### vening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT

VID E. SMILET......Editor EN C. MARTIN....General Business Manager Published daily at Public Largen Building Independence Square. Philadelphia.

The Evening Public Lepoza is served to sub-merbers in Philadelphia and surrouning towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in United States, Canada, or United States possions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, (50) dollars per year, payable in advance, to all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month, Morios Subscribers wishing address changed until give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

# Member of the Associated Press

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All rights of republication of special dispatches Philadelphia, Saturday, March 25, 1922

### McCONNELL'S INDICTMENT

THE Federal Grand Jury's indictment of William C. McConnell, former prohibition director in this State, proves that the essential machinery of justice can still operate in spite of all the monkey-wrenches with which grafters and crooks in politics are accustomed to attack it. The question in most minds will be whether, if full justice ware done, the Grand Jury would not have gone further and wider and deeper than

It may yet be asked to do so. For the effect of the remarkable address delivered pesterday before the City Club by T. Henry Walnut will be to involve District Attorney Coles and the Attorney General's office at Washington, morally at least, in the scandal that grew out of McConnell's administration of the prohibition director's office.

Even when this newspaper first disclosed the schemes of obstruction devised to save McConnell and the system of political interference which caused Mr. Wainut to be ousted from the Federal Building, where he was ready to proceed with his expose before the Grand Jury, no one imagined that the conspiracy between politicians and booteggers was as extensive as it now appears

The spectacle of a United States District Attorney shuttling between Philadelphia and Washington and laboring apparently to obstruct laws which he is sworn to enforce will startle even the people of this general region, to whom the law-breaking politicians are no novelty.

Mr. Walnut deserves the gratitude of the community. He has displayed admirable courage, not so much as a champion of Volsteadism, but as a public official determined to maintain at any cost the dignity of Federal law.

### FRUITS OF A LOCAL HABITATION

As WAS to have been expected, the favorable consequences of giving to airy nothing a local habitation and a name are emphasized in the practical progress of the undertaking following swiftly definite selection of the site.

President Harding has been enabled to address Congress specifically. His appeal for legislative sanction of the Sesqui-Centennial is cordial and direct. His contention that the exposition will exhibit "the advantages seeful and friendly intercourse and ind all mankind that its greater achievesents are along the ways of peace" is an estimate with which Philadelphians will

It is not the novelty of the idea, but the official stamp which tt now acquires from the pen of the Chief Magistrate which repts a distinct advance for the enterprise. It is hardly to be doubted that Congress will eventually respond with a suitable appropriation for a project which is pre-eminently

The outlines of a further gain to the fair which may be traced directly to the identifiion of its site are discernible in Andrew Wright Crawford's suggestion of the importation for exhibition purposes of the art masterpieces of European museums and lleries. Mr. Crawford believes that the Louvre, for instance, would be willing to lend the "Mona Lisa," the "Winged Vicand the Venus de Milo when asred of their entire security in a fireproof

The choice of the Fairmount-Parkway setting renders it possible for the mudeipal art museum, which will be finished sefore 1926, to be legitimately incorporated as a signal feature of the exposition. As plans are developed the wisdom of choosing by far the most suitable of all the proposed ocations for the undertaking is certain to be frequently shown.

### A FIRE HOUSE FOR LOGAN

A S IT is customary to wait until the horse is stolen before locking the barn door, It may now be expected that a firehouse will be built in Logan.

When a church there caught fire no engine arrived on the scene until eighteen minutes secause of any dilatoriness on the part of the firemen, but because they had to run

their engine a long way to get to the fire.

If there had been an engine within a able distance the loss by the fire might have been much less. The residents of the neighborhood have long been calling attention to the lack of protection, but the City acil has been indifferent. They have had no fire there and there is no need of haste was the way the Councilmen reasoned, i

they thought of the matter at all Preliminary steps have been taken toward iding protection to Logan. But the council should not stop with this. The city to expanding rapidly in many directions. d it is likely that there are other districts a long way from any firehouse. If the head of the Bureau of Fire in the Department of Safety lets Council know what is ded his skirts will be clear.

