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Philadelphia, Thursday, March 2, 1922

THAT FAIR SITE REPORT

THEY are now saying around City Hall that it would be impossible to print the engineers' report on the merits of the different sites for the fair in time for it to be worth while. Bids would have to be advertised for and a contract awarded, and then the printer would have to fit the job in with his other work.

But this is merely a pretext for preventing the publication of the report. The newspapers would print the detailed conclusions for the information of the public if those who have the report would only give it out.

Those conclusions would settle the question of the site on its merits, for the different sites were examined carefully and graded in accordance with their advantages. But if the site is not to be selected on its merits, then it can be understood why the report is suppressed.

If there was any desire to put the full report in circulation instead of a synopsis it could be done easily enough by sending it to the City Council and arranging that it be included in the appendix of the journal at the session that is to be held today. The contract for printing the appendix is let and reports of this kind are frequently printed in it.

LIKE A LION

SPRING came prematurely, absent-mindedly ahead of schedule last year, and the buds were out on the apple and peach trees and multitudes were falling in love and straw hats were appearing in the shop windows when winter's tail swept over the country and spoiled the picture, and wilted the orchards.

March, when it comes in like a lion, plays its part according to the text. Like a lion it should come in order that it may go out like the traditional lamb. Summer, when it begins in the middle of February, is like the Democratic Party or Pussyfoot Johnson. It promises a great deal that it doesn't deliver.

A BONUS DEADLOCK?

TODAY'S news from Washington shows that, for the present at least, the bonus fight is deadlocked between Congress and the White House. When Mr. Harding made it plain that he would veto any Bonus Bill which did not incorporate a plan for obtaining necessary extra revenues, he put the responsibility for the bonus scheme where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of the House and the Senate.

That was a responsibility which the politicians in Congress would have been glad to evade. Supporters of the bonus now have to choose between a course of action that will irritate the country and please the bonus seekers and one that will satisfy taxpayers and offend Mr. MacNider and his group. So the little group of serious blinkers which has been taking orders from a minority of ex-service men and rushing the bonus legislation blindly has done the congressional thing. It has expressed a willingness—nay, a desire—to postpone the whole discussion for a month or more in order to "let the situation clarify." In other words, the politicians in the House and the Senate are not to be permitted to make promises which they cannot carry out.

"Do it right or don't do it at all," said the President, in effect. That is why Congress has been moving unhappily in circles around the bonus question.

THE BUILDING REVIVAL

THE building boom in a city so seriously in need of new construction as in Philadelphia has been so often heralded and so frequently deferred that indications of the desired revival are now received cautiously. Nevertheless the year began encouragingly with a record of substantially increased activity for January.

The figures for February are still better. The total cost of work for which plans were registered with the Bureau of Building Inspection last month amounts to $5,381,435. The permits numbered 756. Here is authentic evidence of a return to normal building conditions consonant with the growth of the urban population and its needs.

Within less than a fortnight work on a significant new development in central Philadelphia will be started when the razing of the structure long occupied by the Bingham Hotel will be underway, in preparation for a handsome new office building and theatre.

It has been years since any important changes were effected in Market street in the vicinity of the Reading Terminal. The thoroughfare is one of the busiest and most animated to be found in any American city, but many of its buildings in this section are unfitted for modern requirements.

The reconstruction of a considerable portion of central Philadelphia has become a necessity which cannot be much longer evaded. The passing of the Bingham House, abandoned as a hostelry several years ago, is a heartening indication that new forces of progress are in play.

NO MORE RACING CARDINALS

RESPECT for ancient precedent has not prevented Pope Pius XI from expressing frankly his disapproval of the unavailing rush of distant Cardinals entitled to participate in pontifical elections.

"All American Cardinals will be present at the next conclave," declared His Holiness in a farewell audience accorded to Cardinal O'Connell. "There will be no more 5000-mile racing," he added, "in a vain endeavor to reach Rome in time. The United States is too important to be ignored as she has been, and I shall see to it that what happened at the last conclave shall not occur again."

