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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 2, 1922

#### MORE FLU?

SPANISH influenza—a mysterious plaque which originated on battlefields and in the disorder created by long-continued wars, and swept Europe repeatedly before it appeared at last under a less awful name than the one if bore in the past-first entered the United States by way of the Southern Atlantic ports and appeared a little later in New York. It was spreading to the whole country even while the port physicians and public health officials in almost every important city were telling the people that there was nothing to worry

The flu has appeared again in New York, where it is reaching the proportions of an epidemic. Two days ago the health officials of the port of New York and the officials of the Department of Health were telling New Yorkers that the new visitation of the flu wouldn't do much damage. There is no reason to feel that Philadelphia may profit by any special immunity.

is the duty of the Department of Health and the Department of Welfare to be frank and far-sighted rather than uselessly optimistic. It is possible by systematic care to avoid influenza. Every one should seek the advice of a doctor at the slightest sign of fever or the first symptoms of "a cold." Keep your windows open, get plenty of sleep and pay, for the time being at least, the strictest attention to rules of health and sanitation, which your family doctor will outline for you in the space of a few minutes.

There is no danger of another general epidemic of influenza, since the disease grows milder with every appearance after the first outbreak. It is far less virulent, wherever it is encountered now, than it was in the siege of 1918. But at best it isn't a pleasant thing to have around.

### **HUMPTY DUMPTY IN OFFICE**

TN THAT classical work on philosophy and sociology, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Humpty Dumpty announces that words mean whatever he wishes them to mean. It has remained for F. L. Hackenburg, of the New York Legislature, to attempt to apply the method of Humpty Dumpty in framing laws. Mr. Hackenburg has introduced a bill

ng "hypocrisy" and providing that it be punished as a misdemeanor. hypocrite, according to the dictionary, is one who for purposes of winning approbation or favor feigns to be other and better than he is." and bypocrisy is such feigning.

The New York lawmaker, however, in hi proposed amendment to the Penal Code, defines hypocrisy in this way: "Any person who for pay, hire, reward, or in anticipation of pay, reward, gift or other valuable thing shall publicly advocate, advertise or support any legislative measure calculated to infringe upon and restrain the free exercise of personal liberty shall be guilty of hypocrisy.

The dictionary definition describes a person who pretends to be better than he is. The proposed legal definition describes a person who for hire tries to make a person better than he wants to be. There is distinction with a vital difference here. But when Humpty Dumpty asserts himself dietionaries cease to be of any use.

# **GLORY AND JUNK**

TT HAS been erroneously asserted that nothing is quite so dead as yesterday's newspaper. But even admitting that the liveliest dispatches have the life of a May fly, it must be conceded that if they expire as news they may in some instances survive as history. No, the maximum of moribundity is not in the out-dated journalistic product. It is in the once-proud vessels of a growing navy.

For the first time in its history the Government is selling battleships. In the past they have been scrapped by the owner or battered to fragments by the latest gans. Nine American warships rated obsolete have just been disposed of to the highest bidder. and all but one have fallen into the hands of a Philadelphia firm, which will break its superannuated fleet into salable pieces.

Among the rejected craft are the battle ships Wisconsin, Missouri and Maine, i their day alleged symbols of American paya The eight ships brought a total of \$235,000-scarcely the price of a single small modern eargo carrier.

Popular subscriptions went into the making of the Maine, built to replace the second-class battleship blown up in Havana harbor in 1898. That successor, so patri-otically fashioned, was rated unmatchable.

The cruiser Columbia, also in the lot, nov at League Island, was for some years the speed queen of the American Fleet. She is about as useful today as one of George Stephenson's or Oliver Evans' locomotives. Warships are born high and die low Few if any other ephemera touch so closely the extremes of the grandiose and the futile.

