book unless he has to "To be sure, there is a movement afoot among some younger men and by some of acknowledged fame, such as Sir Arthur Quiller Couch in England, to give courses in 'appreciation,' Necessarily, they must treat it from a practical standpoint as to movements and forms, but their principal aim is the better understanding of life through the books being read. It is to be hoped that this will bring about a more popular appreciation of literature in general, since it can be applied in high school and grammar school as well as college, and thereby affect nearly all classes of people.

"Have Faith in Literature" "If a student really has a chance or is aduced to read a book he is not likely to forget it, but if he is given a number of dates and names connected with it he is almost sure to forget them. The teacher, n, is the guide-post, standing between book and the student, analyzing the latter and from that analysis choosing the books which would best react with his unture.

"But above all, there must be that realization that literature will teach itself The cardinal doctrine of the teacher should be unbounded faith in literature and the appreciation that it is paramount, rising above any criticism of it, any teacher of it and any historical treatise of its form

What Do You Know?

What is another name for the battle of Hastings, which began the Norman conquest of England by William the Conquetor?

Where and when did the high silk hat originate? 3. Who are the Fascisti?

Which is the Palmetto State? 5. Who wrote the rhymed parrative of ... The Walrus and the Carpenter ...

6. Who was Anson Burlingame? ? What is an arpeggio?

8. How did alligator pears get their name? What ancient peoples held public games in honor of the dead? 10. How should the word gondola be pro-nounced?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The real name of Richard Coeur de Lion who was king of England from 1189 to 1199, was Richard Plantagenet.

He was born in 1157 and died in 1139. The correct abbreviation of California is

 The legal principle of "caveat emptor" is that the buyer toust be responsible for his own free act. The doctrine of panthersin is that God is everything and everything is God. 6 Garret A. Hobart was Chee President in

McKinley's first term and Theodore Roosevelt to the second. The ordinary mame for the equator in sea parlaters is The Line.

 The word detente significa the opposite of an entente between nations. Hence, friction or strained relations between states in a detente,

9. Calino, chief port of Peru, is situated on the Pacific ocean. 10. Callao should be pronounced "Cal-ya-o," with the accent on the "ya."

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

WHEN he was a youngster and was being trained for diplomacy, says Ambassador Jusserand, the American representative of France, it was hard for him to understand just what swimming, boxing, riding had to do with that profession. The accomplishments stood him in good stead, however, in the days of Theodore Roosevelt.

The President used to telephone around to

his intimates and make engagements for various sorts of expeditions. "Wear your worst clothes," he would say. It finally came to pass, after much penetration of brian thickets and swimming of streams, "atrocities" they called the expeditions among themselves, that there were no "worst clothes."

It was an unusual day when they hailed a darky with a leaky boat to take them over to a muddy island in the Potomac. When they were aboard Mr. Roosevelt put his hand on the French ambassador's shoul-

der, struck an attitude, and said : "Washington and Rochambeau crossing

the Delaware. When, finally, they reached the island, they searched their pockets in vain. Here was a President of the United States, two diplomats, the secretary of interior and an assistant secretary of navy and not chough money among them to pay the boatman.

The other day I sat in a stiff-backed ittle chair over at the l'an-American Union with a telephone receiver at my ear. The President of the United States was calling up the president of Cuba and w were listening in. The occasion was the opening of communication by telephone with the island republic, a cable having been laid along the bottom of the ocean a mile below

the surface.

But to me the most remarkable part of the performance was a calling of the roll of other stations that were likewise listening.

Passidents: "Key to this conversation of Presidents: West, ' said the interlocutor, and the replicame back, "This is Key West, Jones talk "Jacksonville," came the call and the man at that point responded similarly. the coast to Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, marched the roll call and from each came the response as clear as a bell. Then the journey of voice which succeeded voice started West. The man at littsburgh

hicago, Davenport, Iowa, respended to his call. Omaha, Denver, Rawlings, Wroming, piped in. "This is Winnemucea, Nevada Hawkins talking," came a voice.

Then the call reached out to San Francisco and from San Francisco down to Los Angeles, and then it jumped by radio out to Santa Catalina. And the man at Santa Catalina, in the Pacific, chatted about the

the man in Hayana, and all these stations listened in and two presidents and many lesser dignitaries marveled that the ingenu man should be able to harness this invisible force that runs along a wire and made such a thing possible. Then General Crowder, who is down it Cuba straightening things out, chatted with General Pershing. He invited the general of the armies of the United States to come down and visit him, stated that the life

weather and the novelty of the occasion with

was one of constant pleasure, golf in the forenoon, cards in the afternoon and dancing "But do not come with any undue hore in your breast," said General Crowder, "All the attractive ladies down here are either married or engaged.

And Selt Lake City chuckled. CECRETARY Albert Fall, of the Depart-O ment of Interior, still suffers from a

ery peculiar wound. Some years ago he went forth into the mountains of New Mexico to engage in his favorite sport of deer shobting. Fortum favored him, he was a good shot and the rult was that he brought down as hand some an antiered buck as one would want to

He hurried to the fallen stag, hunting

knife ready, that he might bleed it properly to make the meat the more palatable. But the animal was not dead. As the hunter the animal was not dead. As the hunter approached it railied for that one burst of trength that sometimes comes before such creatures expire. It arose and charged the

A fight ensued between the man with the knife and the buck with forked horns. When it was over the creature of the wild was dead, but not before it had plunged a horn deep into the side of this future cables officer.