From the head of the Catholic hierarchy [illegible] authoritatively it is safe to assume that the system which has [illegible] is likely to be set aside. Certainly the recent race to Rome involved difficulties not contemplated when the members of the cardinalate were confined to the Continent of Europe.

All the actions and pronouncements of the latest incumbent of Peter's seat have marked his grasp of modern conditions and responsibilities. He has a gift of happy and vigorous expression which betrays a personality both of ability and charm.

THE WHITE MAN UNLOADS PART OF HIS HEAVY BURDEN

British Withdrawal From Egypt May Be a Prelude to the Withdrawal of the Western Races From Asia

THE protectorate over Egypt which the British have just terminated dates only from December 18, 1914. Until that time Egypt was one of the tributary states in the Turkish Empire, nominally ruled by a Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, who had been Khedive since 1892, allied himself with the Germans in the World War. The British deposed him and set up Hussein Kamil as Sultan of an independent Egypt under the British protection. This condition has continued until the present, while there has been an active native movement to free the country from British control started by German propaganda in 1915.

While Egypt was a Turkish state it had really been a British possession since 1883, and it was ruled in fact though not in name by a British agent and Consul General with the powers of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

This condition came about through force of circumstances. Egypt got into financial troubles of various kinds, growing out of the financing of the Suez Canal and other enterprises. In 1875 the British bought the shares in the canal belonging to the Khedive and became the largest shareholder in the enterprise which it had originally opposed. In 1879 the French and the English each appointed a controller general to supervise the affairs of the country in order to protect their financial interests in the canal.

A military rebellion broke out in the summer of 1882. The British intervened, put down the rebellion and restored the authority of the Khedive. France declined to assist in this work. As a result, the Khedive in January, 1883, issued a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France and appointed an English financial adviser.

Thus began the British occupation of Egypt, which has continued to the present; an occupation that was always admitted to be temporary, but which had continued so long that in 1913 there were skeptics who insisted that it was farcical to pretend that it was not to be permanent.

Yet during all these years the forms of autonomy were preserved in Egypt. The Khedive was the head of the Government and appeared as such on all state occasions. But as a matter of fact he did nothing of importance without the approval of the British Consul General.

Under the new arrangement Egypt is to hold about the same relation to the British Empire that Cuba holds to the United States. The protection of its foreign interests are to be under British direction and the British are to defend Egypt from outside interference, either direct or indirect, and they are to have the right to protect the route to India through the canal. But in their domestic affairs the Egyptians are to be free to do as they please, with no greater restrictions than are imposed by the United States on the Cubans.

An anomalous condition is thus coming to an end, a condition for which the Britisl have been condemned with more or less bitterness for nearly forty years. And the end leaves the Egyptians in a better condition than they were in the beginning. The British have developed the country and trained it in the arts of government. It found it paying tribute to Turkey and it leaves it paying tribute to no one.

The change relieves the British Empire of one of its moral liabilities. It has kept faith with the Egyptians, and it leaves them with a greater degree of independence than they have had since they became part of the Turkish Empire. The British guarantee against foreign interference is an assurance that the Turks will not be permitted to resume their suzerainty.

The settlement of the Irish and the Egyptian questions leaves but one perplexing problem in connection with the government of British dependencies, and that is in India. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the material benefits which the British have conferred on India. These benefits are recognized by the people of the great peninsula. But they do not like to be overlorded by people of a different race and religion. There is a strong movement now on foot to get rid of the British. One faction is organizing force and another faction is passively resisting the British rule.

The problem will have to be faced sooner or later. Just how it will be solved no one can tell at this time, but those familiar with the British genius for government are confident that a way out will be found. It took more than a hundred years to solve the Irish problem. Less than fifty years were required to find an honorable way out of Egypt. But the Indian problem has existed for much longer than either of these. There have been periodic revolts and mutinies and massacres. And during the World War the British were guilty of outrages in suppressing uprisings which find no defenders even in London.

The people of India would like to rule their various states without foreign interference. But the British have been there for centuries, carrying what Kipling called the white man's burden.

