Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CUMTIS, PRESIDENT C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer: A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Ludins-slips, Collins, John B. Williams, John J. on, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, VID E. SMILEY Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager
Published daily at Public Lemans Building
Independence Square Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITY Press-Union Building
New YORK 364 Madison Avo.
Dernoit 701 Ford Building
Pt. Louis 618 Globe-Democrat Building
Chicago. NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAUS.

NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINDTON BUREAU,

N. E. COT. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

NEW YORK BUREAU.

The Sun Building
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Public Lincom is served to subceribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable
the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, posiage free, fifty (50) cents per month.
Six (50) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (11) dollar a month,
NOTION—Subscribers wishing address changed
must give old as well as new address.

RELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 CT Address all communications to Evening Public Lidger, Independence Equare, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively ex-tled to the use for republication of all news spatches credited to it or not otherwise credited n this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Saturday, September 17, 1921

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS

THE Republican voters who wish to carry I on the work which they began in 1919 and drive the contractor influence from the party should vote at the primaries on Tuesday for the nomination of the following

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

SAMUEL P. ROTAN Mr. Rotan has conducted the affairs of his office for several terms with effi-ciency and without scandal, and he has secured the punishment of adherents of the contractor machine for complicity in murder in the Fifth Ward.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER EDWIN WOLF

Mr. Wolf is a business man of wide financial experience and sound judg-ment. He is his own master, and in the Controller's office he will not be subservient either to factional political or selfish financial influences.

FOR CITY TREASURER ARTHUR G. GRAHAM

Mr. Graham has had long experience in handling the funds of the people en-trusted to the care of one of the largest savings banks in the city. He is admirtaxpayers in the City Treasury. And he is pledged to do what he can to end the abuses of the pernicious fee system.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES COLONEL GEORGE E. KEMP Colonel Kemp is a soldier with a splendid record in the World War and with experience in a civilian executive post which qualifies him beyond ques-tion for handling the business of the

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS VIVIAN FRANK GABLE

Mr. Gable, who is a practicing at-torney, is a candidate for the office where the incumbent has received \$350,000 in fees which ought to have gone into the public treasury to reduce the taxes. He has committed himself to opposition to the fee system and has said that \$10,000 a year is all the re-muneration which the Register should

FOR JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT JOHN H. MAURER

Attorney who was knocked down by the thugs in the Fifth Ward in the fight which resulted in murder. He is a capble lawyer who should make a good Judge.

The Republican voters who believe in progressive government, and in providing a Constitution to insure it, should also vote "Yes" on the proposition to hold a constitutional convention, and should vote for the nomination of delegates to that convention.

WIZARD VARE'S NEW KLEAGLES WHETHER Mr. Weglein and Senator Daix will be Past Grand Kokos or mere Exalted Kokos in the invisible empire of the Vares to which they have departed

with the lamented T. Kunningham we do It doesn't really matter. Even in the moment of their departure to join Wizard Vare's klan they must be commended, and commended strongly, for bravely

reversing the traditional procedure of the riginal kluxers. When a kluxer goes forth upon any doubtful business he invariably wears a mask.

Senator Daix and Mr. Weglein, when they joined the political Ku Klux, removed masks that they have been wearing for a long time.

HOW TROUBLE STARTS

GOVERNOR MORGAN has discovered one of the causes for labor rioting. He disclosed it when he told the West Virginia Bankers' Association that while the State had no right to prevent owners of property from employing rrivate watchmen, the State had power to prevent those watchmen from functioning as peace officers.

Much of the trouble in the West Virginia mine region arose because private employes of the mine owners were commissioned as deputy sheriffs and devoted themselves, not to preserving the peace, but to serving the men who paid their wages.

The only way to prevent serious disturbances is to have peace officers who are absolutely impartial and sworn to observe the law and the Constitution. They cannot be impartial if they are paid by private in-

There ought to be no more commissioning of private watchmen as deputy sheriffs in any part of the country.

THE PRIMARIES FROM 8 TO 8

THE mathematical agonies and the recreative delights of daylight saving will cease while most of the citizens of Philadelphia are blissfully unconscious in the small hours Sunday, September 25,

In the meantime, however, prospects of confusion are already visible by reason of a ruling authoritatively made by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection with the hours of the primary election next Tuesday.

