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Philadelphia, Monday, April 24, 1922

FISHER FALLS IN LINE

EVER since John S. Fisher withdrew from the contest for the governorship his friends have been working in support of Gifford Pinchot, with his knowledge and consent. His own active entrance into the campaign among Pinchot's supporters was only a matter of time. He made his entrance yesterday after a satisfactory talk with Mr. Dinchot.

"I am, of course, in hearty and complete accord with all that is being done by my friends in Mr. Pinchot's behalf," he said. 'I am doing my share and will continue to contribute my best efforts to his election."

This is the self-respecting course for Mr. Fisher. He was committed in the beginning to opposition to the efforts of the contractor combination to get control of the government in Harrisburg. Mr. Pinchot is committed to the same proposition. Mr. Fisher withdrew in order to prevent a division of this opposition between two leaders. His public indorsement of Pinchot by name is a reaffirmation of the earnestness of his purpose to help the State get the kind of government It ought to have.

SIGNS OF PROCRESS

THE presence in Philadelphia today of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the House of Representatives to bear about the plans for the fair means that Congress is beginning to take the matter into serious consideration.

The members of the committee will not only hear what the officials of the Tair organisation have to say, but they will look over the site and will get some idea about the amount of money needed to finance the project.

Then when the local committee goes to Washington to ask for an appropriation the men who must pass upon the request will know something about the subject.

Things have begun to move, and if a director general or chief commissioner, or whatever he may be called, is selected it may be concluded that talking has stopped and acting has started.

ART WEEK

WHOEVER first thought of turning Chestnut street into a gallery of modern paintings deserves commendation. Since the public at large doesn't go to the art exhibitions, the art exhibitions have come to the public. This is the best of missionary work oture

later comedies, "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale," and the indefinable but touching "Cymbeline." The myth that "Shakespeare spells ruin" has been ex-ploded, and there is little reason to fear that experiments with some of his splendors, unwarrantably closeted, would prove rash. Meanwhile, however, the ubiquity of the

more routine repertory constitutes a continual birthday tribute for which there is no parallel in the world of English letters.

CONAN DOYLE'S ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, WHAT IS MAN?

The Englishman Insists That the Body is but a Tool and a Tenement, While

the Tenant is Immortal SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, who is lecturing in this country on the proofs lecturing in this country on the proofs of immortality, is engaged in a task which has occupied the thoughts of men ever since they began to consider their origin and their destiny.

He is confident that we are on the eve of a revelation so convincing that belief in immortality will cease to be a matter of faith and become transformed into a definite and firm conviction founded on demonstrable fact.

We do not speak of faith in the multiplication table or faith in the existence of the sun and the moon. We can see the sun and the moon and the accuracy of the multiplication table can be proved mathematically. That the sun is can be proved to every man with eyes, and that the multiplication table is correct can be demonstrated to every one with any conception of numbers.

But in spite of an almost universal instinct, mankind has always yearned for an unmistakable demonstration that the soul lives after the body dies. The Christian Church has it in the revelation of the Bible. but the acceptance of the authenticity of that revelation requires the exercise of an act of faith. There is probably no Christian who in his innermost heart does not long for proof which would justify the faith so that it could become a belief as firmly based as that in the succession of the seasons. He would like to see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears from those who have gone before him to the grave.

Sir Arthur professes to have had such proof. The dead have spoken to him. They have appeared to him as Christ appeared to His disciples after the crucifixion. And he insists that the resurrected Christ was a spiritual body and not a material one, and that the ancient prophets who appeared to the disciples were materializations of the dead similar to the materializations produced by the spiritualistic mediums of the present. He is putting a new interpretation on the Fible to justify his belief. And he is insisting that we do not have to accept the theory of immortality on the authority of the Bible, but that we can demonstrate it for ourselves. This view is regarded by those who hold a different opinion as irreverent and Irreligious. But it must be admitted that Sir Arthur is a sincere and cornest seeker after the truth.

Aside from the revelation in the Bible and the materialization of departed spirits, the theory of immortality is wrapped up with the theory of personality. Who and what is the real mun? Is there an ego independent of the body that it inhabits, or is what we call the ego merely the product of the functions of the brain, and does it cease to exist when the brain ceases to function? The materialists insist that there is no ego independent of the brain, and the spiritualists-meaning not those who summon the dead from their graves, but those who believe there is such a thing as an immortal

and Giacomo Puccini as operatic composers. A capital time was had by all. It is hinted by those in a position to be nasty that the Russian guest of honor refrained from asking his entertainer for his bread card and displayed no disposition to demand a property inventory from the dis-tinguished Savoyard. The latter is reported to have said nothing concerning Mr. Chi-

cherin's silk top hat. The wearer was lately conspicuous at the tomb of a certain Giuseppe Massini, who may be remembered as having accepted imprisonment in preference to adjusting himself to the ambitions of a former King of Italy, grandfather of the present occupant of the throne.