No one can deny that the world as a whole is better because of British rule in India. But no one can deny, either, at least no one in America, that there can be no justification for the permanent rule of any people by an alien race. It is excusable in a crisis, and it is excusable also when the people, if left alone, would disturb the peace of the world or would deny access of the world to the resources of a vast territory. The world will be governed and the world will be developed. If those who inhabit any part of it retard its development or by their incapacity for government make trouble for the peaceful nations, they will have to submit to interference from the outside.

The time may come when the British will withdraw from India and when the Western races will withdraw entirely from governmental control in Asia. But that time is not yet. The United States is not ready to withdraw from the Philippines, and it cannot withdraw without a shirking of its responsibilities to the backward people whom it is training in the arts of government. India has tens of millions of people as backward as the Filipinos. The immediate task of the British there is to devise some way to ease the friction while gradually turning the control of Indian affairs over to the people of India.

ILL-FARED WELFARE

THE merits of the idea of co-ordinating the financial interests of the charities and social agencies of Philadelphia are quite as visible today as when the plan first was launched. Unhappily, however, practice has not been adjusted to theory, with the result that the future of the Welfare Federation is seriously imperiled.

Judge Martin, president of the organization, has announced that unless $1,154,228 more is soon raised the system will be abandoned and the various corporate members will be compelled to fall back upon their own resources. Such candor is dismal, but in any event preferable to cherishing delusions of success.

The truth is that the federation machinery designed to put an end to competitive drives and to the old methods of inefficiency and extravagance in seeking aid for charities and social-betterment bodies has not functioned as its constructors hoped.

It has been said that the appeal for funds came in lean times. There have been charges of clumsy management.

Whether or not this aspersion can be proved is beside the question. The most serious laxity is traceable directly to the public of Philadelphia.

The organizers of the Welfare Federation have labored unselfishly and untiringly to establish a sensible and economical system for financing a large group of charities. But purses were tied when they should have been opened. In some instances narrow vision was operative.

The present situation places the community in none too favorable a light. The federation warrants greatly increased substantial support. It is impossible to deny the excellence of the general principle which it seeks to vitalize.

It would be intensely regrettable were a relapse to the old order to ensue, and a distinct reflection upon the self-respect of a wealthy urban community, long famed for its humanitarian enterprises. Judge Martin's warning is a new call for the realization of responsibilities.

MOORE AND MITTEN

MAYOR MOORE in his recent speeches has made no secret of his opposition to Thomas E. Mitten, the Mitten management of the P. R. T. and the bonus scheme for employes of the transit company which started the row in the Board of Directors and the movement for Mitten's removal at the end of this month. The Mayor, wittingly or otherwise, has thrown his influence and the influence of his office with the insurgent directors and the powers behind them.

There are two sides to every question. A man may adhere to one or another without being open to charges of insincerity and without having ulterior motives. So long as he acts courageously in the open he must be credited with an honest purpose. Certainly he will have an unquestioned right to his own opinions.

The Mayor has the virtue of frankness. His tactics have been neither slippery nor evasive. He is with the anti-Mittenites, and his derisive references to the present traction management and his broad hints of unfair treatment accorded by that management to the city and the car riders will undoubtedly be used as propaganda for the insurgents who are clamoring for a change from the present order.

The Mayor fails, however, to explain his choice of alternatives. If Mitten goes, who will take his place? If the present co-operative labor agreements are abandoned, what sort of agreements will be substituted? Will any labor agreements be substituted? And what sort of operating policy will be substituted for that under which Mitten eliminated strikes, improved street-car service and put the P. R. T. on a paying basis?

If Mr. Moore can answer these questions he knows more than any of the insurgent directors. Better car service is needed. But will it be obtained by the mere ousting of Mitten and a deliberate war on the working force of the P. R. T.? Hardly. For the present co-operating union there would be substituted a unit of the Federation of Labor, and instead of peaceful settlements of wage and working problems there would be an inevitable resort to strikes.

"My interest," said the Mayor, "is not primarily with the employes' organization or the dissatisfied members of the P. R. T. Board of Directors. It is with the public. I want to see the public's interests and the city's interests served before the interests of either P. R. T. group are served."