By a legislative act, which has never been repealed, standard time is the legal time of the State of Pennsylvania. Such daylight eaving as exists is a consequence of recom-mendation and popular agreement.

It has been determined, therefore that e primaries must open and close on Eaststandard time, at respectively 7 in the ning and 7 in the evening. By the dayight-saving time, which will continue to be erved in this city throughout next week, lis will be open at 8 A. M. and close

It is perhaps advisable for electors to re-ain from an analysis of this subject. The road's reasons totter in the midst of

combats over astronomical and artificially

established hours.

The point to be remembered is this: 8 to 8 are the primary hours this year Another way of characterizing them is 7 to 7 standard time

The secret should be kept dark. When your watch announces 8 in the morning next Tuesday admission to the polls will be granted.

MUST STATE'S GREAT ROAD PROGRAM BE ABANDONED?

That Will Be the Case Unless the People Vote in Favor of Holding the Convention to Revise the Constitution

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN ONE year from today State road-building

will cease in Pennsylvania. The present force of engineers, technical experts, experienced superintendents, fore-

men and inspectors which has been built up during the last two years will be scattered to the four corners of the country. Thousands of implements will be stored Great machines, concrete mixers, road en-

gines and rollers will be permanently put out of commission. The Highway Department under Commissioner Lewis S. Sadler will become a mere

shell of the present efficient system. It will be reorganized as a bureau for maintaining, as far as possible, the roads

already completed. The only comparison to this remarkable condition would be that of one of the great United States Steel mills, perfectly organized from general superintendent to waterboy, employing thousands of men, crowded

with orders and running to its full capacity. suddenly halted in its operation, its train rolls closed down, furnaces permitted to chill, its office force, its heaters, rollers and laborers dismissed, and the vast establishment put in charge of a few watchmen. Six hundred thousand owners of automo-

biles and trucks, and farmers who have become accustomed to fine roads, will doubtless shout their protest. It will be in vain. Highway Commissioner Sadler is authority for this statement. He knows what

he is talking about. For three years State road-building will cease. UNLESS the people of Pennsylvania vote "Yes" in favor of a Constitutional Convention at the election on Tuesday next.

It is the only alternative to the condition outlined above. Why? Because, by this time next year all money

available for the building of State highways

will have been spent. The \$50,000,000 loan for permanent roads will have been exhausted, and there is no possible way by which the State can obtain additional money, under the present Constitution, until 1925.

the present highly efficient organization tozether and continue the comprehensive plan that has placed Pennsylvania at the head of all the States of the country.

It will be, therefore, impossible to keep

Since September, 1919, there have been built twelve hundred miles of permanent

highways in Pennsylvania. Between now and January 1 this will be increased to fourteen hundred miles.

By the first of next September hundreds of additional roads will be completed. This is the world's record in the construction of permanent highways.

There still will be left by September 1 of next year more than 1000 miles of roads of major importance to be constructed. There will be no money to complete this

work. It will be impossible to obtain any more until 1925. UNLESS a Constitutional Convention is

called by a vote of the people next Tuesday to permit the State to borrow funds. On Tuesday next the voters will be called

upon to say whether or not they are in favor of calling a Constitutional Conven-Next year they will have the opportunity

to vote on the work of this convention. If then you did not like the result of its

labors you can vote against it. The slate can be wiped clean. The present Constitution will remain in full force. The State Federation of Motor Clubs and

similar organizations are sending out appeals by the hundreds of thousands to automobile owners to vote in favor of a Constitutional Convention and a continuance of Pennsylvania's road-building program.

The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has declared officially against a Constitutional Convention.

Fred Rasmussen, Secretary of Agriculture, on the other hand, has declared emphatically in favor of a continuance of the highway program. He says:

"I would consider anything which will delay the continuance of our road program a disadvantage to our agriculture, especially at this time, when competition is keen and the farmers need every advantage it is possible to give them.

"I believe the farmer, if he fully realizes what is at stake when voting for the Constitutional Convention, will bring his influence to bear on this important question which so vitally affects his interest in the development of Pennsylvania agriculture."

The automobile owners and the farmers hold the balance of power in deciding this

If the Constitutional Convention is defeated and the Department of Highways is compelled to cease road-building it will be due entirely to the indifference of those most vitally interested in the subject.