# SIGNS OF PROMISE

THE vote by which the Senate passed the 1 Foreign Loan Funding Bill was really a vote of confidence in President Harding. The plan proposed in the bill was substantially the plan of the executive department of the Government. It provides for he appointment of a commission of five ling the Secretary of the Treasury, to grange with the debtor nations for exging their acknowledgment of indebted into interest-bearing bonds of their ctive Governments payable in twenty-

416 per cent. ous propositions to limit the discreof the commission in adjusting the payof interest and in other ways of interest and in other ways were on in favor of making a peremptory and for the payment of what is owed the Freddent and Secretary Mellon that the domaind could not be met.

necessary friction in handling other ques-

Only three Republican Senators declined to follow the lead of the Administration on this matter. They were Borah, La Fol-lette and Norris, who have been kicking over the traces on various matters for a long time. They were among the bitter-enders on the Versailles Treaty and they have been consistently parochially minded

on every big question of foreign relations. The vote on the Funding Bill indicates more clearly than anything else that has happened this winter a disposition in the Senate to follow the lead of the White House in dealing with the complicated ssues arising out of the attempts to bring about an intelligent co-operation of the United States with other nations in solving the international problems now texing the

#### HOW MANY SERVICE MEN WANT THE MUCH-TALKED-OF BONUS?

#### Senator Pepper's Attitude Suggests That a Legion Referendum Might Help to Guide Congress

SENATOR PEPPER may expect a variety of picturesque reactions to his frank statement in opposition to the soldierbonus program that is now taking form in 'ongress. He is the first conservative Republican of prominence in the Senate to speak without restraint and in terms of definite antagonism of a scheme which most people in Washington discuss in whispers if they discuss it at all.

In the Senate and in the House the Senator's anti-bonus pronouncement caused something of a sensation. Neither the Senate nor the House believes that the bonus plan now under consideration would be a good thing for former service men or for the country. Yet the House has voted for the scheme, and it is seriously to be doubted whether Senators who swing the balance of power would have the courage to express their true opinions with their

Meanwhile, no one in Congress knows a safe way through which the immense sums necessary to a general bonus may be obtained. In some quarters of political Washington there is hope that the money may be had through returns from war loans made to the tallied Governments by the United States. But Europe plainly isn't able to meet its most pressing financial obligations without extraordinary stress and an entirely new program of self-denial,

We might issue ultimatums to the Old World for the sake of paying bonuses and thus risk new wars in order to make some gifts of money to the men who fought in the war recently ended. Would that help any-

It is argued, too, that funds for the soldier bonus might be obtained by new methods of direct or indirect taxation. But the necessary billions would inevitably be added to the burdens of industry, and the money would come inevitably out of the pockets of people who aiready are struggling with the problems of advanced living

More immediately interesting than cconomic speculation is the hypnotic state induced in Congress and in Washington generally by the propaganda organized to "hammer the bonus plan through." Is Congress being fooled again? Is it seeing visions? Is there in or out of the American Legion any real and widespread desire for a money reward for services done in Europe?

It is hard to say what, a referendum among former service men would disclose. soldier in good health who will admit a wish to embarrass and stampede the Government with a demand for a gift of a few hundred dollars.

There is in the Legion a perfectly reasonable and admirable determination to see justice and a little more done for sick and wounded soldiers. But there is good ground for a belief that the cry for the bonus i not raised by the men themselves, but by certain groups within the Legion who clearly desire to find a common cause with which to hold the former service men tightly together as a manageable and highly influential organization. An inquiry into the bonus question, if

were intelligently directed in Congress. might well begin with a survey and analysis of the forces that are being united to formulate the Legion's present policies.

From many groups within the general organization there has been complaint against cliques who were supposed to be in control of the Legion and intent on using it for purposes not in accord with the There was at one time an obvious efforsomewhere higher up to make a sort of national morals police of former soldier groups and to use the name of the Legion to intimidate labor. It failed because members of the Legion resented it

Now it appears that an effort is afoor to organize veterans of the World War as a political bloc. And there are times when seems that the bonus agitation represents nothing but an effort of shread organizer to keep themselves in power and gain control of Legion affairs.

# GREYHOUNDS UNDER THE FLAG

THE Shipping Board - 21,000-ton passen L ger liners, many of which were con-structed on the Delaware, have a history shrouded in misgivings. Originally designed as transports for use in the World War, the vessels eventually underwent numerous changes of character, and the sleaof employing them in an expanded Amer. ican merchant marine was regarded in some quarters as a rather distressing afterhought.

