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Philadelphia, Monday, February 27, 1922

Contract to the second second

### THE CASE FOR MITTEN

PICHE annual report of Thomas E. Mitten 1 to the shareholders of the P. R. T. Company contains an appeal for their indorsement of his management of their property and for the election of directors at the annual meeting in March who will authorize bim to continue what he has begun. The financial statement of W. C. Dunbar.

which accompanies the report, ought to convince every shareholder that his is tied up with a continuance of the Mitten policy. The company had a deficit of more than \$1,000,000 in 1910. Since then \$5,800,000 has been paid in dividends and \$5,700,000 has been but back into the property. The carnings are now approximately \$3,000,000 a year. Mr. Mitten promises to pay a dividend of 6 per cent this year if he is continued in power, and as the earnings are increasing and the cost of operation is decreasing, his promise seems to be based on a reasonable expectation of his ability to keep it. He also asks the shareholders to authorize him to pay a bonce of not to exceed 10 per cent to the employes conditioned on the continuance of their faithful

They deserve this compensation, in Illopinion, because without their co-operation it would have been impossible for the contpany to have escaped bankruptcy. Indeed, as Mr. Dunbar says, if the cars bad been operated without the co-operation of the men in economics it would have required a ten-cent fare to have carned what has been earned at the present rate of fare.

In 1910 it took 6.21 per cent of the operating revenues to pay for accidents. In 1921 it took but 2.55 per cent. This saving has been brought about directly by greater care on the part of the men, and the greater care has been induced by taking the met into partnership in the management and consulting them about the conditions of their employment. In the ten years during which Mr. Mitten has been in control the men have accumulated a saving fund of \$1,000,000 and have hought collectively 30,000 shares of the company's stock.

If the shareholders wish to undo all this they can undo it very cosily by electing directors who will oust Mr Mitten How it seems outside of Philadelphia is illustrated by the comment of the Chicago Journal on the efforts of the anti-Mitten stockholders to oust Lim. "Admitting that dividends cannot be carned without a special effort on the part of the employes, "says the Journal, "they want the special effort without paying for it. They we only the investment of money paid for stock and never consider the daily investment of brains and energy and loyalty on the part of thousands of

gressive Labor World of this city, which Mays: "Despite the fact that Mitten was the best little 'union-buster' that ever came to Philadelphia, it is manifest that even the labor union sympathy is back of Mitten in his fight against the five directors. labor unions will not stick to formula against the kind of man who finds a let of fun in making life better and brighter for 10,000 of his employes."

### HOW TO KEEP THEM HONEST

TN SPITE of vigorous protest by a few men, the conference of representative State bur associations in Washington adopted a resolution indersing the proposition that no man should be admitted the bar who is not a graduate of a law school which requires at least two years' work in college as a preliminary to beginning the work of the law school.

Elihu Root, whose speech in support of the resolution was heartily applauded, said that under the present system it was pos-

not make a man honest. And there are many ways in which education can be obtained. tained begines in a college and in a law school. In this State there is a standard fixed for admission to the far. A course of study is outlined and the man seeking mimission must pass an examination in the required subjects. If he passe, he is not mitted to practice law, whether he stalled in a law office or in a law school. There are similar standards in other States.

If the har associations were to purpose the mailers the way is easy, as we remove the other day. All that it is necessary to do in to collect the evidence and course. I that it wants to be it is no ample to the proper authority. Then all a defending lawyer will be summarily distanced. No process of education will keen the crooks a constitutions allied with the feet above but the treatment of the authority of some of the authority is constitutions allied with the feet area. do is to collect the evidence and consect it to the proper authority. Then all adfending lawyer will be summarily distanced.

out in the first place, but as fast as their Lafet. The result is a recommendation of the crookedness manifests itself they can be point networn representative of the ousted if the honest lawyer care to exert

an expression of opinion. Until the State | Indicates of original last later. an expression of opinion. Until the State
Legislatures get young men can combine to
be admitted to practice law without a lawshool diploma.

Legislatures are young men can combine to
be admitted to practice law without a lawshool diploma. chool diploma.

### THE BLOC ORGANIZES

EIGHT Republican and twelve Democratic Senators have broken all past precelation in the interests of the farmers. ethur Capper, of Kansas, has been made These men have been working together

tion they have elected a chairman to sum-mon them together when it is necessary to agree on a course of action.