Which will it be, "Yes" in favor of a convention or "No" in favor of disbanding the finest road-building organization in the United States?

THE COMBINE AND GAS

THE Mayor waited for five weeks for the special councilmanic committee on gas appointed by the Council president to do something.

The committee has not held a single meeting since it was appointed. Its members have shown no interest in the subject. They have acted as if they were appointed to do nothing. Yet when the Mayor's ordinance directing

the Gas Commission to negotiate with the United Gas Improvement Company for the drafting of a new lease was introduced in Council it was referred by the president to the special gas committee.

There have been rumors that it was the

purpose of the majority in Council, controlled by the Contractor Combine, to pursue a policy of procrastination and delay in order to prevent any settlement of the gas problem during the administration of Mayor

The Combine hopes to elect its candidates in 1023 and then to make its own terms with the gas company. That is why it is fighting so desperately this year to retain hold of the county offices. If it loses them it will be handicapped in the next mayoralty election. It will not only have suffered two successive defeats, and defeats are always demoralizing to political machines, but it will be deprived of the power to reward its workers by the patronage of the offices.

LABOR AND THE KU KLUX

TN SOME of the smaller Southern and Western towns and cities there are isolated groups of backward-minded em-ployers who, in dealing with labor, reveal a determination to dispense with all discussion and to resist even the efforts of union representatives to present their case at the bar of public opinion.

One need not be an unbending partisan of the trades-union principle to realize that issues grown out of industrial confusion cannot be settled by the violent abrogation of individual rights, by suppression of truth or by mob violence applied to those who happen to be spokesmen for one or another party in the general debate. Yet so-called vigilance committees, immune from censure because they were supposedly composed of "prominent citizens," have been in the habit of dealing brutally and unjustly with many representatives of labor in some regions in the South, in the West and in the Northwest. It is worth remembering now that the methods of masked vigilance committees which assaulted labor men and deported them with grim warnings from communities to which they were sent as labor organizers were similar to the methods of the Ku Klux Klan.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the Federation of Labor, in denouncing Kluxism and warning labor to have nothing to do with it, indicates a line of reasoning and deduction that many other minds have been following since the exposure of Wizard Sim mons' queer organization began.

The Ku Klux is incorporated. It had to be financed at the beginning. Its representatives are fond of saying that the best people in Atlanta were among its founders. Are these "best people" astounded at the form that their organization has assumed? Were they, after all, organized with a view not so much to an invisible empire as to the creation of an easy system of terrorism likely to be feared by the stranger within the gates?

Certainly the communities in which the klan has had its revival exhibited no signs of extraordinary religious or patriotic zeal before Simmons appeared. But they did reflect a peculiarly acute and painful aspect of the labor problem.

Southern States which oppose or ignore every suggestion for the elimination of child labor or the betterment of conditions which surround women in industry are apt to view the trades-union organizer as an undesirable

of the worst class.

It has yet to be shown that the master minds of the Klux had purposes altogether unsuspected by their dupes. But the fact remains that labor conditions are woefully backward in many Southern factory towns, that Negro labor is forced and exploited and that labor representatives who attempt to introduce the union idea in these communities are viewed as fanatics and undesirables. A congressional investigation may disclose evidence to prove that labor, after all, has the greatest reason to shun and hate Kluxism and the Kluxers.

A BIRTH AND A CENTENARY

A NEW nation, not a consequence of the World War and potentially greater than any of these novelties, became a centenarian this week, and at the same time entered upon an authoritative and reassuring stage of infancy.

The anomaly is one of the oddest in history. Central America from the Suchiate River to the Panama frontier is formall celebrating one hundred years of independ ence from Spain, and yet President Hard ing's congratulatory letters are correctly addressed to the five national entities of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The fact is that national consciousness in the rich and largely undeveloped territory stretching between Mexico and the Isthmus has been, after years of travail, dissensions and even wars, at last vigorously awakened. although the framework of a futile congeries of five little republies has not been technically dissolved.

It is probable, however, that within a short period the desirable and long-deferred process of union will be perfected. Within the last few days announcement has been made of the choice of the inland city of Tegucigalpa, now the capital of Honduras, as the seat of government of the federated Thus one of the most vexatious causes of dispute has been finally removed.

