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HALL AND "MORAL" CLAIMS

THE action of the majority of Council in ousting minority members from the chairmanship of committees and putting majority members in command need surprise no one. Indeed, it is surprising that it has not been done earlier.

But why did not the majority put a lawyer at the head of the Law Committee instead of Councilman Hall? There are lawyers in the majority.

Was it because the Law Committee is the committee which makes recommendations for the disposal of "moral" claims, brought mostly by contractors, against the city? These "moral" claims, as every one knows, are claims put in by contractors for compensation beyond the terms of the contract to which they insist they have a "moral" although not a legal right.

Mr. Hall has favored the payment of several such claims which have been held up during Councilman Develin's chairmanship.

Can it be that there is to be a recrudescence of these "moral" claims as well as others now that Mr. Hall has been put in a position to assist the claimants in getting that for which they ask?

ALTER ON THE LYNCH BILL

ATTORNEY GENERAL ALTER, in replying to a request from Washington for information regarding the anti-lynch laws in this State, raises an interesting point concerning the Anti-Lynching Bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. Alter says that, while there are no special statutes against lynching in Pennsylvania, the general statutes are broad enough to cover all contingencies. He says further that they are as effective in preventing the crimes against which they are aimed as the Federal criminal statutes are in preventing the crimes for which they provide penalties. He concludes with the remark that "the persistent efforts to magnify and extend Federal jurisdiction constitute a much greater menace to the country than even the crime of lynching."

A Federal law punishing murder in the States, or burglary, or arson would be exactly as justifiable as one against lynching. There are Federal laws against the offenses, but they run only in the territory over which the Federal courts have jurisdiction.

If Congress can pass a valid Anti-Lynching Law and enforce it within the States it can pass laws against all other forms of crime now punishable by State laws, and the State Legislatures would have little left of their functions, for once the barrier is broken down between the legislative jurisdiction of Congress and that of the State Legislatures Congress becomes potentially the only legislative body in the Nation.

The importance of punishing lynchers does not properly enter into the discussion at all. The real point at issue is the preservation of the police powers of the States and the regulation of those powers by State authority.

$5,000,000 IS NOT TOO MUCH

MAYOR MOORE'S request that the Council authorize the expenditure of not to exceed $5,000,000 as the city's share of the cost of the fair is made in conformity to the Sesqui-Centennial Committee's estimate of the amount needed.

There would be strategic as well as practical value in the appropriation of such a sum. It would be a demonstration to Congress that this city intended to devote its money as well as its energies to making the fair successful, and it would justify a request for a national appropriation of a like amount, and for a State appropriation worthy of a Commonwealth with the population and wealth of Pennsylvania.

When it is made evident that the fair is to be backed with money enough to insure a beautiful setting for the exhibits and to provide intellectual and artistic attractions, the co-operation of the other States and the other nations will be virtually assured.

The disposition of the Council is fortunately favorable to a generous appropriation, especially as it is understood that a large part of the money is to be spent on structures which will become a part of the permanent assets of the city.

THOSE DISCARDED BARS

DETROIT is struggling with a problem arising out of prohibition which affects every other city in a lesser degree. Under the law it seems that when a saloonkeeper is found to be selling liquor illegally the police must confiscate all the fixtures. This includes mahogany bars and bars of walnut and teakwood.

For the information of those who were never in a saloon—there are many such—it may be said that these fixtures are frequently fine examples of cabinetmaking. The top of the bar usually is a broad piece of wood without flaw. The front is paneled and in many cases elaborately carved. The fittings of a single saloon of the better class cost many thousand dollars.

There is a vacant lot in Detroit on which the confiscated fittings have been piled. A Judges in the courthouses or even for firewood for the poor, but there has been objection from men who know the value of the wood. It has been suggested that it be salvaged and used for the benches of the Judges in the Courthouses or even for making pulpits for the churches. The order to cut it into firewood has not yet been enforced.

This raises the question of the ultimate disposition to be made of the fixtures of the saloons in this city which have gone out of business. The dealers in second-hand material doubtless have a great deal of good mahogany which once served as bars. The bars might be utilized as lunch counters in cheap restaurants if they were not worth so much money. They are too high for counters in stores, and the prospect that there will ever be any opportunity to restore them to their old functions is too remote to be considered. But some ingenious man will doubtless find a use for them better than that of chopping them into firewood.