## THE JOHNSON PAINTINGS

THAT the late John G. Johnson desired his collection of paintings to be housed his South Broad street residence is adtted by every one. That it is not the most suitable place for their exhibition is also generally admitted. And there is no depute of the fact that in the event of the opt the collection it was to go to the Metopolitan Museum of Art in New York, to be

The Orphans' Court has decided that the terms of the will this city must the paintings to remain in the South building. No appeal has been

to get around the Orphans' Court decision by opening Naudain street to Broad. That street now stops half way between Fifteenth and Broad streets at the rear of the Johnson lot. If it is cut through, as the Hall ordinance proposes, a part of the Johnson house

will have to be removed. No one but a politician would have thought of this ingenious way of overriding a court decision. The city has the right to open the street. At least that is assumed by the lawyers. But it is still possible that some one may be found who will insist that when the city accepted the bequest of the paintings and the devise of the house it bound itself to respect all the conditions involved. One of those conditions is that the paintings should remain in the house.

As but a small part of the building will have to be cut away to make room for the extension of Naudain street, there will remain the question whether the house can still be used as a safe place in which to exhibit the paintings. As there are aggressive persons deeply interested in preventing a disregard of the wishes of Mr. Johnson, be taken for granted that the passage of the Hall ordinance would not settle the dispute.

#### IS A COAL WAR INEVITABLE? WHO SOUGHT TO PREVENT IT?

Governor Sproul Still Has Time to Invoke Such Light on the Proposed Strike as Would Make for Peace

GOVERNOR SPROUL feels that a coal strike, with the endless confusion that it would bring in this State, is inevitable. Attorney General Daugherty promises "drastic action." Mr. Lewis, for the mine workers' unions, and the spokesmen for the operators predict the greatest strike in the country's history.

If this State is to be trampled in a labor war, if its communities are to be harassed by contending forces without respect for ivil law, if its peace is to be disturbed and its industries threatened, the worry and the responsibility will lie upon the Governor.

Mr. Sproul, therefore, should write a telegram. He should send it to Mr. Lewis, to the district officers of the Pennsylvania mine unions and to the committees which speak and act for the coal operators' organisation. That telegram should run about

I want you to come to Harrisburg at once for a conference with me.

I want that conference to be open to the public. I am determined to keep the peace, but I want to know what sort of peace I am keeping.

I am asking you to meet me and state your cases openly because the people of Pennsylvania have a right to know the origin of the troubles which you are preparing to thrust upon them without their knowledge or their consent. They want to know why a strike is "incritable." They want to know in the future how they may prevent campaigns of violence and social destruction within their borders. They as well as I wish to know by whose authority or through schose fault this State is to be converted into a battle.

If there is in Harrisburg or in Washington any of the resources of constructive imagination, an organized and intelligent effort will yet be made to avert the miners' walkout. But the mystic sense of inevitability lies as heavily upon Attorney General Daugherty as it does upon public officials elsewhere. If the strike is inevitable, it is largely because those having the authority to force intelligent governmental inquiry and

"We shall take action more drastic than the Government ever took before under simflar efreumstances," says Attorney General Daugherty.

Drastic action! Not scientific action or enlightened action or preventive action or humane action, you observe, but drastie action. Does this mean special work for the United States Army in this State? Does it mean airplanes and bombs and guns turned upon misguided and bewildered mobs?

Nowhere is there any official effort to bring the saving elements of light and truth and reason into the controversy. That is a work that Governor Sproul might at least attempt even at this late hour, if only to let the public at large put the blame where it belongs for such cruelties and outrages as may and probably will be apparent in a hard-fought and costly industrial war.

For the moment it seems that an opposite policy prevails at Harrisburg. Arsenals are being swept and garnished. Armories are being stocked with ammunition-to deal with the poignant and complicated human concerns out of which strikes are generated! Is the soil of this State to be disgraced by a repetition of the spectacles of Mingo, W. Va., or of the Rand?

"Get out of the way," say the miners leaders and the operators alike to the people of Pennsylvania. "We are going to make an arena of your State. Never mind what

it is all about, but keep your guns handy !" It will be strange if the Governor can look with equatimity at the problems thus created for him; stranger if he attempts to apply old-fashioned rules of action to an entirely novel case. For this time it was the unions which pleaded to the last for a peaceful way of settlement and the operators who refused to go into conference or to respect agreements entered into under the nuspices of the Federal Government.