But the skeptics have been confuted. Splendid liners, built by the Government and equipped with every device of laxury. comfort and safety, are now plying the seven seas. The flag has been restored to passenger service which taps European ports on the East, Buenos Aires in the South and Calcutta, Yokohama, Shunghai, Manila and the chief entrepots of the Orient,

The latest triumphs of these handsome ships are of a kind not generally predicted. Not planned as ocean greyhounds, they have nevertheless scored conspicuous suc cesses as speed ships. Shipping Board iners now hold the record, eleven days, to

Rio de Janeiro. Still more extraordinary, considering the competitive standards, is the achievement of the steamship Pine Tree State on the Yokohama-Seattle run. Arriving at liamhead, near Victoria, British Columbia. this week, this vessel had the distinction of setting a new American mark for a trans-

Pacific crossing.

The record, eight days, mineteen hours and thirty minutes from Asia to America, is surpassed only by the performance of the Canadian liner Empress of Russia in 1914. Her time was one hour and one minute less. Americans are entitled to pride in the

accomplishments of a fleet born amid vicissitudes and now justifying the most fervent hopes of well-wishers of a really revived merchant marine.

### REAL DISARMAMENT

THERE is cold comfort for quibblers and hair-splitters in the Five-Power Naval Treaty which Secretary Hughes submitted at the plenary session of the Washington Conference yesterday. Stylistic adornment is not discernible in this momentous instru-

The document is an explicit record in the plainest language of an epochal transaction. General principles contributed powerfully to its making, but no ink is wasted in grandiloquent repetition of the perfectly obvious causes behind the agreement. The treaty is a compact of disarmament, with every term scrupulously specified.

In business-like and detailed decisiveness it is unique in the history of diplomacy. The possibilities of honest doubts about interpretation have been offset by a glossary of definitions. There is, of course, no infallible antidote against wanton wrangling. but the radius of vain speculation and distracting hypothesis has unquestionably been shortened by the covenant.

The principal terms of the contract were generally known before the formal revelation of Mr. Hughes, The settlement of the fortifications problem in Pacific islands removed the last barrier in the sessions to the proclamation of a fifteen-year naval holiday.

As was expected, the total displacement onnage of capital ships permitted to the inited States and Great Britain is fixed at 525,000. The total for France and Italy is 175,000 tons, and for Japan 315,000 tons. No capital ships shall exceed 35,000 tons. nor be equipped with guns in excess of sixteen-inch caliber.

Equally definite are the provisions respecting aircraft carriers, with the exception that the present tonnage may be regarded as experimental and may be replaced without regard to its age.

The scrapping program is outlined in a way permitting no misconception. There are no loopholes in these regulations, which ven specify that not more than one old vessel at a time shall be used by any Government in target practice.

Save by an outright breach of faith there can be no wriggling out of a thoroughly tangible and realistic schedule of disarmament. The dates for disposing of ships under the ban are set forth with the inflexibility of a time-table.

Those features of the treaty with which the public has not been previously acquainted enhance its vitality and point the vay to a perpetuation of the disarmament policy in international relations. It is highly significant that the agreement, which will automatically remain in force until December 31, 1936, will not cease to be operative even on that date unless, two years previously, at least one of the five Powers has given a notice of termination.

In case no notice is filed in the two-year period, the pact shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the day on which a later termination notice was registered. One year after a termination notice all the contracting Powers shall meet in conference. By this machinery naval disarmament may be continued indefinitely. and there need never be an interval for lapse of a limitations program.

With a view to envisaging all contingencies, Articles XXI and XXII of the treaty establish rules to be observed in case any of the principals is involved in war. Provision is made for suspension of obligations during the period of hostilities in case a special conference of the signatory nations produces no agreement.

The clumsy trick of constructing was vessels ostenably for foreign navies, with a view to convenient use by the builder nation, is frankly forbidden.

The safeguards for actual disarmament over what assuredly seems to be the whole field of possibilities. The Five-Power Treaty is consistently practical in its mahinery and yet enriched with the highest spiritual values. It prescribes disarn'ament not in plans generalities, but in mandatory terms.