A NEW UNION OF STATES BEGINS WITH THE BRIDGE

The Delaware Span Will Be of Direct Advantage to All Jersey and Most of Pennsylvania

ROADS and bridges are great civilizers. Next to a common language and common aims, good and easy means of communication are the surest guarantees of progressive thinking, contentment and general prosperity for any people. They make a way for the constant transfusion of energies and an endless exchange of inspiration.

The Delaware Bridge will not only serve the interests of the people of this city and Camden. It will be a permanent link between all Eastern Pennsylvania and the greater part of New Jersey. In 1926, when it is completed, both States will have magnificent systems of concrete highways radiating in all directions from its terminal regions. It will be possible to travel from almost any point in one State to any point in the other easily, swiftly and in complete comfort without unpleasant delays or discomforts of any sort.

The sea will be about an hour nearer to Philadelphia. The richest garden land in the country will be that much closer to the markets of this city. Camden and its suburbs will be as close to the shopping and theatre districts here as Germantown now is. The bridge will be nothing less than a great intercity street, and it is sure to affect the social life of the two communities in a hundred ways for good.

In all big cities there is constant drift of the population toward open country. Thus regions once attractive and prosperous have been left to slump and decay as the people move out from them. It happens that the Delaware Bridge will drop at each end into city areas that need revitalization and new reasons for dignified being. A good part of Philadelphia and a good part of Camden will be transformed under the inspiration of the monumental architecture of the great approaches and terminals of the big span. The lift of property values in the regions so affected will probably represent a total greater than the cost of the bridge. There will be a new era of building and restoration all along the new way of intercity commerce and travel.

For almost a hundred years the Delaware Bridge has been talked of and hoped for. Yet construction could hardly have begun at a better time. The bridge upon which work formally begins today will be, perhaps, the costliest and most conspicuous public project undertaken since the country at large began to suffer from the mood of slackness and lethargy which followed the war. Here is the beginning of an end to the spell of discouragement and procrastination.

The spirit that is behind this particular enterprise is pretty sure to be contagious. It is certain that as the work proceeds, even in the early stages, it will have a stimulating effect on all sorts of people with work to do but no disposition to hurry it. Because of the subtle force of example, one big job always leads to other big jobs. Very little prodding is needed to cause the will-to-achieve to assert itself in the average American. It ought to surprise no one if, before a year is out, Philadelphia and Camden find themselves in the midst of a building boom such as neither city has dreamed of in a generation.

Great credit belongs to the members of the Bridge Commission, to the Governors and Mayors in both States and to the citizens' committees and the two Legislatures who refused, in the face of mounting costs and other novel obstacles, to permit the bridge plans to be stopped or delayed. It is idle now to say that the work should have been done years ago. Perhaps it should. But lost opportunities are lost for good, and it is a waste of time to mourn over them. The ground and the ice are being broken together, and that is enough. Probably before the first vehicle has crossed the Delaware Bridge there will be plans for an intercity tube for freight and rail traffic. The expansion which must follow on both sides of the river once the work on the span is well under way will make new facilities of interstate travel necessary. Motors will be even more plentiful in 1926 than they are now. In the course of time the bridge will probably be needed for street car, motor and foot traffic exclusively.

A NEW CAESAR

IMAGINATION is a bit staggered and the faculties of admiration are also stirred by a new type of absolutism that has been conceived in New York.

Unrivaled by Khan, Mogul, Negus, Sultan, Gaekwar, Shah, King or Emperor is the dictatorial power of the traffic potentate, who, augustly seated in the city's center, will press a button regulating simultaneously all vehicular traffic on the leading arteries of Manhattan. Red, green and yellow lights, each bearing an explicit message, will be operated by a single switch in Times Square.

The backers of this majestic system say that automobile drivers will no longer be started at one corner and halted at the next, but that the traffic will be permitted to flow uninterruptedly for several blocks.

Philadelphians are still far from attaining the grandeur of this project, but it is at least permissible to respect the magnitude of the idea, its bold recognition of conditions that have grown almost intolerable in many American cities and to hope that no amateur will ever finger the keys regulating the vast tides of metropolitan transportation.