If earlier precedents are followed the essential truth of this private war will be obscured by organized propagands from both sides, by the smoke of violence, by shouts of anarchy. Mine guards will be armed. Strikers will become inflamed and unruly. They will riot. Blood will be shed. And the common law and civil rights which the Constitution is supposed to guarantee to all citizens will be abrogated at the nod of ignorant local officials in the affected areas. And all this is in a time when the whole world is sick at heart over the monstrous

futility of gunplay and brute force. Surely there ought to be enough intellectual and spiritual resourcefulness in our systems of government to prevent the horribly grotesque, economic and social phenomenon this strike would be

### THE TREATY PASSES

DHOTOGRAPHS of the Senate in the act of establishing a good precedent are deserving of extensive circulation. The feat is novel, startling and infinitely refreshing, for the passage of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty yesterday establishes the welcome fact that the highest legislative body of the Nation is actually capable of co-operating with executive policy and of serving the best interests of civilization.

The well-nigh ingrained habit of treatywrecking has been seriously disturbed. Rat-thenton of the first of the principal cov-enant of the Washington Conference defi-

nitely implies approval for the series of dependent compacts. Precedent, in which the Senate delights, supports such constructive action.

The truth is that most of the opposition to the treaty has been spurious. Democratic fulminations have been partisan. The Johnson-La Follette-Borah choir has caroled a dismal air, for which the public has displayed scant liking. The purposes of these Republican irreconcilables, other than that of wanton trouble-making, have not been disclosed. As their theatrical agonies have been fruitless, there is no need for a political post-mortem. No one will be-grudge Borah a rest after his frantic efforts.

The Brandegee reservation, purporting to remove the "alliance" taint from the treaty, ts superfluous, but harmless. As far as all practical matters are concerned, the treaty has been passed as it was written.

A long succession of reservations and amendments, most of them absurd and impertinent, suffered deserved defeat. Ratification means that the specific disarmament program of the Washington Conference will be completely executed and that foundations have now been laid for a durable structure of peace.

#### POLITICAL COWARDS

THERE is no pretense that the passage of the Bonus Bill by the House was anything but a political trick.

A special rule was made for its consideration limiting debate to four hours and prohibiting amendments. If there had been any sincere belief that the bonus plan set forth in the bill was to be carried out, the House would have taken time to consider it. But the Representatives had pledged themselves to vote for a Bonus Bill. They were afraid to go back to their districts without fulfilling the pledge. They have voted and now they are clear on the record.

The franker men among them are saying that they are confident that the Senate will not pass the bill. If they had expected the Senate to pass it they would have insisted on a different kind of measure.

The responsibility of protecting the Treasury now rests upon the Senate and upon the President.

It is worth while noting that there were forty-two Republicans and twenty-eight Democratic Representatives who refused to be a party to this attempt to hand a gold brick to the former service men. Included among the Republicans were George S. Graham and Louis T. McFadden, of this State; Joseph G. Cannon and James T. Mann, of Illinois; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Louis Kahn, of California, and Frank L. Greene, of Vermont. And Miss Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma, who thinks more clearly and courageously than four-fifths of the men in the House, refused to be stampeded into voting for the bill.

The record will stand. The 242 Republicans who have ignored the warnings of the Secretary of the Treasury and spurned the recommendations of the President in a selfish attempt to protect their own political lives, regardless of the consequences to the country, are likely to find that there are other forces besides the mythical soldier vote with which they will have to reckon in the future.

The man who says by his actions that he would rather be wrong than lose an election is in the long run the man whom the voters prefer should stay at home.

### IS NEW YORK QUITE SANE?

667 " RUMBLED Mayor Hylan, waving 1)a critical eyebrow at the sculptured group composed by Frederick MacMonnies to symbolize Civic Virtue and intended for City Hall Park, New York, before it fell under the fire of women's organizations because it represents a muscular youth trampling and spurning two female figures typifying temptation or something of the don't like that fella's looks! You ladler don't have to go very far to get your argument across with me. I wouldn't like to see that fella put up in City Hall Park!"

Virtuous and enlightened Hylan! What we wonder, does MacMonnies think of the look of him as he stands blinking at this fine example of decorative art? Does Mac-Monnies like to see a Hylan set up in City Hall? It is said that one of the first and surest symptoms of dangerous mental deterioration is the conspicuous absence of a sense of humor. If ever there was a demonstration of bleak and humorless prejudice in any high place it was presented in New York when Mr. Hylan and the ladies of the National Woman's Party and other supposedly high-minded groups assembled to walk around Mr. MacMonnies' "felia" and pass unfavorable judgment upon him

This "fella" has bad manners, it seems What gentleman would spurn a lady with his foot? The representatives of the wom en's organizations were offended. The bright, new day is here! The time has passed when artists could preach inequality of the sexes in their painting and sculpture! Out with this thing! Had Mr. MacMonnies been up to his job he would have made a lady and gentleman marching arm in arm toward the bright millennium!