There is a Republican caucus and Democratic cauers in the Senate, each with its chairman. Now there is a Republican-Democratic caucus composed of members of both the other caucuses. There were only twenty present when it was organized, but it is said there are from seven to ten more Senators who can be depended upon to cooperate with it on farm legislation.

to have some system about their co-opera-

All the Democrats save Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, are from the Southern The Republicans are from the sparsely populated Western States save Rawson, of Iowa; Kellogs, of Minnesota, and Capper, of Kansas. The States represented by the eight Republicans have a population of only 12,400,000, while Pennextranta alone has a nonulation of \$,700,000 The bloc in the Senate is a combination of the representatives from a small minority of the population to force their will upon the majority.

### WHO WILL PROTECT INVESTORS AGAINST HIGH-POWERED LIARS?

Any One Can Be a Ponzi Who Happens to Have a Vacuum in the Place Where

His Conscience Should Be TOTHING is easier than the business of Northing is easier than the real season invent a dazzling designation for your real or imaginary corporation. Call it the Interplanetary Development and Tempsportaon Company or the Sun and Moon Land Corporation or any other name that will look well on an engraved cort heate.

Buy some good clothes and a lot of mabegany office furniture and a few potted plants. Acquire lists of widowed women who have small insurance funds to tuvest. engage the service of a good printer, organize flying squadrons of "light-powered" stock salesmen and out loose. Innocent old couples who have to serious to make small incomes stratch to the end of their days fall, as the high-powered salesmen say, easily. Engage offices in the most tuposing building you can find. Those in which banks and legitlmate scentities brokers are housed are preferable. They lend dignity o your enterprise.

Put a picture of the office building on your correspondence paper said out it, say, the Home Offices of the International Atmospheric Gold Extraction Corneration. Tell the wblows and the old couples about Alexander Graham Bell and the time when telephone stock sold for ten cents a slarre. Tell them that your company is getting latent gold out of space.

Then, of course, you neglet to be also up alon out and bloked coremulately around the public squares to the seems of music, But you wen't be shot. Our of every houdred dollars you receive give your selection forcy, return ten to the videos and the old couples and only in divisionds. You will have flity left for Brenivay and the Jazz

oughly ponzied. It is said, with some justice, that the question confronting these who want to wipe buckets howers and crooked stock-jobbers out of existence must which small investors may be protected from the effects of their own limitles, credulity range a trace of their own limitles, credulity range a trace for ten years, they can begin relate, in any final analysis, to means by to the matter than that.

To say that all investors must bed out of swindling is to imply that no check should be pur upon the illegalman are of the mails and that the country ought to be Bucket-shoppers and shale brokers, like the plotted a 20 per cent motor necessaries; thing may come of it company in and about Philadelphia, do

confidence game in the known would. It is i stucks which there are estimated to purchase. The victim yets as dividend a little of his own money. Meanwhile, the "heeler" waits until, after a slump in the nurket.

REFORMS WITHIN THE UNIONS

toper, and Brickleyer, regardes for the abundament of old stands and entropy and practices frankly intended to their the con-

Senators have broken all past precedents and organized a bloc to support legislation in the interests of the farmers, the individual workman on the job. Then beyout of non-union wholesale or manu-gether factoring establishment, from which build-ing materials are delivered. The unions thout any formal organization. This ing materials are delivered. The unions to have been inconvenient. In order represented in the agreement will not here-

after enter into secret agreements in the interest of one or another group of wholesalers. Neither will these unions use their power to discriminate against an employer for any reason not founded on wage or labor questions affecting themselves directly. this represents a right-angle digression from trends of policy that have been developing for years in most of the Important labor organizations.

In an impartial survey of the country st completed by engineers associated with Herbert Hoover it has been shown, for example, that rules exist to regulate the size of brushes which painters may use, that the restriction is intended to limit the quantity of work done in a day. It has been found, too, that restrictions intended to keen one set of workman out of the province of others have multiplied to such an extent that they exert an almost paralyzing effect in hany industries. Many skilled men are forbidden to do "en the job" a great deal of work that might be most conveniently

Plambers and steam-filters are not alowed, under the union rules, to use bleyeles during working hours, because the work in which they are engaged might thereby be expedited. Lathers have attempted to enover a rule under which the nailing up of twelve handles of laths is supposed to constitute a day's work. Formerly they put up stateen bundles. Such policies in the building trades have done at least as much as polistle control of material to retard building operations in this country during recent years and to keep rents at a sky-high level. Of course, the whole system has been proving enormously costly and wasteful, and the norkers themselves lose in one way what they gain in others.