QUITTING TIME AT CANNES

MR. LLOYD GEORGE is said to be indulging the hope that the present conference in Cannes, attended by the principal Premiers of Europe and Ambassador Harvey, will be the last meeting of the Supreme Council. His wish is one likely to be echoed by the mass of liberal opinion throughout the globe.

The Supreme Council is an extra-legal body, an outgrowth of the Supreme War Council, which was the product of an unparalleled emergency. Lacking formal or authoritative sanction, the later organization of statesmen has been enabled to make its own rules, to change them at will and in short to arrogate to itself powers at once sweeping and ill defined.

Super-government of this kind has served, with all its faults, to tide civilization over some ticklish places. But the equivocal nature of the Council savors of the old covert diplomacy and clashes violently with the legitimate province of the Council of the League of Nations as established by the Covenant.

It is the shadow of the Supreme Council which has been cast overseas upon the recent proceedings of the Washington Conference. The effect has not been wholesome. France and Great Britain alike are under suspicion of having played their cards in the District of Columbia with particular reference to possibilities of the game on the Riviera.

Of vital importance today is the need for an explicit understanding, unclouded by back thoughts of secondary intentions, between M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George. If their two nations can evolve a joint policy of harmony, the health of civilization will be vastly improved. If they are inclined to take divergent ways, it is preferable for that fact to be frankly known than for pretense to maintain its baleful sway. The Supreme Council is an anachronism.

The Washington conclave has set a new standard for grappling in the open with vexed questions. Its failures and successes—the latter in marked predominance—are matters of public knowledge.

It is probable that European Governments will be discussing the aftermath of the war for many years to come. The League of Nations has provided suitable machinery and the Arms Conference has set another model worthy of imitation.

Mr. Lloyd George is on the track of progress in his program for the abolition of a peregrinating body, lacking formal warrant and assuming dictatorial powers.

PENROSE'S SHOES

LANDSLIDES and upheavals and an epochal readjustment of forces and interests within the Republican Party in this State unquestionably will begin with the campaigns instituted to elect successors to Penrose and Knox. And what the bosses want to make of the present situation is clearly revealed in the desire of Congressman Vare to boost himself into the seat left vacant by Penrose, into a conspicuous place against the skyline of national politics.

It is idle to blame Mr. Vare or his friends. They know no better. They have never known any better. To them the Senate of the United States is merely a place from which great political influence may be exerted, a sort of heaven to which the chosen of the gangs may retire to rest in dignity and without troubling to think seriously of anything under the sun.

It has never occurred to any worker in the political vineyards hereabouts—indeed, it probably has not occurred to Mr. Vare—that the Senate of the United States will be for the next few years at least a place from which the whole future course of civilization may be largely directed; a place in which, if it were ideally organized, every mind would be aware of every succeeding shift and change of international politics and wisely sensitive to the hidden forces which are swiftly remaking economic and financial theory in the various headquarters of European diplomacy.

The Senate ought to be filled with scholars of experience. Its members should be sophisticated and alert to the influences that lie behind the psychology of all other Governments. It ought to be the trusted and respected voice of enlightened America. It ought to be wise, dignified and, above all things, just. Yet the prestige of the Senate has been declining for a generation with the quality of its membership.

Mr. Vare's candidacy is of more than local interest. It illustrates the tendency of all machine politicians to make of the Congress of the United States an assemblage of incompetents.

Even now it is not too late to hope and believe that there is far more to the Republican Party in Pennsylvania than the Vares and the Magees and the Crows and the others of their sort who make it work for them. There is a very large element of the Republican voting population which, while it goose-steps more or less efficiently, has at heart only a limited tolerance for professional ringmasters. If there ever was a time when that sort of Republican needed to make his will felt, when men who have a concern for the material interests of the State as well as for the dignity of the United States Senate need to remind the self-appointed leaders that they are alive, it is now.

Because of the accidents of circumstance ways have been opened for the extension of gang power and influence from this city to large areas of the State itself. It is conceivable that the unthinking professionals, left to themselves, may do some wild and utterly reckless things when elections are held to fill the two vacant seats in the Senate.