Amalgamation will produce on this continent a nation worthy of and equal to high achievement. The United States of Central America will have an area of more than 200,000 square miles and a population of approximately 6,000,000.

Meanwhile, the anniversary of freedom merits consideration and interest. The revolt in September, 1821, of the old Captaincy of Guatemala, which formerly included what is now the territory of the five republics and the Mexican State of Chiapas, against the Spanish dominion was daring and at the outset apparently desperate. The liberation of Latin America is a prodigious romance, the semi-miraculous features of which are quite as common to Guatemala as to Peru and Mexico, two other current centenarians.

The epoch of anarchy which ensued after the eventual emancipation produced its federalist movements in Central America, but the majority of these were amorphous or insecurely evolved.

The present program marks a tide really popular enthusiasm and a patriotic determination to substitute the firm union of similar people speaking the same language for the old flimsy structures of alleged gov-

The brightening skles afford fully as much warrant for rejoicing as the completion of a century of independence with which the former event so happily coincides.

SAFEGUARDING COUNTY BRIDGES

THE lesson of the Chester bridge disaster I is very properly reflected in Governor Sproul's recommendation of a rigid investigation of all county bridges throughout the State, Louis Sadler, Commissioner of Highways, has been urged to begin the inspection at once.

The proposed survey is not necessarily panicky effort to repair known defects. It is simply a wise precautionary measure inspired by a tragedy which was essentially and basically avoidable.

Of obvious practical worth is also the Governor's suggestion that county bridges be placarded with notices specifying the tonnage that the structure will bear. The simplicity of this safety device is an additional argument for its prompt adoption.

The public should co-operate with the State in observing whatever bridge regulations are devised. Recklessness is not always exclusively official and public safety is essentially a matter of partnership.

BOK AND STEVENSON

The Story of the Novellet's Romance Recalled by the Editor's Autobiography-The Mystery of Sam Osbourne's Disappearance

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN torTHE Americanization of Edward Bok" A has reached its eighth edition in ten

It is the autobiographical work most in demand in this country at the present day.

In the course of his reminiscences the author tells how he conducted his first newspaper syndicate under the name of his brother. This was during the period when he was a young stenographer in the employ of Scribner & Sons.

From a number of newspaper clippings.

errom a number of newspaper clippings, yellowing with age, sent me by a friend, I came across the other day, a column of these once famous "Literary Leaves." It was signed with the name of William J. Bok.

Its leading paragraphs were an advance notice of an article that was to appear in the "Book Buyer" from the pen of Robert Louis

The fact is mentioned here because among the many interesting anecdotes of the world famous characters in his book there is the story of Mr. Bok's experiences with Steven-

Strangely enough these same saffron-colored clippings also tell in detail the little-known story of the greatest romance in the Scotch novelist's career.

OMANCE had already been written large on the fragile pages of Stevenson's life when Mr. Bok met him.

It was the meeting, mutual infatuation, courtship and marriage of the fictionist and the wife of Samuel O. Osbourne.

Connected with that event is the mystery of the first husband of the woman who was the inspiration of the later years of Steven-

Samoa. She was his companion during his dying hours. It is a romance within a romance.

The Bok reference has furnished a text for what follows; a story that has been rarely told.

She shared the latter's voluntary exile in

INDIANA may still have within its boundaries a few venerable politicians who re-call Samuel O. Osbourne.

He first came into notice as private sec-retary to Governor A. P. Willard in the later

To a magnificent physique he added ver-satility, wit and talent as a musician. He was a good mixer. Sam Osbourne married a young lady named Van de Grift; anglicized Vandergrif. She was an attractive woman, not pretty but brilliant, with considerable literary ability.

Osbourne at this time was one of the staff

of reporters of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was one of the finest stenographers in the Middle West.
A fellow reporter at this period was James Beach and Osbourne, attracted by the glittering tales of gold discoveries in Arizona, started for the far Southwest. Osbourne was

eccompanied by his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. The boy, Lloyd Osbourne, the noted novelist and magazine writer, subsequently collaborated in his maturing years with Stevenson in some of his literary work.