### A TEN YEARS' TRUCE

TIME political canniness of Lloyd George was never better illustrated than by his ent of a ten years' truce in Europe. He would have every nation, enemy and allied alike, formally agree to respect the frontiers of every other nation for ten cars and to obstain from all eggression to reside their land forces for this It is said that he is intending to and small business men to the hinterland | suggest this plan to the Genon conference

Lloyd George is no opportunist with an instinct for what is popular. He has discovered that the agreements of the Washington Conference are popular and that they He has heard the accluim with which Balfour was welcomed in England on return from Washington, and he knows that Balfour is not a Liberal and that an election cannot be postponed very many months more. Therefore he is preparing to make his own the issue of further military traces. The limitation of naval armas ments agreed to in Washington was for ten Now if he can bring about a contrining the British Army along with the reduction in the east of the may, and con-indice continental Howers to agree to it, he the his own out are will not be embringered

But if the world were not in the need for such an arrangement go political capital could be made out of proposing it. Lloyd theorge is recoing the signs of the times, and reading them with considerable still. The prospects for the incorsement of his plate at themes are better than were the prospects for any useful result from the Windington Conference when that was first the proposed. Every one was skeptical at the beginning. But time Conference did more for world pence than any other conference

to resore from the accustating effects of the war. It is within the realm of possiollity that such a truce can be arranged. for themselves and that no legal check can it would pelieve France at ence of the be not upon propts who have made no are | immediate deput of therman) and it would simplify the rend) structs of the reparation clauses of the Versalles Treaty, and it would give a new least of power to every allegit. Because of its possible effect on the men who out-ponzied Ponzi when they ev- | it is not innersonable to expect that some-

company in and about Philade phin, do indirectly what they would not dure to do through use of the mails. They said and not receive money under false presence.

Their statem is merely an elaboration of the eldest, simplest and most teansphere confidence game in the known would. It is a system of taxing dicherols out of invested or supposedly invested principal. Thus it is politician enough to known that few inchervalops buy were enough to be able to lead it by indirect.

Talk Guns stress is being placed on the works of state conferences. Present whits until, after a simme in the market, the can report the marginal principal wheel out.

A good mark failures recently reported followed after the effort of frightened space emitters to get presented both for purchased for them. These securities were supposed to be in the possession of the broken. They weren't, of course the followed. If in the new diplomation of the broken, They weren't, of course the followed. If in the new diplomatic that followed. If in the new diplomatic that followed in the engineerants are published broaders that followed in the engineerants are published broaders. They weren't, of all, One of them had become preaching. One of them had broaders that followed. If in the new diplomatic that followed in the engineerants are published broaders. BUT every one agreed that the last arguments that followed is a public wall are served.

Charge Reported Show

Meanwhile, have a deal of section form.

That is the worst of it. There is nothing to step them. No adequate removes a maintained by the organization of feet.

Early Blame Bear in so is 1 g may black by the mission of feet. No adequate removes a maintained by the organization of feet.

She per sample good to the firmly opinioned chipper society president. Not that it would have changed here but it would not enter the last in my own cars.

Not that it really make tunch difference and to the firmly opinioned chipper society president. Not that it would have changed here has all one and the firmly opinioned chipper society president. Not that it would have changed here at least in my own cars.

Not that it really make tunch difference what which it really make tunch difference what which with the notion of the substitute of us thicks or what her last include only in the number of the firmly opinioned chipper society president. Not that it would have changed here has all one and here that hear had here in the party of the firmly opinioned chipper society president. Not that it would have changed here has all one and here had have changed here. But it would have changed here had the party what it really make tunch difference what with the party of the number of us thinks of the number of us thinks of the society of the number of the number of the firmly opinioned the party of the party of the number of the firmly opinioned that the dispersion of the number of the firmly opinioned the party of the party of the firmly opinioned the party of the party of the firmly opinioned the party of the party of the party of the number of the firmly opinioned the party of the party of the party of the number of the party of the party of the number of the party of the party of the number of the party of the party of the number of the party of the party

The last of a Head.

It is not a a Head.

In the head with ma as a second of the thirt and the persons that he allowed in the persons that the amoretical in the country would have permitted in the map to did the Count.

Why I was not making his to her, the support of the persons that the persons the persons the persons the persons that the persons the persons t

from Port areas No. thus he has been compared to prove the hard to be the second to be the second

A Newarth N 1 man \$20,000 Maybe to and to have offered to the \$10,000 for a wife who made has do the wishing clean the Litelen and cavry out the garbage. What, we wonder, would be have usked if she had also required him to cook the meals, make the beds and manisore the pup?