It is now up to the men and women whose names and means and intelligence and honest purposes and convictions give Pennsylvania Republicanism its real vitality to stop the advance of the marauders short of the Senate of the United States.

Governor Sproul, in his wise and dignified handling of the immediate problem, and in his desire to serve the interests of the State and the Nation before he serves his own interests or those of his party, has provided an example which no conscientious man or woman voter can properly ignore.

Will men of Mr. Sproul's way of thinking and feeling continue to be a helpless minority?

Will the party let its masters whip it into obedience at the task of betraying simultaneously the best interests of the State and the Nation?

OLYMPIAN QUARRELS

THE International Olympic Committee, of which Baron de Coubertin is head, has decided that Paris shall have the athletic congress of 1924 and Amsterdam the one of 1928.

Los Angeles, which wanted the carnival for the date two years hence and entered a formal application for that favor, is reported deeply aggrieved. The American Olympic Committee is also nettled by both the advance programs and certain features of the last meet in Antwerp in 1920.

There are possibilities of lively controversy in the detailed summary of wrongs compiled by the American body. Baron de Coubertin retaliates that haste in making the decisions upon the next Olympic sites was necessitated by the Italian delegates, who were unable to prolong their stay at Lausanne last summer, where the plans were laid.

Philadelphians are perhaps not deeply concerned in the fine points of the dispute. They are, however, entitled to wonder what has become of the idea that an Olympic festival shall adorn the world's fair here in 1926.

Los Angeles at least has a plausible grievance. That community has been denied something for which a very vigorous official effort was made.

If it be true (and it must be, since a proofreader passed it) that a certain young lady has a face like an angle (stet!) don't you suppose that her distress must be acute?

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Poke-Bonnet Is a Very Sacred Thing to Members of the Salvation Army, Standing as It Does for Separation, Consecration and Service

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

PEOPLE ask me sometimes if I get much back from the readers of this column in the way of direct messages either by letter or by word of mouth, or whether it is like shooting an arrow into the air?

"It falls to the earth, I know not where."

Well, it is both ways. The comments that I suppose will come never do, or seldom do, and the things I never expect will please or pain or anger or surprise, but just fall to the earth, I know not where, turn into perfect boomerangs of either approval or disapproval.

I do not mind disapproval. It means that in the salutary experience of getting wisdom I nearly always acquire a new friend, or at least a well-wisher, for the little passage at arms gives me a chance to get another viewpoint which, whether right or wrong, is a viewpoint. And that is interesting, for to a person who even in a humble way sets up to be an observer of his times a viewpoint is enlightening, whether it is based on reason or on false prejudice.

Of course, insane persons or persons who do not sign their names write to one, and that is sheer waste of stamps, but one can tell a great deal about the genuineness of people's opinions from a short correspondence begun from a published statement with which he agrees or disagrees.

I HAD an interesting case in point just before Christmas which has stayed pleasantly in my mind ever since and which throws a very happy light on at least two persons, and if I can be included also, then on three. The correspondence grew out of one sentence of mine in a column I wrote about beggars. I included all beggars in my survey, from the philanthropic money-drive beggar to the one-armed man selling pencils and the "lady that sings for pennies" collected in a cup. And among all the philanthropic beggars I included one which I described as wearing "a Salvation outfit and a poke-bonnet."

Now as I had carried a tamborine and worn a poke-bonnet and begged for the Salvation Army in the most crowded street of the town during a drive, and as from my childhood day to the present the Army and the Booth family had been held up to my admiration, and as for at least one night and a day our house had been the headquarters of the old general himself, and as old Mrs. Booth and my grandmother had often corresponded, I had every personal reason for standing up for the Salvation Army, and certainly no reason, let alone desire, to "knock it." I was very much surprised, therefore, to get an anxious though cordial note asking me to consent to meet the present commanding officer of this division of the Salvation Army, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Brewer, so that I could be more generally informed about the Salvation Army and do greater justice in this column to its great work.

QUITE naturally I wrote, accepting the invitation to meet the present local head of the Army, and also explained in my note my really intimate and admiring connection with the great organization since my childhood.