The observation has frequently been made that "the way to disarm is to disarm." The text of the contract clearly shows how each mere in an unprecedented re orm is to be executed.

#### CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY COTHE Shantung controversy has been

scattled." In announcing this fact to he open session of the Washington Conference, Secretary Hughes fixed another of those memorable dates which he has been ontributing to history.

It is needless to recall the shadow thrown

apon the Versnilles Trenty by its failure to vin justice for China. The delegates of that country were in howise backward in proclaiming that they had been cheated and their refusal to sign the compact of 1919 was a natural consequence of their indigna-

The accommodation in the arms meeting, an agreement in which China gains far more than was ever anticipated by her most ardent friends, suggests a new chapter of progress and self-development for a great Asiatic nation. Within thirty days Japanese troops will begin the evacuation of Tsing-Tao, Chinese sovereignty is assured. the Toklo Government retaining only certain privileges in the management of the main railway line.

The establishment of a firm, cohesive

Government in China Is now the indispensable prerequisite to a complete assertion of national integrity. Mr. Balfour resterday disclosed the intentions of Great Britain to withdraw from the leased port of Wei-Hal Wei. The French Commission had previously intimated that the claims of the republic upon Kwang Chau Wan may be re-China has without doubt been notoriously

abused. The escape from oppression and maltreatment is now sighted. It is the Chinese themselves upon whom the fate of their own fine old civilization and its adjustment to the mosaic of civilization now rests In their new emancipation they acquire

new responsibilities. A stable, unified Government is the primary need of mastering

Good Man Wrong Path

"There is nothing any Judge can do," says Samuel Gompers, "to nake the injunction as used in Industrial disputes a lawful proc-ess." And this in the face of a decision ess." And this in the face of a decision against employers and in favor of employes in the suit and silk manufacturing industry. Mr. Gompers is indulging in the painful and useless occupation of kicking against the pricks! Capital, labor and the general public, three purties to every industrial battle, are painfully arriving at a working narrement by devious ways temploye repre-sentation, collective barguining, industrial courts and the rest), and their progress cannot be stopped by reactionaries in either

### OUR APPETITE FOR BOOKS

Every Volume in the Free Library Read Four Times on an Average. Earth Slips That Rock the World

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

JOHN ASHHURST, City, Librarian, tells me that every year 35,000 books in the library are baled up and sold for old paper. That means that 100 books a day, approximately, for every day in the year are destroyed. lestroyed. It seems an enormous waste, yet nothing

an be done to prevent it.

The books cast into the discard have been The books cast into the discard and completely worn out.

They are soiled, torn, broken and their corners broken off by the ear-mark fiends who take that method of marking the place in a book instead of using a slip of paper or regular book marker.

regular book marker. Before these volumes are destroyed they have been rebound two or three times.

The torn pages have been mended with transparent paper. The greasy edges have been trimmed repeatedly.

Finally, repeated bindings and trimming of edges have gone so far, and the book has become so fifthy and such a context to

become so filthy and such a menace to health that it is destroyed. Philadelphians apparently have voracious literary appetites.

THE 600,000 volumes which comprise the Philadelphia Library are read 4,000,000 times every year.

If there were but one book in the library,

on this same basis and the thing were pos-sible, that one book would be read 2,400,-000,000,000 times.
Can there be any doubt as to the voracity of Philadelphians and their literary capacity? Nor does this include the reference books

of which there are thousands.
This portion of books of the Philadelphia Library must be read or consulted without being taken from the building.

In addition, there are hundreds of books that visitors are permitted to examine only under certain conditions.

There are maps, plates, engravings and other rare riches.

THE Free Library this year will receive from the city something over \$400,000.
Only 10 per cent of this, or say \$40,000, is spent for books.
This seems odd. but it is a fact.

Moreover, it is a fact that cannot be remedied, unless the city wants to curtail its service to the book-reading public.

If such a thing were tried, John Ashburst and his assistants would be snowed under with indignant protests.

Of the city's appropriation to the Free Library, \$300,000 goes for salaries.