TTHE two men, who had saved a few thousand dollars, pooled their capital and inrested it in a mine on their arrival in the Within a month it gave indication of being

bonanza. They were, it is said, offered Beach held out for a larger price. It was a fatal error of judgment. The mine within six months proved to be an unprofitable hole in the ground. Osbourne, disgusted with his luck, started for San Francisco with his family. He had \$7 in his pocket when he reached the

He knew considerable about law and being a rapid and accurate stenographer, experienced no difficult in securing employment. command his own terms for his services. It

s said that he often received as much as

\$1000 for reporting a case. OSBOURNE'S prosperity was reflected in the subsequent life of his family. His two children were sent abroad to complete their education, the son to England and the daughter to France.

Later their mother went to Europe and spent some time, alternately, with each of It was in 1876, during one of her visits

to Paris, that Mrs. Osbourne met Robert Louis Stevenson. He was already a celeb-He was rapidly climbing the ladder rity. He was ru of literary fame. Their acquaintance rapidly developed into mutual love. The tastes of the pair ran in

Mrs. Osbourne wrote to her husband and him of her affection for the Scotch genius. Instantly the reply came that if she loved Stevenson she had better return at once to

San Francisco, secure a divorce and marry him. She followed the advice. Shortly after the divorce was granted, to which her husband interposed no defense invitations for her wedding to Stevenson

were sent out. Samuel O. Osbourne was invited to the wedding and accepted. The night of the ceremony he appeared in faultless attire and seemingly high spirits.

He was accompanied by a lady of rare beauty. Mutual introductions proved her to be his wife. They had been quietly married as soon as Mrs. Osbourne's divorce had been granted. TN SPITE of Osbourne's seeming indiffer-

I ence to the wreck of his home, later events proved the falsity of it all.

The blow, it is said, broke his heart. There has persisted the story that Samuel Osbourne completely disappeared after

With his new wife he went to Australia. His former friends lost all trace of him. Stevenson and his wife, after returning Europe, started for the South Sea island where he subsequently died.

Mrs. Osbourne is described as a brilliant brunette. She was widely read and an accomplished conversationalist. She had, apparently, in spite of her social position and Dutch blood, a good deal of the gypsy in her make-up.

In this respect she was matched by her novelist husband. In his autobiography Mr. Bok paints an interesting pen picture of Stevenson as he knew him. He says:

knew him. He says:
"With his sallow skin and his black, dis heveled hair, with finger nails that had been allowed to grow very long, with fingers discolored by tobacco—in short, with a general untidiness all his own—Stevenson was an author whom it was better to know than to see."

CITEVENSON'S appearance in San Francisco for his wedding was a shock to his admirers. He had traveled across the sea in the steerage for the purpose of securing must have been a sorry experience, herded in the cramped quarters of the ship

with hundreds of uncleanly aliens.
With the same purpose in view, he
journeyed across the Continent in an immigrant railroad coach.

When he reached the Western metropolis he had a racking cough, was greatly ema-ciated and was spitting blood. He was worn

Careful nursing, medical attendance and

sulphur baths, however, soon restored him to a semblance of health. The dread seeds of pulmonary disease were never eradicated from his system. He rallied after his arrival in Samoa, but in the end the skeleton fingers of the white plague crushed the life out of his fragile out.

out, unshaven and a semi-invalid



KANNED

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT VON MOSCH-ZISKER On the Constitution of the United States,

Now 134 Years Old THAT the founders of the Republic executed one of the great legal documents of all time when they signed the Constitution of the United States 134 years ago today, is the opinion of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Robert von Moschzisker. Not only has it proved to be an instrument which at once provided for and safeguarded the liberties of the Ameri-can people, but in its fundamental it supplied the model upon which the constitutions of the various States are drawn. "The idea of recalling to the minds of e people," said Chief Justice you Mosch-

of our country is an excellent one, particu-larly at the present time, when the regard for the law is not at high tide, to say the least. Represents the Fundamental Law

"The Constitution of the United States represents the fundamental law of the land. The solemn compact binds both the people and their representatives in the legislative bodies as well as the judicial. "It marks the basic limits beyond which the people's representatives must not pass in administering the affairs of the people,

and which the judiciary are bound to observe and enforce when it is clearly shown that these limits have been exceeded in any particular instance.
"It is only by an absolute respect for these agreed principles that a constitutional government can continue to hold the allegiance of the people, and one of the best parts about the Constitution of the United States is the fact that there is no excuse for attempts to change it by force, since itself furnishes an orderly method for changes in the fundamental law whenever a

Duetto: Summer

FINHE wind when the stars awaken, The place where at dawn you stood; Here where the stream is shaken silver folds through the wood. All are now as they once were, r and cloud and sound : The iris starts from the ground : Nothing is new but my heart. O heart! Nothing is old but my heart.