That note got an answer from Colonel Brewer introducing himself, which is so fine in its spirit and so careful in its detailed statement that I cannot pay a higher tribute to the Salvation Army than by quoting it in part as the space in the column allows:

"December 20, 1921.

"My Dear Miss Lowrie:

"I have before me your very kind and courteous letter regarding the reference made to the Salvation Army in a recent issue of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER. I hope you will not feel that in calling your attention to this matter that I am in any way thin-skinned. I have been a Salvation Army officer long enough to have a very tough hide—at the same time there are things that occasionally appear in print that can cause considerable misunderstanding, and the paragraph in the article in question was one of these items.

"It was your allusion to the 'Salvation outfit and poke-bonnet.' You see, to us the poke-bonnet is a very sacred thing. I think it was Judge Landis who spoke of it as standing for 'Separation, Consecration and Service.' To me it stands for all this and more; and when I say that in addition to my wife having worn a poke-bonnet before we met, which is over thirty-four years ago, we now have three daughters wearing the bonnet, you will understand. In Philadelphia we put no one on the street to collect for the Christmas dinner but men and women who are members of one of the local corps, and in every case these people wear the Salvation Army uniform and are known to us to be strictly honest and trustworthy people.

"Let me say that in addition to our being careful to select only uniformed Salvationists for this work, we have placed on each kettle a net that makes it impossible for any one to easily remove money from the kettles. We have at the present time about thirty kettles on the street, and we have two of our trusted officers who are responsible to watch the people that are handling these kettles, and they, with the help of our finance department, carefully count the money deposited in each pot at the close of the day's work and a proper record is made of the same.

"I shall be pleased at the close of the effort to give you a statement of the exact amounts taken on each of the corners and the total taken in from the streets.

"With regard to the cost of the dinners, the sit-down dinner costs us in the neighborhood of seventy-five cents per person. The dinner served in the baskets contains sufficient supplies to provide a Christmas dinner for eight persons and costs in the neighborhood of $2.50 each. We are already pledged to give 600 of these baskets to needy families. The names of these families have either come to us through our own workers or through the various charity workers connected with the city or other welfare agencies. In every case, before a ticket is issued, some responsible person must fill in a blank application and vouch that the family to receive the basket is worthy and in need. Further, in addition to our comparing the list from the various branches of the Army in the city, we submit the names to the Social Service Exchange, in which organization we hold membership, so that in case of duplication with other organizations we are able to weed out the duplications and see that only families are helped by us who are not helped by other organizations.

"You will also be interested to know that we have an Advisory Board of leading Philadelphia citizens, the chairman of which is Mr. Charles Webb and the treasurer Mr. Melville G. Baker, president of the Penn National Bank.

"I hope to be able to take advantage of your kind offer to meet you early in the new year, as I am very anxious that you should have yet further opportunity to know the Salvation Army as it is in this city.

"Sincerely yours,

"ARTHUR T. BREWER,

"Lieut. Colonel Divisional Commander."

I shall take great pleasure, naturally, in meeting and talking to Colonel Brewer and eventually giving the readers of this column the gist of that conversation, but meantime he has answered very satisfactorily in the above letter most of the questions I had in mind to put to him. And the "poke-bonnet" allusion has turned out well for all concerned.

Through Three Generations

From the Missouri State Journal.

Miss Mary Sampson has taught school in Boone County forty-eight years and had the unique experience last year at Rocheport of teaching the grandchild of a man and woman she had taught when they were children.

SPADES ARE TRUMPS TODAY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

RALPH MODJESKI

Talks of the New Bridge

ONE of the principal effects of the new bridge across the Delaware River, connecting the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey as well as the cities of Philadelphia and Camden, will be that it probably will make more bridges necessary.

This is the opinion of Ralph Modjeski, the bridge expert and chairman of the bridge engineers.

"The experience of other cities in like circumstances," said Mr. Modjeski, "has been that whenever two great cities are connected by a bridge and access between them is made easier, there is soon a necessity created for other bridges in order to take care of the increased traffic.

"A large bridge always tends to create this condition and I think that Philadelphia and Camden will be no exception. The indications even now are that both sides of the river will develop with the increased facilities for interchange of products, and develop rapidly. It will not be in the least surprising, therefore, if the first Delaware River Bridge, once put into operation, will lead to the necessity not only for other bridges, but also for tunnels and for rapid transit.