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Reasons For and Against Women Serving on a Church Vestry Are Given Wider Application

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS asked in all seriousness this week by the president of a church society if I believed that women should be allowed to serve as members of a church vestry. I said that I did. She said very emphatically she did not. I asked her why. She enumcrated her reasons by checking them off in a businesslike manner on the fingers of her left hand. There were five reasons, and the way I remember them is that each reason more or less reminded me of the digit on which it was checked off. She began with "If women were on the vestry, that would

end it for men! They would lose interest. Don't you think I know my busband? He'd pull right out of the whole thing. You won't get the real men to consent to it.

"Then, what do women know of business-and that's what a vestryman is forbusiness, insurance, banking, bookkeeping. building, pew-renting, salary paying, repairing? They would have to let the men do it. Why sit like dummies on a committee?

"Then, it would be hard on the clergy, They have to do so much for the church with only women to help. Most of their meetings are two-thirds women, and when they make an extra appeal it is the women who come to listen and help. I say do for goodness take let the poor rector have at least one committee where he can depend on men, and fight it out in the mascume gen

"Then, of course in laying down the rules for the church in apostolic days, women were not allowed to do certain things that There was the rule about covering their heads, there was the rule about speaking in church, there was the rule about a weman being subject to the man, There must have been a very good reason for it, and if you break the rule about one thing why not about another? You will be neivocating their preaching and being priest-

'And then, if you want to know my reni reason. I'd hate to do it myself, and I never believe in advocating a thing I would not do myself. So there you are! Those are the reasons I do not think women ought to be asked to serve on the vestry.

CAME home much impressed and checked off to the family her reasons as they are given above. And to my surprise they were received with decision. Some of the decisive

remarks I temember, such as:
"Men won't like it! A real man won't coment to it! Not if she knows her husband. Vudge! Bunco! When did fuen ever consent to a new thing without a sammer and a clamor? Did God Almighty ask Adam's consent before he gave him a woman for a partner? Not He! He put Adam into a very deep sleep and took away from him what He needed and gave Anson he threded and said 'very good' after and done it. And was Adam ideased? He was. And did he enggest going of to live find work by binself? He did not."

It was the houseker or of the family who answered the statement that women would

have to be helped by the men to do the bustness that comes before a vestry, but she was stailing over at the salaried business wemen of the family while she challenged the arga-

Inasmuch as any downtown office has for its bookkeepers, accomptants, insurance ad-justers, rent filers, secretaries, and easiliers women as well at men, it is no longer appli-onlie to any that as business women the females of the race are "dumales." Nor does their active part in the business of the parious inability.

In their comments upon the third reason. wever, the men in the group rather agreed that maybe the women in the parish die elergy, and they thought that to fight it out to man on a vestry might be very salutary for the elergy, but they spoiled their argument by saying that the men on vestries

(2) logical, to one was at all impressed by he harking back of St. Paul and his strictures on women without bats and with

Moses and Arron were presumedly speaking for theirs, when they had down the laws of Leviticus, and prenched the religious ritual that included an ark, and candlesticks and a contered altar and a high priest wan vestments of a certain cut, and feast days and fast days and an all-the-year-round mener that did not include pork or lobsters and did include unleaven bread, In their opinion Paul was "dated" about

his summary laws and about his evel-lasinnigited a cathedral service let alone a high church one, so in matters of that kind it was about to quote him as a last author-, just because he was one of the first, by were not horrified at women being

sible for "crooks and blackmatters to tractice from under the present system it was to said the protection of a shings and to call themselves have a leave of the heavy of the large state of the heavy of the large and the said the large enemy, and the said the said the large enemy, and the said the said

the court without a stain on the charmens of more father. Somethan, the conservative wave called Totle, we stimes the Progressian wave called Absolutionists. There was a time when one was the normality with hef-fers on and the other of detailed with Ham-lition. Some of its became Americans be Sout Souff of the Song Song, after a complete the sound of the sound Americans be compared to the sound of th

way a triend of pilus who has some jettly

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

\$10,000,000,000.00

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

### HERMAN HORNIG

On Uses and Dangers of Insects NSECT life plays a far larger part in the affairs of men and countries than most persons imagine, according to Herman Hornig, city entomologist.