Notwithstanding this seeming disproportion, the library assistants of Philadelphia are among the poorest paid in the country. There are 400 of them, nearly all women. They must be women above the average

in intelligence. Untrained assistants would be werse than useless around one of our great modern li-braries, and so these women must undergo a system of training, either in college or by probation in a library.

Then they go to work in Philadelphia, on the average, at less salaty than a stenographer receives.

NEXT to the item of salaries, which average \$750 per annum for each employe, comes the matter of rent for branch libracomes the matter of rent for branch libra-ries. This amounts to \$22,000 a year, Last year it cost \$16,000 to bind the books damaged and worn. This year only \$12,000 has been appro-

The electric light for the twenty-eight branches and all the various departments only \$2500. is the public that damages the books, and it is the public that must foot the bills. "You should see the condition of some of

books when they are returned to us, said Librarian Ashhurst.
"They go to the bindery, where they are cleaned and rebound, for if we did not do this they would have to be destroyed before the period of their usefulness had been ended."

The greatest lack of the Philadelphia Library today is books for children.
Perhaps some day some Philadelphia millionaire, who was deprived of books to read in the youthful days of his poverty, will provide a trust fund that can be used ex-clusively to provide books for the children of the city. Let us hope so, at least.

CEISMOLOGISTS are the citizens at the O colleges and universities of the world who set traps for earthquakes.

They are the official recorders of Old
Mother Earth's attempts to do the

shimmy. Brothers of the geologist, they and their ibstruments, known as seismographs, keep tabs on every shudder, tremor, quake or convulsion of the whirling earth within the range of the instrument's power.

Within the last seventy-two hours every

seismograph on the Western Hemisphere has ecorded one of the most violent convulsion of the earth ever known.

According to the best indications, there was, out in the Pacific Ocean west of Oregon and possibly hundreds of miles below the bottom of the sea, a gigantic "earth

These things are going on all the time somewhere, but they do not always manifest themselves as this latest one has done. These interior convulsions are not nearly so unusual as similar phenomena on the surface of the earth.

THE people of Ireland living in the vielnity of the Flesk Valley have good cause remember this time twenty-six years ago. witnessed the great land slide

ounity Kerry.

A mass of hog a mile and a half wide. rearing like the ocean, swept through the atley.
It finally dumped itself into one of the

nkes of Killarney.
It destroyed houses and farms, bridges and roads California, which seems to be the original home of the American earthquake, had a similar experience about this time twentytwo years ago.

One of the giant spurs of San Jacinto

Peak fell into a valley beneath.
It carried millions of tons of earth and rock with it.

It was a remarkable occurrence, for where valley once stretched the entire area be

The weight of the falling mountain seemed to have crushed the valley for hundreds of feet below its former level.

E NGLAND is gradually sinking.
There has been no sudden crumbling or great slips of earth. It is a slow sub-The Goodwin sands, five miles off the coast of Kent, were at one time a portion of the mainland, the property of Earl Goodwin. They have sunk beneath the sea.
Shipden, Eccles and Wimpwell, villages on the coast of Norfolk, have been swallowed

the encroaching ocean, Dunwich, on the coast of Suffolk, is grad-Every now and then the inhabitants move distance inland, rebuild their houses and then wait for the next notice to quit from

the sen.

Geologists say the earth's crust is sinking in the region of New York City. It is a very slow subsidence.

The discovery was made years ago, but the advent of prohibition has kept the in-habitants so busy of late that they have lost sight of this great geological fact.

Samuel Gompers is opposed to compul-unemployment insurance. Without sory unemployment insurance at issue, prejudice to the is-mediate case at issue, but bearing in mind many instances of Mr. Gompers' opposition, we begin to fear that Samuel is growing sot in his ways. He does not seem to realize that as the game of life progresses the rules change.

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY A MASTER of ceremony, making an in-troductory speech, can be helpful.

This is a seemingly unreasonable declaration and there is much evidence to the contrary, but Everett Sanders, of In-diana, who has been a Chautauqua speaker and who is now a member of Congress, as-

serts that it is a fact.

Mr. Sanders says that a man who introduced him was once helpful to him. He relates an actual experience.