Longest Span in the Country

"The Delaware River Bridge, construction of which will be begun today, will have the longest span in the United States and the second longest span in the world. The one bridge with a longer span is at Quebec, with the construction of which I was also associated, and the span of that bridge is only fifty feet longer than the structure here. The famous bridge in Scotland, which had this distinction for so many years, now falls back into the third position among the world's bridges.

"The new Delaware River Bridge will without doubt be the greatest highway bridge in the world.

"The economic value of this bridge can scarcely be overestimated. Bridges work commercially just as the arteries work anatomically. The freer the circulation is through the arteries of the human body, the better is the development of the body. Bridges work in the same manner in that the more freely commerce can circulate the more rapidly it develops.

"An idea of the commercial possibilities of the bridge may be obtained from the amount of traffic which it will accommodate. The six lines for vehicular traffic will have a capacity of about 3000 vehicles per hour, moving in both directions. During the busy hours, when the traffic moves chiefly in one direction, this capacity will be equal to from 4000 to 5000 vehicles per hour. This is a great deal more than the traffic at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street in New York, believed to be the busiest street intersection in the United States during the rush hours.

"The width of the bridge between curbs, that is, the space allotted to vehicular traffic, will be only three feet narrower than Market street (Philadelphia side). But this is really greater even than it sounds, because in the bridge space there will be no street car tracks, as there are on Market street, and which materially narrows the available space there for vehicles. Thus the vehicular capacity of the bridge, while apparently narrower than Market street, is in reality greater than that street.

Effect on the Ferries

"The advantages of the bridge over the present method of communication are so apparent that it is scarcely necessary to enumerate them. But in winter time this advantage will lie largely in the fact that, no matter how much ice there may be in the river, communication will not be even delayed, let alone interrupted.

"Once the bridge is in operation the traveler will not be dependent, as now, upon the ferries. The automobilist will avoid the long waits at the ferries on both sides of the river and the terrible congestion which occurs every week-end in summer time. There are instances where the passengers of cars have been obliged to wait four or five hours for transportation across the river, and many of them rather than suffer this enormous delay have preferred to go to Trenton and cross there.

"At the same time I do not anticipate that traffic on the ferries will be greatly reduced by the bridge. This has not been the case with other cities where bridges have been put up and it is not likely that Philadelphia and Camden will prove an exception. The development on both sides of the river which is bound to follow the bridge will demand all the transportation resources of both bridge and ferries.

First Construction Steps

"The first thing to be done in the construction of the new bridge will be the demolition of the end of Pier No. 11 to make room for the Philadelphia main bridge pier. For the present we shall take off only the end of Pier No. 11 in order to build the caisson. The work will start, of course, with the removal of the planking, and the State and city officials who will participate in the ceremonies will start this work. Eventually Pier No. 11 will be rebuilt and again be put into service.

"The ceremonies of Friday will mark the beginnings of a work which has been projected for about 104 years. It was in 1818 that they first began to talk of a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia — in 1922 we get the work actually started. This may seem like a long time, but it must be considered that it is a gigantic project involving the expenditure of much time and money.

The Last Eighteen Months

"The agitation for the best bridge that could be erected began to take specific form about two years ago, when the citizens of both communities decided they wanted it done, and late in September, 1920, the present commission, under whose direction the structure will be erected, was appointed to make a preliminary report on the location, the type of bridge which seemed to be the best, the cost of it and other details. This work occupied us for about seven months before the report was finished.