Is there not anywhere among the supposedly bright young journalists of Manhat-tan or in Greenwich Village or in the Publie Library any one able to convince the Mayor that decorative art never was and never will be created with a thought of realism or for any personal implication; Would Hylan and the crusading ladies helieve that MucMonnies would have cheerfully shown himself as the chief devil of his group if he could have made his meaning plainer thereby? It is true that he missed a gorgeous opportunity. He might have shown his heroic youth trampling upon the neck of Mr. Hylan or Mr. Murphy. But even sculptors read the newspapers, and Mr. MacMonnies wasn't trying to create a mad fantasy in marble or to depart too widely from the realm of the probable or the true. His symbol is no more suggestive of conscious sex discrimination than a Greek column would be.

Hylan and the ladies see it otherwise. And they seem determined to get by with what you might call ethical murder. They really hope to shut the group out of the park for which it was made. Here, then, is a chilling reminder of the sculptor's previous experience in Boston, where his exquisite Bacchante was refused because it was gay and beautiful, and, therefore, offensive to the gloomy New England conscience. Moreover, this Bacchante flaunted a bunch of accursed grapes.

The incident of the Civic Virtue is even more darkly ominous, more terribly revealing, than the incident of the lovely Bacchante. For the phenomenal hypersensitiveness and the mood of militant foolishness here revealed in representatives of widely organized women are depressing in a country which has only begun to experiment with the equal franchise. What is there to be said of New York, of the Night Clubs, of the Tammany Collar, of the Legislative Tong, of Hearst, of Smutty Stories as, in the person of M. yor Hylan. it expands its chest and, with a wide gesture intended to suggest awful chastity, refuses to look upon a good piece of decorative sculpture which, it would have you believe, might react to impair its perfect virtue? Is hypocrisy carrying some Americans to a state of mild insanity? Or does New York merely need an intelligent Mayor?

### SPIRITS AND COLD LIGHT

A University of Pennsylvania Commission That Gave the Spirit Medlums a Knockout - "Cold Light," Heralded as a New Invention, Is Old

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

DR. JAMES H. HYSLOP, late head of the American Society for Psychical Rethe American Society for Psychean Action, as his home in New York a while before he died, that the Seybert Commission of the University of Pennsylvania had very indifferently and very unsatisfactorily performed its work

All the members of that commission are now dead and Dr. Hyslop also has passed

to the beyond.

Adam Seybert was a wealthy but eccentric Philadelphian who was interested in tric Philadelphian who was interested in the Philadelphian who was intere spiritualism and spiritualistic phenomena.

At his death in the early eighties he bequeathed \$60,000 for the establishment of a Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy n the University of Pennsylvania.

The condition attached to this legacy was that "a commission " make a thorough and impartial investigation particularly of modern spiritualism." The commission was appointed and number of mediums, slate-writers and clairvoyants were examined, after which a de-cision was rendered adverse to the spiritistic philosophy held by Adam Seybers.

HARRY KELLER, famous magician and prestidigitator, died the other day in California.

He was a Pennsylvanian by birth and was personally and intimately known to Philadelphians of a generation ago.

He was a courteous and clever gentleman and the highest exponent, possibly, of his art in the model.

art in the world.

It was Harry Keller who was responsible for the decision of the Seyhert Commission. Keller always insisted that he could duplicate any demonstration of alleged spirit power presented by any medium, and by purely natural means.
He maintained that materialization, slate-

writing and similar "evidences" were proared by fraud.

It was for this reason that the Seybert Commission summoned him to appear before it and demonstrate the truth of his assertion and duplicate and expose the perform-ances that had been given by so-called

CUBSEQUENT to his seance with the O commission, Keller gave a private exhibition to a number of newspapermen of this city in which he duplicated, he declared, work before the investigators. His exposure had to do principally with

slate-writing and rappings.

The former was designed to discredit Dr. Henry Slade, a famous slate-writing medium of that day.