He was campaigning out in Indiana and there was a non-partisan barbecue and his rival, Ralph W. Moss, long in Congress, was set down to address the assembled throngs, beginning at 1 o'clock, Mr. Sanders, who had then never been to Congress, was

to talk from 2 to 3.

But Mr. Moss did not show up at the appointed time. So the master of ceremonies made a speech in which he said that the Congressman was not there as had been expected. "Mr. Sanders was to have spoken at

o'clock." he said, "but since Mr. Moss not here Mr. Sanders will take his place. Which Mr. Sanders did following

Mr. John Marshall, of West Virginia. possessed of a name associated with the legal life of the Nation since its beginning, v an Assistant Attorney General, helping Mr. Daugherty act as Uncle Sam's It has been eighteen years since he grad-

uated from Yale, but he is smallish of stature, youngish of appearance and playful Not long ago he was dining with a party of friends at one of the big hotels over in New York when he was called out for a moment. As he passed bare-headed through the lobby a lady accosted him, gave him her

card, and asked him to page a gentleman whose name she gave. She had taken him Mr. Marshall bowed and accepted the mission. He got a plate from the desk, went about the lobby calling loudly the name of the man wanted. He entered the dining room where his party was scated, strode among the tables paging lustily. Finally he found his party, conducted him carefully to the lady who had commissioned him, took bowed deferentially and passed out his tip. of her life.

But somewhere about this fair land there is a woman who, though she know it not, has had the distinction of getting her paging done by an Assistant Attorney

The late Senator Knox got more fun out of a single small incident that happened when he was Attorney General under Roosewhen he was Attorney General under Roose-velt, his friends say, than any other one occurrence of his life.

His son was going abroad and Mr. Knox asked him to investigate a certain situation, get the facts, make sure of them, then cable

him the single word "yes" or "no."
Young Knox did as he was told, but it was two months before he reported. His message read:

In the meantime the understanding he had had with his son slipped the mind of the Attorney General and he failed to grasp the significance of the message. So he "Yes, what?"
Presently the answer came. eabled back :

'Yes, father."

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, and ggandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, is a bald-headed, two-fisted gent given to banking and engieering when not serving the public.

He likes to talk of the Philippines and what we have done out there, the of American thought in the Orient, and all that sort of thing.

People are always kicking about what we People are always steaming mount what we have spent on the Philippines, he says, which isn't much, since they pay for their own administration. If they had cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, he says, it would have been well spent in the training it gave us for the Great War. Did not Pershing. Wood, Harbord, Fries—all the

HUMANISMS: Inner Lights on Lives and Whims of Personages in the Public Eye men who drew big jobs—have Philippine ex-perience, try their wings in campaigns on the other side of the world, learn all manner of operations from the transport of troops to the preparation of grub? The experience that the United States gained in these far-away islands was worth, when the emer-

Inner Lights on Lives and Whims

"NO BOOTLEGGIN; NOW!"

"That same intolerance which now being vented upon the youth of to-day, particularly in harsh criticism of its young women, recurs perennially," s Representative Burton Erwin Sweet, Says lowa, "in one form or another. There is, for instance, the antagonism that the older generation in my State is likely to feel toward the lad who has been to college and who has come back home all primed with such things as theories on scientific farming. "I remember the case of one lad who had finished at Ames and the next day showed

up back home in the office of his father, clad flannel trousers, sweater, pancake cap. "'What I can't understand,' raged t sire, 'is why you should dress like an idiot and act like a fool,' "At about this time the door swung open and in walked an old friend of the family.

'John,' he said, beaming warmly upo the lad, 'you're a sight for sore eyes. John, you turn back the calendar for me twenty-five years. You look and act, John, just as your father did when he came home from college, Yes, said John, that's what he was

Anthony Paul Kelly, playwright, author of "Three Faces East," is probably the greatest tinker there is of motion-picture scenarios. When David Griffith, for instance, paid \$175,000 for the picture rights of that ven-crable drama, "Way Down East," he hired Tony Kelly to dress it up for him. He was

merely to dab around with the thing in his wn instinctive way.