"The commission has been right behind the engineers all the time. It has had the best interests of the two communities at heart and has given the practical men engaged in the work every support possible. It has been in a large measure due to its helpful attitude in the matter that the speed with which we have been able to get ahead with this big undertaking has been possible. I cannot speak too highly of the help and the hearty co-operation which we have received from the members of the Delaware River Bridge Commission, who have not only helped us wonderfully, but who have done a great public work for their cities and States as well."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. When did King Philip's War occur and who were the belligerents?
2. Who was Captain Coepenick?
3. Where is the Strait of Belle-Isle?
4. What is repousse work?
5. What is the literal meaning of the word trousseau?
6. What is a "Fata Morgana"?
7. What are fasces?
8. Who wrote the poem "Cristabel"?
9. Where and what is the Giant's Causeway?
10. What famous city is named after a pomegranate?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston on January 17, 1706.
2. The westernmost State from which any candidate for the presidency was ever nominated was California. The nominee, who was on the Republican ticket, was John C. Fremont, in 1856.
3. A tanagra, or tanagra figurine, is a small statuette of baked clay, sometimes painted, such as those found in ancient Tanagra, in Greece.
4. The First Crusade was from 1096-1099 and resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by the European knights and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land.
5. Count Laszlo Szechenyi has been appointed Hungarian Minister to the United States. His wife was formerly Gladys M. Vanderbilt.
6. What are now the States of Arizona and New Mexico were increased in area by the Gadsden Purchase, 45,000 square miles bought from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000.
7. A gorgon in Greek mythology was one of three snake-haired women, whose looks turned beholders to stone. A hydra was a snake whose many heads grew again when cut off. The chimaera was a monster with a lion's head, a goat's body and a snake's tail.
8. The merchant flag of Germany is red, black and gold.
9. Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of the French in 1804.
10. Albert Cupy was a noted Dutch painter. His dates are 1605-1691.

SHORT CUTS

Billy Magee, of the Smoky Old Town,
Ochone, Billy Magee!
Sure ambition bobs up 'cause it cannot stay down,
Ochone, Billy Magee!
How lordly your air
As you coolly declare
That allegiance to Vare
We'll assuredly see.
But by grim necromancy
The boss is (you fancy—
Ochone!) Billy Magee!

Sproul proved true gold. We'll assay he did.

The bans are now out for the marriage of Philadelphia and Camden.

To men on half time at the mint the peace dollar isn't any more than half a dollar.

Ever and anon one gets the uneasy suspicion that Ulster's calm is due to Sinn Fein dissension.

There have been times when the United States Senate has been pretty well shot up—but Bill Vare!

The bridge will serve as a reminder of what a wonderful affair the Sesqui-Centennial is going to be.

There is hopeful augury in the fact that Lloyd George and Briand are meeting at Cannes and not Can't.

That ridiculous old quota has just admitted an English mother into the country, but barred her children, born in Australia.

A congressional committee is developing the fact that war is hell; which might be important if it were not already known.

"Thirty-one Million Gals Withdrawn"—headline. There's a kick in this whether it refers to hooch or to musical comedy material.

Unless the former Prohibition Director of New York is unjustly accused, the poem beginning, "As pants the Hart," probably refers to a hip pocket.

When Governor Sproul says that the new Senator will not be a seat-warmer, of course, it is understood that he means that he will not be *merely* a seat-warmer.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company foresters extinguished 200 forest fires in 1921—practical co-operation with the State in forest conservation.

New York politicians, it would appear, have vainly tried to keep Federal Grand Jury indictments against prohibition enforcement officers under seal; bottled in bond, as it were.

Any Pennsylvania politician will tell you that that dope about a watched pot boiling slowly has nothing to it. They're all watching the political pot and it's as hot as it can be.

It is not considered at all likely that Mr. Hays will follow distinguished precedent and insist that the movie people reduce his salary to $138,000 so that he may hold on to the postmaster generalship.

The average man finds more satisfaction in knowing that the new peace dollar is worth at least a hundred cents today than in the knowledge that it may be worth two dollars and a half twenty years from now.

Southern cotton planters know that economic conditions in Europe have their reflection here. Germany in 1921 bought almost as much cotton as England. This helped Germany, but not any more than it helped the Southern cotton planters.

Four millionaire manufacturers, malefactors of great wealth, spending four months in a Newark, N. J., jail for eliminating competition in the tile, grate and mantel industry, are so well satisfied with prison fare that they do not avail themselves of the privilege of having meals sent in. All they buy outside is pie. As they have their newspapers, their pipes and their cards it is simply a rest cure they are taking. Which, of course, is just as it should be. If they had to start to work each morning when the whistle blew and actually make tiles, grates and mantels it might savor of cruel and unusual punishment.