From the subsequent testimony of the press representatives present, the magician had them all guessing, and fully sustained

his reputation as a man of mystery.

All of this occurred back in 1883 and Only a small portion of the \$60,000 was expended on this investigation of spiritualism, the bulk of it ultimately going to the University for other purposes.

DR. HYSLOP charged, in his talk with me, that the investigation under direction of the Seybert will was insincere, slip-shod and not undertaken in a spirit of fairness or a desire to examine the facts im-

He declared that he had letters in his possession from a member of the commis-sion confessing this fact.

In the interest of fair play, I asked him

to send me copies of the letters and other documents bearing on the case which were in his possession. He promised to do so. Months afterward, however, he wrote and told me he had made a superficial search for the material, but could not locate it; that it doubtless was stored with a mass of other documents at another residence which he maintained in

It was shortly after this that Dr. Hyslop was selzed with his fatal illness.
I hope that Dr. Walter Prince, successor of Dr. Hyslop as head of the American Society for Psychical Research, who has been investigating the Antigonish "mystery," will ultimately come across the documents referred to among the effects of the lamented scientist and investigator.

A LOS ANGELES inventor has been dembefore a group of scientists.

His name is M. J. Ritterrath, and his dis-

covery, he says, is the result of four years' research. It is possible that Mr. Ritterrath is the same gentleman who demonstrated to me in his suite of offices in Chicago in 1912 the availability of "cold light" for film-projec-

tion purposes.

He informed me then that he had been working on the problem for a number of years. It was designed to supersede the electric light, utilized in motion pictures, which generated such a high temperature that it added

an element of great danger to every mo-

THE "cold light" of ten years ago was I fact.

tion-picture machine.

which is being exploited.

and all.

I placed my hand between it and the film and held it there without feeling the slightest discomfort, something impossible with the ordinary light. The great obstacle to its use in counce-

tion with inflammable celluloid films was a suitable apparatus for its utilization.

It required a new style of motion-picture machine, and the Chicago gentleman promotor or inventor of ten years ago had such

a machine, but after a fashion. Unfortunately, it did not work success fully. It was not dependable and, besides, it was too complex and ponderous.

It was for this reason, I presume, his "cold light" never became a commercial success so far as its adoption generally by motion-picture people was concerned. Possibly a successful machine has since been invented for its use, and it is that

Curtly Blurted Geddes was truthful rather than diplomatic or wise when he told a California audience or wise when he told a California audience that the knowledge that is power is not present in our Governments, and that the world's best minds are not in public life. He was not diplomatic, for he is not in his own country and the spoken word is occa-sionally misunderstood. And he was not wholly wise, because a representative Gov-ernment is never a highly specialized one,

and a free people prefers to work out its salvation in its own tinpot way, mistakes

Former President Wil-The Only Urge son has assured Minne-sota Democrats of his confident expectation that the Democratic Party "will be re-established in power and position to render renewed service to the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world." There is optimism here rather than Whatever the future may bring prescience. forth, there is no likelihood that the voter will be actuated by anything more altruistic than resentment at existing tax laws.

Now Is the Time Good time for Secretary of Labor Davis to put of Labor Davis to put into effect his recently suggested plan of an impartial summing up of all the facts of an industrial dispute so that the public at large shall be able to reach a decision as to the One of the first things the threatened coal strike will bring about is a determined effort on the part of the public to discover who at the difference between the price of coal at the tipple and the retail coal yard.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best C. H. BABB On Training Defective School Children

DHILADELPHIA takes high rank among

the great cities of the United States for the care with which the defective school children of the city are educated. This work is done in the Lincoln School Annex, and the children are given studies which will prepare them for the position in life which hey are capable of filling, according to Mr. . H. Babb, superintendent of that school.

"These children, said Mr. Babb, "come to this school from all over the city, and they are divided carfare is paid for them when they come from a distance of more than sixteen The State also helps in the maintenance of this work.

with paper or board is done on a large scale "The pupils are divided into classes acso that it is easy to see. The rooms are painted in colors which will give the greatording to their ages and abilities, both of est lighting effect. In fact, there are many things of this sort which the regular classwhich are important. rooms night well copy, especially in the use of paper which gives no glare and desks and other furniture finished for a similar result.