That statement is admirable enough so far as it goes. But it expresses nothing but hope. It suggests no means by which the hope may be realized. Until the Mayor can see to the end of the general question and define in clear terms the sort of working principle which he would like to see established in the place of the Mitten management, the discriminating public will be disposed to regard his propaganda with much reserve.

In what quarter among Mitten's opponents does the Mayor expect to find the sort of public spirit necessary to an ideal administration of the street-car service? Who are the men who may be expected to improve upon the present order? Can we look for this difficult service to the moving spirits of the Union Traction Company or to the groups which stole the city's streets and now hold them in hock under legal technicalities? Shall we trust in the New York financial clique which continues to dream of a national street-car monopoly and of a ten-cent fare as a national institution?

These are the forces that have been fighting Mitten, and they are the forces that would create the necessary substitute for the Mitten system. The fight on Mitten is by no means ended. It will be continued under the surface to the last ditch. And if the Mayor is to give aid to Mitten's enemies he should be prepared to tell the people just what they may expect if Mitten and his assistants pack up and leave.

JIMMY

JIMMY SHEEHAN cannot dance. He cannot sing. His jokes are of the sort that were new and shining when the Clover Club was at its best. But as a sleight-of-hand man Jimmy should be worth a good salary on the vaudeville circuits that seem actually to be yearning for him.

One can almost hear the familiar, good-humored, ironic voice saying: "I shall endeavor, this evening, ladies and gentlemen, to show you how easily I can make these fees disappear under your very eyes—!" The fees would disappear, of course. They have always disappeared.

Elsewhere than in Philadelphia Mr. Sheehan should be a hit. Here there might be occasional angry cries of disappointment from the audience. Philadelphians would be justified in calling Jimmy's act old stuff.

Horrible! Horrible! From Harrisburg we get the direful news that miserable members of a base reorganization commission with no sense of the eternal fitness of things are considering the advisability of abolishing legislative prize packages, thus forcing hard-working and painstaking legislators to buy their own fountain pens, pocketbooks, knives, brushes and stationery. Is there no point at which this craze for economy is going to stop?

Washington's hair, we are now informed, was not red, but hazel. If this fierce wrangle continues we'll be pretty

MARSHALL'S FUR COAT

Former Vice President Declared It Was Constructed of Chautauqua Skin—Whims of Washingtonians

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THEY are telling around Washington these days a good story of former Vice President Thomas Marshall.

That genial gentleman used to wear an overcoat around town which was by no means as dapper as the comparative garment worn by that sartorial idol, Senator Jim Ham Lewis. In fact, the Vice President made that mistake of the multitude of buying an overcoat with a velvet collar. An overcoat with a velvet collar gets shabby in one-fourth the respectable span of one with a plain cloth collar. The nap wears off the velvet, and grease on it shines out conspicuously. A velvet collar is probably the greatest folly in all clothes construction.

But when Mr. Marshall came back to Washington not long ago after much touring of the tall grass regions where he had lectured to appreciative throngs, his denuded velvet collar was not in evidence. His whole shabby coat had disappeared. In its stead was an imposing creation of fur which carried the impression of luxuriance, of self-indulgent comfort.

"May I ask," ventured an old friend, "the nature of the fur from which this very nobby garment is fabricated?"

"That," said Mr. Marshall, "is a Chautauqua skin."

BARNEY FLOOD, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, was the most imposing silhouette figure and the most dramatic story teller on a liner recently coming over from Europe.

D. M. Delmas, the San Francisco attorney, according to one of Mr. Flood's yarns, was trying a case in which a handwriting expert was being examined. It developed that the expert had been born in Germany and had come to the United States thirty years ago, landing in New York.

"How long did you live in New York?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Six years," was the answer.

"Then you moved to Chicago. How long did you reside there?"

"Seven and a half years," said the expert.

"And how long did you live in St. Louis?"

"Three years."

"And you have spent the rest of your residence in America in San Francisco?"

"Yes."

"Now, Mr. Handwriting Expert," said the lawyer, "please tell the jury just why you left St. Louis after three years' residence there."

"I object," shouted the prosecution.

"Objection sustained," ruled the judge.

But the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and it was stated that it did so because it considered the handwriting expert a discredited witness.