"While it has been known for about 200 years." sold Mr. Hornig, "that it was ossible for insects to carry and transmit disease, the actual study with a view to counteracting these effects is of much later date. The study of insects is in three individual periods. First, the insects were found and classified, some as beneticial and others as injurious. From this elementary entomology developed the second stage, that of economic entomology, and later came the medical entomology, when the relation of various insects to human life was under-

"The annual loss in money in this country through the devastation of insect life is enormous and rous anywhere from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year, nostly through less in grain and timber. Much, however, has been done to counteract this. The older generation will remember, for example, how often they used to late into wormy apples and other fruit, and may realize that this does not happen now. This has been brought about by the control of insects through entomology. Flies and Mosquitoes

"In medical entomology the mosquito and the fly are prominent objects of study, although the science embraces all insects which carry or transmit disease. The worst nfection in the United States is malaria which is transmitted by the malaria mosand in the Southern climates vellow fever is transmitted by the yellow fever

deadly and dreaded of diseases, is trans-missible to human beings only after the germ has passed through the body of the fiens which infest rats. The germ, trans-mitted directly from the infected rat to the banan being, would be harmless, but it is deadly to humans after it has passed through the body of the rat flex. There also are certain other diseases which are harmss until the germ has passed through the

look of an insect,
"The fly is a disease carrier. As the toost
common steeles of fly cannot bite and so enanot inject germs into the blood, it ear-ries them on the feet, tongue and body and creates most of the damage by deposit-ing the germs upon food afterward con-sumed by human beings. All in all, insects play a very importanthe death of people.

### Insectology in the City

The work of insect control in Philadelplata was started in the Administration of Mayor Blankenberg, originally for the control of mosquitoes. Later we fought the tussnek moths, which do especial damage in the squares. Now we also receive complaint of house thereis, from which there is much trouble, a pecially from fleas, during the hot menths. We identify the inseets complained of and tell the people whether they are beneficial or injurious. The premises are personally inspected

and much good has been accomplished by the advice which we have given. We also give advice as to rats, although in this case we do nothing efficially. We simply tell people how they can hest trap them and stop up the holes. We also inspect stables which are responsible for the wholesale breeding of flies and advice as to any matter of "No other form of life is so widely dis-tributed as insects. There are more than

half a million species known, and they exist from the Arctic Circle to the Equator and are found all over the globe.

### Nature's Insect Control "Any species is destructive when it some

in great numbers. Nature's control of in-sects is by the birds eating them, and they also form the food of certain parasites Some seasons are worse than others for certain insects, such as the army worm, the ball weevil and others which do an immense amount of damage to crops. At such times they are destructive, whereas at other times they searcely would be noticed. 'It is always man who upsets the balance

of nature. If a man has 100 trees, his work and that of the birds alone will be sufficient to keep the insects well under control; but when he plants from 2000 to 5000 trees in a single orchard there are not enough birds to control the situation, and man has to take drastic means to preserve

his property. When timber is cut and the debris from the cuttings is not properly cleaned up or otherwise disposed of, the timber bretles appear. They bore into this debris and multiply in enormous numbers and then go into fresh timber. In this manner hundreds of acres of the finest timber in the West and Northwest have been utterly destroyed. The antidote is to remove the debris and leave no fertile breeding ground.

# The Familiar Caterpillar

. "In the cities caterpillars are one of the most familiar of the insect pests. They are not a menace unless they come in exceedingly large numbers, as they occasionally do. They can the foliage of the trees, and when this happens for two sensons in succession the tree is greatly weakened. the beetle appears and finishes the job and the tree dies.

"The best way of cradienting the caterpillar is to take off the egg masses in win-ter, before the insects are latehed, and burn the whole mass. Spraying is not so effective, because the solution will be washed off by the first rain and then there is nothing to prevent the hatching of the eggs Some persons are peculiarly susceptible to the enterpillar, and it one of them happens to touch the skin of such a person it will leave a masty welt. The fire hair of the caterpillar also gives much trouble if one happens to get into the eyes.

"The diseases transmitted by mosquitoer and flies vary considerably. In our ellmate malaria is controlled easily. The mosquite is the most victors of these insects, but by reason of its humense number the fly more active.