"In these classes everything possible is

### Work Is Departmental

"The work is departmental. Certain of the teachers do physical training, while others teach hand work, shop work and acajenic work. All the training of the children is confined to the essentials of what they can learn and of what will be actually useful to them. This frequently means the 'three R's. They get enough arithmetic to enable them to understand bills and are taught as much f this and the other branches as they are

"The eleven classes are divided into two groups, six in the upper cycle and five in the lower. The upper cycle children are those above second-grade ability, which they show under special conditions; the lower cycle children are those under twelve years of age who are not able to do more than second-grade work. In the upper cycle there are two handwork teachers who devote their whole time to this and have three classes during the day of about one hour and forty minutes each. There is also physical training for each class of about forty-five min-utes' duration. These two activities com-prise one-half of the day's work in point of

"The remaining half of the school day is spent in the teaching of arithmetic and numbers. Figlish, by which is meant reading, writing and spelling, and in instruction in a modified course of geography, history and music.

### Physical Training Important

"The program in the lower group is generally similar to that in the upper one. training. There are two large rooms on the upper floor of the school building which are fitted as a gymnasium, and we are near the Francisville Playground, so that our facilities for this purpose are excellent.
"The social aim of the school is as strong

as the educational alm. All of these chil-dren will have to work for a living, and their limitations are such that they will probably always have to work under direction.
Therefore they must be taught early to accept direction and respect authority.
"Our aim is to prepare these children to

fill creditably and acceptably the relatively limited sphere in life for which they are intellectually or physically qualified. the law they must go to school until they are sixteen years of age, and our object is to make this school fit their needs. They to make this school in their needs. They are given work which they can do, and thus never get the distorted and dangerous idea that they are being asked to do that which they are unable to perform.

### Results Are Excellent

"Those who have reached the age limit and have gone out into the world have shown that the system of training which they have received at the school is correct. They have almost without exception, shown a better adaptability to the environment in which they were placed than those young persons who have not had the advantages of this course of teaching.

"The teachers for these children are

chosen with the greatest care, and all of them are exceptionally well fitted, both by temperament and by special training, for the delicate task which they have to per-form, and all of them realize what the conscientious performance of these duties means to the handicapped children.

to the handicapped children.
"The classes are intentionally kept small, not more than fifteen to twenty children being in each class. The reason for this is that the teacher shall thus be enabled to do that the teacher shall thus be enabled to do
individual work and maintain personal contact with each of the pupils—a good thing
in any kind of teaching, but especially
necessary in this particular line of work. Sight-Saving Clause

"There are also special 'sight-saving

groups. These children are normal mentally,

done which shall ease the burden on

eyes. These children are normal mentally, as I have said, and this year we shall send pupils from these classes to the High School.

Two Kinds of Sight Trouble

and no home reading or writing is required.

The classes are very small, being limited to
about ten pupils each, so the teachers can

guard against eyestrain.
"The eye troubles resolve into two gen-

eral classes, those who have progressive myopia; that is, children who will become

more and more nearsighted as they grow older, and those who have opaque cornea. The problem in the first of these cases is to

prevent them from becoming more near-sighted. This we do by taking care of the

eyes by frequent inspections at the eye dis-nensary at City Hall, where they are pro-

vided with proper glasses, and by the great-est care in the character of the work the

"In the cases of opaque cornea it does not

that the pupil cannot see enough to be able

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

of Rome.

Anapests are metrical feet used in poetry and consisting of two short syllables, followed by one long. Swinburne was an especially skillful master of

5. Ballistics is the science of projectiles and

ballistics is the science of projectiles and hurling power.
 The power is a projectile of the hurling power.
 In Greek mythology Rhadamanthus was one of the three judges of Hades.
 Mark Twain described a classic as "a book which speople praise and don't read."

 Heckies are long feathers.

napests

to get along in the regular grade work.

how this can best be done.

"Much of the work which they do is oral

but their sight is too poor to allow them to do the regular school work, and yet it is not Diggers of dandelion roots furnish another sign of spring. so poor as to compel them to take up the Braille system. We have found that no person will accept any substitute for the sense of sight. If you try to teach Braille to a person, especially a child, who has even the faintest remnants of sight, he will immediately

ately try to see the characters and not to define them by touch. than a gesture to keep the record straight? "Our three classes are graded according You'll notice that none of the fruit to the regular classes are graded according to the regular classes of pupils, and these children do regular grade work. But twenty-four point type is used in their books, which are printed on unglazed buff paper. The blackboards and the furniture of the rooms which they use are finished so that there is no glare, and all their work with the paper.