"Just why did this man leave St. Louis?" Mr. Delmas was afterward asked.

"I haven't the slightest idea," he replied.

MR. GEORGE HARVEY, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James', is a bit of an ungarnished Yankee, but, when he arrived in London, he was willing to make a few concessions to convention. Among other things he engaged an English valet who had long held that position in the service of a peer and who could be relied upon properly to array his master for formal occasions.

Harvey had not been in London long before an invitation came to a formal gathering at Windsor Castle, so important as to leave the understanding that it called for full dress, decorations and everything.

The Ambassador's new man exercised great care in getting his master ready. Finally he ventured a suggestion.

"Possibly there are decorations which you might wear. They would be quite appropriate."

The Ambassador thought for a moment.

"In the tray of that old steamer trunk," he said, "you will find my only medal. It was given me upon the occasion of my winning a bicycle race in Elyria, Ohio, back in 1885."

COLONEL WILLIAM HAYWARD, United States District Attorney of New York, commander overseas of the famous Negro regiment, gives an odd illustration of the viewpoint that those who break the laws may have of those same statutes.

A banker friend of Colonel Hayward says he was approached by a bootlegger of his acquaintance. The bootlegger stated that he succeeded in floating in some fine old Scotch. Would the banker like some of it at $130 a case?

The banker stated that he was stocked up on Scotch, thank you.

The bootlegger said that he had some aged and reliable rye which had come all the way from Kentucky by truck. Would the banker like some rye?

No, he said, he had no taste for rye.

"I'll tell you what I would like, though," he volunteered. "I would like a couple of glasses of absinthe."

"Lord, no," ejaculated the bootlegger. "It is against the law to bring that stuff in."

Absinthe, you will recall, was prohibited by an old law which antedates prohibition.

WAYNE WHEELER, of the Anti-Saloon League, was going down in one of the Senate elevators operated by an aged and venerable recipient of political patronage.

This elevator man recognized the prohibition advocate. He stopped the machine short, right there between two floors.

"You have no more right," he said excitedly, "to say to me that I may not take a drink when I want it than you have to tell me that I can't eat meat."

"Old man," said Mr. Wheeler, quietingly, "did you ever hear of anybody dying from eating meat?"

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference, occupies in his own country a position which, in relation to his fellow-citizens, is quite formal and aloof, not to say up-stage. This is due, in the first place, to his membership in the upper class, and, in the second place, to the fact that he would probably have been Emperor of Japan but for the re-establishment and retrenchment of the present house at the time of the restoration of the empire.

So, when he got over to the United States, this quizzical little Oriental, who, by the way, was educated at Oxford, amused himself quite heartily and regularly by letting the bars clean down and rubbing elbows with the most humble folk about him. On Christmas Day, for instance, he got himself shaved at the basement barber shop of his hotel, a performance which would have been unthinkable in Japan. Chatting merrily through the lather, he snorted a spray of it when the barber asked him:

"How do you all celebrate Christmas in Japan?"

Then, when he came to leave, he shook hands most cordially with the head porter quite to the consternation of his own Oriental attendants standing by.

PRESIDENT HARDING was getting ready to drive from the third hole when he discovered that he had lost his rubber T.

Another player stepped forth and urged the President to take his T, to use it for the rest of the game.

"But what will you do?" asked Mr. Harding.

"I have another," said the player.

"Show it to me," demanded the President.

The man made good, actually produced, and his proffer was accepted.

"'ERE'S 'OPING!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. HARRY T. COLLINGS

On Our South American Trade

THERE is no reason why the United States should not secure a large proportion of the trade of South America, according to Dr. Harry T. Collings, professor of economics at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Before the war," said Dr. Collings, "the market for selling in South America was largely in the hands of European countries, especially England and Germany. The United States occupied a position a little higher than that of France in most of the countries as it is possible to make such a classification or to consider South America as a unit.

"Those countries surrounding the Caribbean Sea have been large buyers from the United States for a long time past, Venezuela and Colombia getting more imports from us than did Brazil and Argentina. This was partly a matter of proximity and partly of steamship communications. Venezuela and Colombia, being nearer our Gulf ports than the other countries, there was more business between them and, therefore, more steamship lines.