# The Sole Remedy

There is but one remedy for the mos-quito or the fly; that is to stamp out the breeding places. The fly breeds only in breeding places. The fly breeds only in filth, and if the filth be climinated there can he no flies. Moisture is necessary for both to breed. It has recently been established that flies spend the winter in the ground: of course, under stables or in places where they will be kept warm. For a long time it was not known how they manage to work their way to the air, but this, too, has been found out. On the top of the head of the fly emerging from the ground is a little built, which the insect uses as a borer, Within a short time after the fly emerges from the ground this bulb dries up and never again appears. "Oil used to prevent the breeding of mes-

quitoes suffocates them. The mosquito breaties through the tail and not through the head. The oil poured over the breeding place forms a yearn, which the tail of the mosquito, sent up to obtain air, cannot penof air. Drainage or a good flow of water also is effective against both mosquito and The posquito can breed in water having a very mild flow, but that for the fly must be absolutely stagmant. The difference is that the mosquito cras are laid one at a time, while these of the fly are 'glued' together by the fly and remain in the mass or raft until hatching. "The Japanese beetle, another dangerous

insect that is, dangerous to cropsimportation and originally came over in Japanese irls. In Japan there is a cercame over in tain parasite which keeps it under control, but that parasite does not exist here, atthough experiments are now under way bring it here in large numbers to limit the ravages of the beetle. The normal spread of the beetle in this country is about five mile the other dangerous insents, Like many of the other dangerous insents, the work of man is necessary to curb its activities."

# Another Revolution Averted

To Whom It May Concern: All that I lave said concerning Adelindo Innocenti, Attilio Innocenti, Viulio Garbini, G. Del Attilio Intocenti, transit and G. Bandini Chiaro, Affredo Puccinefii and G. Bandini and each of them about the loss of my Advantage of the property of the pro EVA TAMPULLINI.

# SHORT CUTS

It is when the investor shows signs of life that he kicks the bucket.

Another sign of spring: Paragraphers are revamping the seed catalogues.

When is a treaty not a treaty? When the irreconcilables get through with it. Washington's bair wasn't red, relative

indignantly declares. Why the indigna-The only reason Jack Frost is dodging in and out is to get a chance to nip a few

Perhaps the Bar Association will now

proceed to advocate a college course

Get-rich-quick concerns continue to prove that the sucker is the poorest of One possible trouble with a "Talk-

I'hiladelphia Week' is that it may end thinderpass where it begins. Mayor Hylan, of New York, is said to

have a presidential bee in his bonnet, should stick a pin in it. New York elergyman suggests the sub-stitution of a phonograph for the church choic. But why, ventures the leader, pick

We have not to date noticed any Con-gressman paraphrasing to the effect that he would rather be right than present in the

next Congress. . West Chester man has seen the first snake of the season—and has the snake to prove it. Wise man. That's the only way

Denver grass widows are loudly pro-testing against being so designated in the thoras and nettles. Tis

city directory. Burrs and nettles! 'Tis enough to drive 'em to new fields where they may live in clover. Tomorrow, it is confidently expected,

cover ways and means of boosting the boost while sidestepping the responsibility of raising the money

the Ways and Means Committee will dis-

### What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. Who is president of Amherst College?
2. What is a decagon?
3. Name the author of "The Cotter's Saturday Night."
4. Distinguish between "historic" and "historic".

What is the noctic name of Canada?
Who is the Vice President of the United States?

many former Presidents of the who is the conductor of the Cincinnati

Symphony Orchestra?

9. What is a cenacle?

19. Why is the "Sistine Madonna" so called! Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Rindamanthus, in classical mythology, was the judge who imposed rentences in the nether world. in the nether world.

Alliteration is a device, much used in poetry, by which several words in a line begin with the same letter. Estample: "The horn of the hunter was heard on the hill." Early Germanic poetry, including English, was based on an elaborate alliterative scheme. General Pershing is chief of staff of the United States as well as general of the armies.

Alfred Heriz is conductor of the San

4. Alfred Hertz is conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

5. "Soldiers of Fortune" was written by Richard Harding Davis; "Soldiers Three" is by Rudyard Kipling.

6. Poblacht na h'Elreann is the Gaelle for "Republic of Ireland."

7. Brown Betty: A baked pudding made of alternate layers of sliced apples and bread crumbs.

8. A comolsseur, literally, is one who knows or recognizes. Hence the word is used for a person who has a sensi-

knows or recognizes. Hence the word is used for a person who has a sensitive taste or an expert knowledge in some specialty.

Albert B. Fall is the Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Administration.

tion.
trapezium is a plane figure of four sides, no two of which are equal of parallel. A trapeze is a crossbar supendrd by ropes used as a swing symmastic exercises.