Even when there is no more soft coal to burn there will probably be smoke enough

From Kansas comes the news that Dunsmore, the Bald Hornet of the Neceho,

bonus will hurt rather than help him. Michigan conservationists say reindeer

The four-Power pact was probably the least of political matters engaging the mind of a certain Pittsburgh hospital patient.

are asked to do. All strain is avoided in this work and the children themselves are Much flaxseed research work is being done in Northern Ireland. Recent doings encouraged not to make any unusual de-mands whatever upon their eyes and taught on the border seem to show a predilection is favor of hemp.

Ship owners who complain of shipworms in New York harbor should explore the Delaware. The worm has never done its turn in this port.

oly of the chestnuts. Every time Germany is heard to cry

1. Name an Austrian general prominent in the World War.

2. Who have been Prime Ministers of Great Britain in the twentieth century?

3. What is an occlot?

4. What is the westernmost State from which any President of the United States has ever been elected?

5. What is a pinnace?

6. What is meant by "force majeure"?

7. What was the real name of O. Henry, the American short-story writer?

8. What is the westernmost country of Europe in which a considerable population of Mohammedans is to be found?

9. What is an ochlochracy?

10. What is a loggia? Coxey's Army of 1894 was a fizzle; but Congress has contracted the jumps since that time, and there's no knowing what another march might bring about.

sensible?

to fall back on.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Two Russian generals prominent in the World War were Brusiloff and the Grand Duke Nicholas.

2. Belva Ann Lockwood was nominated for President of the United States by the Equal Rights Party in 1884 and 1888. In 1896 she represented the United States in Geneva, Switzerland, at the Congress of Charities and Corrections.

3. Constantine, whose dates were A. D. 306-327, was the first Christian Emperor of Rome.

4. Anapests are metrical feet used in postary. The Bulgarian Minister of Finance has resigned because of the Government's determination to eliminate three letters from the Bulgarian language. Do you suppose

in ten years, says Captain Frederick Guest, British Air Minister. It may have been appreciation of this fact that made all the Powers tractable in the matter of naval dis-

General Sanna has been ordered to employ carabineers to maintain order in Flume. The trouble with such policing is that the cops are likely to consider that they're on their native beat, native beat, native with their customary heat.

he had taken out of a woman's pocket in the subway a card on which the decalogue was printed with the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" underscored. Small had large crowd. Freat same, appropriate tark, apt illustration, and proceeding time in

COULDN'T BE SPIKED

### SHORT CUTS And now Fatty has lost even news value.

Oh, well, if it isn't coal we're worrying

While Walnut scorehed 'em the ears were Coles of fire.

It will break the heart of the House if the Senate doesn't undo some of its work. Is America's Rhine claim anything more

growers is complaining of a backward

Why not recognize the inevitable and hold the coal conference now instead of after the damage has been done?

is dead. Another sting for death. There is meanness in parading the dis-abled veteran in asking for the bonus, as the

meat is very nourishing. They can put our share in the toe of a Christmas stocking.

A Zurich man has been sent to jail for neglecting to return a borrowed book. Occa-sion for joyous acclamation and concealed

Headliner prophesied Darwin's evolu-tion theory would be hanging onto the ropes when Bryan got through with it. By its tail, probably.

injure the eyes to be used. That is, it does not injure the eyes to be used. That is, it does not hurt them to see what they are able to see, and to a certain extent the disease does not progress, or rather the eyes remain stationary. The problem in these cases is Chauncey M. Depew tells in his autobiography how a Bowery tough called him a peach. This was before he claimed a monop-

that she is humiliated a listening world decides that somebody is trying to get his

The country would doubtless be better off if Missouri and Maryland were to retire Reed and France; but what ground is there for the belief that they will do anything so

The House has upheld the action of the Appropriations Committee in cutting \$4,000,000 for the Reserve Corps to \$250,000. Oh, well, we still have the Boy Scouts

Airships will drive warships off the seas

armament.

s. Hackles are long feathers on the necks of domestic cocks and other birds. A hackle is also a steel flax comb.

9. Benedetto Croce is a distinguished modern scholar and philosopher. His system develops a middle ground between pessimism and optimism. He is a native of Southern Italy and now resides in Naples. New York pickpocket was pinched after