Exports the Same

"The central reason back of the lack of trade between this country and South America was primarily that we exported exactly the same things which they exported, such as meats and foodstuffs. South America had these commodities in excess and did not need our surplus of them. On the other hand, Europe needed these things and had in return an excess of manufactured goods which were exactly what was lacking and needed in the South American countries. Europe got most of this trade, therefore, because South America had what Europe lacked and Europe had what South America lacked, while in our case the situation was just reversed; both South America and ourselves had an excess of the same things.

"In addition, the United States did not need much of an export market formerly. Our domestic market absorbed almost all we could produce and, therefore, when we could sell at home, what was the use of maintaining an elaborate and expensive selling organization thousands of miles away? We had our market within our own geographical limits.

"But now the situation is changed. If one looks at the exports from the United States of thirty or forty years ago it will be found that a very large proportion of the goods consisted of foodstuffs and a very small proportion was manufactured goods, while if a comparison be made with the same exports at the beginning of the war it will be seen that the reverse is true.

Manufactured Goods in Demand

"Our exports now consist of almost 50 per cent of manufactured goods, which the countries of South America want to buy. On the other hand, the exports show an increasingly small amount of foodstuffs and meats. As a matter of fact, instead of selling foodstuffs and meat we want to buy them. The situation thus reversed from that of former years puts us in a position where we are naturally in line for larger trade dealings with South America. If we want to buy what they have to sell and they want to buy what we have to sell a much-increased trade should be the result.

"But trade conditions all over the world are very much upset just now and foreign exchange is unusually unfavorable to South America at the present time. Thus they find that when they want to exchange their money for American money they have to pay more because the exchange is against them. This naturally makes it more difficult to sell them American products. The exchange is more favorable in the case of England and Germany and gives those countries a considerable advantage.

Long Credits Demanded

"In addition to these features, South America has become accustomed to extensions of credit for long terms. England and Germany have both been very liberal with the credit extensions to the South American countries, while the Americans, as traders, have not been in the habit of granting these long credit extensions.

"We must develop something along these lines if we want to get and hold the trade of nations accustomed to these long extensions of credit. I am by no means sure that it is financially sound or desirable for us to give such long extensions as those given by the Germans in their efforts to get and hold trade, but some reasonable concessions must be made and the period of credit extended for a longer time than we have been accustomed to allow in the past.

The Selling Systems

"The selling system is an important thing in the matter of foreign trade. In order to market successfully commodities in foreign countries, especially in Latin-America countries, so different from the United States in customs and practices, there must be maintained an extensive and intricate organization. Previous to the war the great commercial houses of this country did not have such organizations.

"What exists now has been developed in the last five or six years and some of the big houses have very strong organizations. There is no reason why this country cannot have as efficient an organization in this line as that of any nation on earth, but this takes time. England has been at it for 200 years and Germany for the last fifty years. Consequently, we cannot hope to equal these great organizations in the period of seven years, but sooner or later we shall equal them and probably far surpass them.

French Also Used

"In Brazil all the educated persons speak French. The Brazilians strongly object to Spanish and desire either French or Portuguese.

"This matter of the languages is one in which the Germans excelled previous to the great war. They made a careful study of all the languages used in their trade territory and always handled the trade in the language of the country in which their goods were sold.

"Perhaps in the past Americans have tried to sell goods to foreign countries in the exact form in which those goods were made for the domestic American trade, rather than try to suit the goods to the needs and taste of the foreigners. But it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the American manufacturer to supply goods to the foreign trade in that form which will best suit them.

A Manufacturing Difficulty

"This, however, leads immediately into a manufacturing difficulty. Mass production is the real secret of American commercial success, and the minute that mass production ceases and special orders are taken, all this is upset. The price has to be raised over that of articles manufactured in the mass, and by reason of additional time and work required on special orders the output is necessarily lessened.