Noon; and the corn-flower starring The warm deep green of the grass. And the shadow of lupine barring The shadow of clouds that pass. The shadow of Day is a drowsy faring, Purple and rich with Clover is ripe to my knees;

Nothing is old but my heart, O heart! High on the hills the aspen Turn in their luminous are: Whisper with dusk and soften Nothing is new but my heart. As the movements move to the dark: Stir in their pinioned running, Turn in the luminous wind: The moments turn in my mind: Nothing is new but my heart, O heart! Nothing is old but my heart.

In all still places. Places in the hills. Small winds ripple, go rippling through the And the shadow of the hours, And the shadow of the flowers, Ripple with the moments as the warm days

In all high countries, Blue, and valley starred, Lichened slopes are warm to smell, and juniper and fir: In the cups between the rocks

And columbine and never-die and fireweed

Carrots grow on sturdy stalks.

occur.

all mountain meadows, on is filled with silence, infinite and wise; Cool and blessed lapse of sound. Never a murmur, save around Green and hidden hollows where the clear streams rise.

Maxwell Struthers Burt, in Scribner's,

As Sung in Ohio The home-brewer has paraphrased the old song to run: "Darling, I am growing bolder."

constitutional majority of the people so It is pleasingly noticeable that Dawes cuts while he cusses. The State Constitutions

tal law may be made with comparative ease is true not only of the Federal but also of the State Constitutions. "The only radical difference between the two rests in the fact that the Federal Con-Perhaps WillB. is spell-binding to prove that he is not in politics. stitution is a grant of powers to the legis-lative body which marks the limits of their authority, while the State Constitutions point out the particular limits upon the sovereign authority naturally possessed by the representatives of the people in a re-The League of Nations does not appear

ture possessing all the authority not denied to it by the Constitution itself.

"In other words, if the authority of Con-gress is challenged, the Federal Constitu-tion must be looked to to find warrant which justifies the act of Congress under attack while if the authority of the State Legislature is challenged the person who makes the attack must point to some particular re-striction in the State Constitution which plainly denies the right of the Legislature

"The fact that changes in the fundamen-

A Greek Precedent "One often hears the assertion that the right of the judiciary to pass on constitutional questions is a purely American in-stitution without any foundation in prior

to pass the act in question.

history. But this is not strictly true.

"In reading Bryce's 'Modern Democracies' this summer I found that the ancient Greeks allowed their laws to be challenged when it was claimed that they were contrary to the fundamental principles of the Gov-ernment. When challenged, an assembly of the people, sitting practically as a court, decided whether or not the law under at-tack breached the fundamental law of the land. If it was decided that a breach of the law had been committed, that law was clared annulled and a certain penalty laid upon those who had enacted it."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What famous chemist was guillotined during the French Revolution?
 Who said "The woman who deliberates is lost"?
 What is the Stone of Score?

is lost"?

3. What is the Stone of Scone?

4. What is the literal meaning of the word telegraph?

5. Distinguish between Pluto, Plutarch,
Plato and Petrarch.

6. What are pleonasms and where are they
found?

7. What plebiscite turned a republic into an empire?

8. In what war was the Battle of Plevna fought and who won it?

9. Who wrote the music of the opera, "The Love of Three Kings" (L'Amore dei Tre Re)?

10. When did John Calvin live?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The shell of the cowry, a mollusk found in many parts of the tropics, has long been in general use as money in parts of Asia and Africa. In Bengal in 1900.
 2000 courtee wave realized as courted. 2200 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee, so that a cowry was then equal in value to three two-hundredths of a cent.

equal in value to three two-hundredths of a cent.

2. Bernard Shaw in his comedy, "Man and Superman," wrote "A lifetime of happiness! no man alive could bear it; it would be hell on earth."

3. Oliver Cromwell died in 1652.

4. Appropriation is the act of setting aside a thing or idea for particular use. Expropriation is the action of a State in taking or modifying the property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty, as when property is sold under eminent domain.