Kelly was lunching the other day when producer came over and asked what fee e would charge to work over a scenario he was about to produce.
"Oh, ten thousand," said Kelly.

When the producer had gone away Kelly decided he had named too low a figure, that he ought to have lifteen thousand. He asked t and got it. Yet this man Kelly is a slim, modest-

looking youth, with no flashy clothes and often two days' growth of thin blond beard

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What two famous monarchs crowned

themselves?
What Federal general captured Jefferson Davis in 1862?
What is a widgeon?
What is a widgeon?
What was the Marshalsea?
Who wrote "Night Thoughts"?
What is sisal?
What is the largest waterfall in the world?

world?

8. What is the fourth largest river in North America?

9. How many legs has an iguana?

10. What is meant by Lincoln green?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The unicorn is a fabulous animal with a

1. The unicorn is a fabulous animal with a single horn.
2. The Three Graces of Greek mythology were Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalla.
3. The third smallest State in the Union is Connecticut, with 4905 square miles.
4. Singapore is situate on an island off the end of the Malay Peninsula, the southwest projection of Asia.
5. The nine muses were Clio. Calliope, Euterpe, Polymnia, Thalia, Melpongene, Erato. Terpsichore and Urania.
6. William Wycherly was a noted English dramatist of the Restoration Period. Among his best-known comedies are "The Country Wife" and "The Plain Dealer." His dates are 1640-1715.
7.1"The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" is a passage from Edgar Alian Poe's poem, "To Helen."
8. Firenze is the Italian name for the city of Florence, in Tuscany, Italy.
2. The accent in the word deficit should fall on the first syllable.

## SHORT CUTS

NAVAL TREATY

All the world desires is that the subnarine controversy be sunk without trace.

The trouble with the bucket-shop is that There is admittedly plenty of punch in the last act of the Washington Conference.

Woman bandit in New tim's stocking. To the feminist nothing is

Even a good thing like the zoning scheme may be made a bad thing by too

The fact that Mother Earth has shifted her axes has no significance for the agricultural bloc.

In the matter of the Shantung settlenent the Pekinese pup is liable to find himself gagged with Canton flannel. John D. Rockefeller has given another

\$45,000,000 for education. Step on the gas, gentlemen, and reimburse him. Jazz goes back to the African jungle, says a New York preacher. What he prob-ably means is that it ought to go back.

One other thing the Sesqui-Centennial will do is to draw attention to Philadelphia's importance as a convention city. Since a campaign of civil disobedience

is now under way, there is evidently no India relish for the Englishman's roast beef. Speed having exhausted itself at the Boddy trial, Delay will assume charge pending a decision of the Court of Appeals.

walked at the head of 10,000 persons to the Indiana Capitol, Letting 'em know Shank's Mayor.

Mayor Lew Shank, of Indianapolis,

Richmond, Mass., woman is running against her husband for town clerk. Kind of a family scrap. Or, perhaps, merely a family agreement. Seismographic reports indicate that Mother Earth has been shimmying, but the scientific police have not yet been able to

The effort of Senator Hiram Johnson to collect a fee of \$25,000 from the City of New York suggests an interesting question: Doesn't he wish he may get it?'

New Yorker, sixty-seven years old, plunges into icy Hudson and saves nine-year-old boy. May heaven keep him from rheumatism, for he's a fine old scout.

With Senator Vare running backward and forward over the State, the free and independent voter hasn't an idea as to how he is going to east his free and independent

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie says competi-tion between college football teams is so keen that it may bring about the game's collapse. There is so much truth in his declaration that there is little likelihood that those concerned will pay any attention to it.

The first meeting of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, lost sight of on a busy globe like a seed in a battle-field, is full of importance for the world. It may mark the beginning of a code of international laws that will eventually be binding on all the nations of the earth

To a Chicago waitress who refused all tips from patrons has just been presented a cheek for \$10,000 and a deed for a thou; sand acres of Nevada's best grazing land sand acres of Nevada's best grazing lan from an old rancher, as an appreciation her independence. It is not seriously ex-pected that her experience will deter others in the same line of business from accepting anything and everything that comes the