"But in spite of this, there are some things which might be done. For one thing, the matter of sizes might be better taken care of and the exact sizes of goods sent in every order and not replaced with other sizes because the ones demanded are out of stock. We can both manufacture and sell, and if common sense be used our foreign trade should be vastly increased. If we will not give the foreigners what they want, some other nation will do it and thus get the trade which might be ours."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What are nebulae in the heavens?
2. What is the meaning of the expression "of that ilk"?
3. Who was Lucretius?
4. What nation has the third largest merchant marine in the world?
5. What color is beige?
6. What is the largest city in Egypt?
7. In what tropical island was Alexander Hamilton born?
8. Who was Arago and for what was he famous?
9. Where is the Dnieper River?
10. Who was Edouard Detaille?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A dottle is a plug of tobacco left unsmoked in a pipe.
2. Villeneuve was in command of the French fleet defeated by Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar.
3. Richard Brinsley Sheridan said "Puritanism is a cloak worn by some persons in this world who will be warm enough without one in the next."
4. Exogamy is the custom compelling a man to marry outside his own tribe.
5. Helicon is the mountain in Greece formerly sacred to the Muses and regarded as the source of poetic inspiration.
6. A foyer is a large room in a theatre or auditorium building for the audience's use during intervals and entr'actes. It should be pronounced "fwah-yeh."
7. Reykjavik is the capital of Iceland.
8. The scenes of Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," take place in the city of Messina, Sicily.
9. The jaguar is the American leopard.
10. A "mariage de convenance" is a marriage contracted from prudential motives.

SHORT CUTS

Every time Reed pipes we think of Missouri mere sham.

Congressmen would rather pass the buck than the bonus.

The I. C. C. dodged the State's right and landed an uppercut.

When the wise politician says it with flowers 'mum's the word.

When Porto Ricans talk of Governor Reily they stress the Reil.

It now reads, "The hand that rules the cradle rocks the world."

Mark ship subsidy a success when idle ships leave Hog Island slips.

In the matter of naval maneuvers Congress is in the pacifist class.

If there must be a coal strike All Fools' Day is a good day to start it.

After all, the world's loveliest bride was married when you were. Admit it?

Think of the little dears soon to be herded in the heart of Marion Park.

Hand-painted garments have appeared at Atlantic City. To match the cheeks, we suppose.

We hate to waste the time in research, but did any of the accounts of the wedding happen to tell the kind of necktie Lascelles wore?

Jimmy Sheehan may go on the vaudeville stage. A pretty figure may be his when he registers willingness. Yes, and before.

The ladies, having sufficiently fed themselves on the glories of the royal wedding, may now resume the business of reforming the country.

The bride, bridegroom and bridal gown is the way one newspaper phrased it. Wrong appraisal. It should be bride, bridal gown and bridegroom.

Even if the conferees at Genoa say nothing but "Good morning" and "Good-by," the meeting will be important. It will have paved the way for future meetings.

Belated accounts from London say the bridegroom was more nervous than the royal bride. But that isn't really news. It is merely conformation to precedent.

Pottsville possum played dead on trolley line and was cut in two. Demonstration here that an actor may achieve realism, even though his lines are hard and his part severely cut.

General Dawes' experience in trying to rid the body politic of extravagances resembles somewhat that of the prison turnkeys who, after washing a prisoner for several hours, came down to another suit of underwear.

Paris dancing masters have decreed that a number of shivers must be taken out of the shimmy. This may be not wholly unconnected with the fact that corset manufacturers see in the new fashions a boom in their business.

At an auction of wax figures in Berlin, Marshal Joffre brought 600 marks, Woodrow Wilson 650, Poincare 10,050, Emperor Wilhelm 15,000 and a collection of notorious criminals 75,000 marks. Graded according to guile, perhaps.

The fact that Representative Manuel Herrick slept with his mouth open while the President addressed Congress gives rise to the thought that perhaps the country would play in luck if he were always asleep while his mouth is open.

A woman who admitted being the wife of eight men has been sentenced in Cleveland to from one to seven years in the reformatory. Reform is always possible, but it really looks as though marriage had grown to be a habit with her.

The Supreme Court in declaring constitutional the Nineteenth Amendment and thus disposing of the claim that the consent of the State is needed to action by the Federal Government, demonstrates that State rights are diminishing to a point where they are best described as a memory left.