5. Ohio is the Buckeye State.

6. Ogees are moidings showing in a section double continuous curves. concave passing into convex; "s" shaped lines. Orgies are drunken or licentious reveis or debaucheries; originally. secret rites, especially that of Bacchus celebrated with wild dancing, drinking and singing.

7. The present Mrs. Cordelia Howard Medical singing.

singing.
7. The present Mrs. Cordelia Howard Mc-Donald, now seventy-three claim present Mrs. Controller consider to maid, now seventy-three, claims to maid, now seventy-three, claims to maid, now seventy-three, claims to make the original broduction of the play of "Uncleing production of t Donald, now seventy-three, claims to be the original Little Eva in the original production of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1852. Mrs. McDonald is now living in Cambridge. Mass.

8. The phrase "guerrilla warfare" is redundant because "guerrilla." which is from the Spanish, means "little war," and the literal meaning of the whole phrase, therefore, becomes "little war."

9. John Crome, usually called Old Crown.

warfare."

John Crome, usually called Old Crome, to distinguish him from his son, was a famous English landscape painter, the founder of the Norwich School, His dates are 1768-1821.

Dante, the most famous of Italian poets, died \$00 years ago in Ravenna in September, 1321.

SHORT CUTS

Ruth's admirers prefer to say it with

The asheart policy is to throw dust in the people's eyes.

Perhaps De Valera could be more dip-lomatic in the Irish language.

No hay feverite can be expected to enthuse over a poem about goldenrod.

The trouble with the surtax is that one

pever knows when it may tax a man out of There still is some little independence left in the world. Here and there one sees

Perhaps Mr. Weglein desires to prove the force of the old saying that birds of a feather flock together.

The advantage of the sales tax over all other taxes is that you have the money when you are called upon to pay it. Chief Burns' pupils in his new detective

school will, of course, be well grounded in the text of the Fourth Amendment. Cheer up! Uncle Sam may yet learn that John Bassett Moore is a m World Court of the League of Nations.

Our Chess Expert says that the man who paid \$20 for the ball with which Babe Ruth hit his fifty-fifth home run probably had more greenbacks than gray matter. While the law remains what it is, there is excellence in the suggestion, despite pos-sible abuses, that in determining the quota of immigrants to be admitted the family and

not the individual should be the unit. "Without malice aforethought" is the qualifying phrase that may deliver Fatty Arbuckle from a murder charge to the lesser one of manslaughter. "I've wanted you for five years" is a phrase of Fatty's which

seems to contradict it. A Boston man recently took out insurance against unfavorable weather on his wedding day. And that, we guess, is about the limit in that direction. Not even the the limit in that direction. Not even the well-known firm of Cupid & Hymen can insure happiness.

After all, remarked Demosthenes Mc-Ginnis, there are at least forty-seven things I would rather be than tennis champion. Tennis, he went on to remark, is an excellent game to play, but as a spectacle it is an eyeglass. Moreover, he went on, the Nation will be healthier if it plays more and gazes less.

Sea Food Murderers United States Fisheries Association in Atlantic City say oysters, crabs and lobsters may disappear from American tables if the ocean continues to be polluted with dres from the mills and oil in the bilge from the tankers and all the bilge from the tankers and all the bilge from the tankers and all the bilge from the tankers and the bilge from the bilge from the tankers and the bilge from the bilge tankers and oil-burning steamships. The problem of the mills is one to be solved by the municipalities. The matter of oil wasts has several interesting angles. A Standard Oil official is authority for the statement that there is enough oil on the waters of New York harbor to make it a profitable adventure for the authorities to salvage it and use it for the authorities to salvage it and use it for fuel or for the treatment of roads. "In 50,000-gallon lots" is the way he phrased it, and the phrase is as startling as it is enlightening. To which may be added that by the time the salvaging gets fairly under way the waste will case: likelihood under way the waste will cease; that oil consumption on vessels will decrease rather than increase on steamships. Experts now declare that pulverized coal may be used to advantage as a substitute—not as a return to old methods, but as a natural progression toward the perfect fuel: soit coal, oil, coal dust, etc. The pulverized coal can be forced through pipes to where it is needed and automatically fed to the furmove ashes more than once in a week which means at the end of each trip on tripe across the Atlantic. All of which is interesting dope for sailors, engineers and its lovers.