In any event and notwithstanding, whatever mean things may be said about it by the irresponsible society editors of Petro-grad and Moscow, the luncheon was a charming affair. Naturally, the Gridiron Club of Washington will be envious, but we have not the space to enter into the social aspects of its chagrin.

PARK MOTOR TRAFFIC

I would be most regrettable if the deci-sion just rendered by Judge Ferguson were interpreted to justify in Fairmount Park the flagrant abuses perpetrated by reckless and inexpert motor drivers on public highways in and out of the city limits. The decision seems to be in technical accord with the terms of the Motor Vehicle Act of 1919. It means, apparently, that the Commissioners of Fairmount Park are without the right to enforce special restrictions of any sort upon the Park driveways and that the traffic in the Park is not subject to any rule not generally applied under the State law.

Broadly interpreted, the decision would make it impossible for the Park police to forbid the use of the main drives to heavily laden trucks. Judge Ferguson states flatly that the commission has no right to fine or arrest the driver of a smoking motorcar. Yet the rule forbidding the passage of commercial trucks through the Park was made because the present driveways cannot stand up under heavy traffic and because the Park is supposed to be a pleasure ground. Smoking motors aren't permitted on the Fairmount drives for the simple reason that the gases from improperly adjusted engines are supposed to be extremely destructive to trees and shrubbery.

The Park Commission is frequently accused of a too rigid policy of traffic regu-

lation. But as a matter of fact it has done little more than formulate an intelligent code and enforce it consistently. As a consequence of this Fairmount Park is a safe and pleasant place to drive or walk in. A liberal speed limit is fixed for automobiles and those who violate it are quickly repressed. The drives are kept in good repair at slight expense because they are not subject to the wear and tear of overloaded commercial vehicles. Accidents in the Park are few because the speed fiend has learned to do his speeding elsewhere.

What is needed in the city and on open highways is stricter adherence to principles suggested in the present system of traffic regulation in the Park. But the implication of Judge Ferguson's decision is that, since an inadequate law permits abuses of the rights of passage on a public highway elsewhere, the Park Commission has no right to make special rules for the protection of the Park and the comfort and well-being of those who frequent it for recreation or rest.

The looseness of the State Motor Law may have made such a decision unavoidable But if that is the case the sooner the State law is amended the better it will be for everybody.

If the people who systematically abuse the rights given them with an automobile license were permitted to have their own way on the Fairmount drives the Park would soon lose its present aspect. The central drives would not last six months under the weight of commercial traffic. And the foliage along the most frequented roadways wouldn't survive for a season in the noxious gases which the municipal police permit conscienceless drivers to discharge

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Wise Man Insists on the Honors Due to His Position, but Does Not Let It Go to His Head

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TT IS well to know certain things before one embarks on public life, or by some innocent inadvertence one may see success recede to a vanishing point, never to become "close-up" again.

Among other bits of knowledge convenient to keep in one's mind is, who comes first and who comes last and who comes in between.

tween. In public every one has a rightful place, and though he may forgo it good-naturedly in favor of some lesser functionary, he will not enjoy its being taken for granted that he can sit or stand or walk just anywhere. And in nine cases out of ten if he does balk at forgoing his rights, he will put it on the ground that he must not allow his office to be belittled, and, therefore, he insists that it shall be honored in a fitting manner. And there is a great deal of logic in that stand. In a republic such as ours for an elected official or any government official to

elected official or any government official to drop all the ceremony that belongs with his position and to treat himself and to allow others to treat him just like one of the crowd, one has to conclude that either he holds his office as a cheap and unimportant trust from the people, or that he does not know how to carry his honors with dignity and good manners.

TT JUST happened that I listened to two discussions this week hinging on this very subject. The first was between two officials who had been appointed simultaneously to very important political offices which had who had been appointed simultaneously to very important political offices which had been created to meet the demands of the present situation. In taking office both these men were as new to their jobs as their jobs were new in the State. One man had made good by the end of a year, and the other announced somewhat bitterly that he had been a failure. But he blamed his failure on every one but himself. He claimed to have been ignored by the persons who to have been ignored by the persons who should have shown him deference, but at the rame time he admitted that never once had he insisted on that deference to the persons from whom it was due. He had "just noticed that he was continually ignored or left out or forgotten." and though he was mad clear through and hurt, it had not occurred to him apparently that in the rough and tumble of public life, if one does not take one's rights for granted and live up to them

to the last notch, one is promptly side-tracked as not being "wise to his job." The other man had sailed ahead as though his position was one of authority, and if that authority was overlooked, he held things up until the proper order of precedence was re-established and he was once more where belonged.

He was not any more thick-skinned than the other man, nor less sensitive, but he had a talent for publicity which the other did not possess. He understood how to subordi-In the other that the phonetry which the other data not possess. He understood how to subordi-nate himself to his position; that is, he held his position so high that he saw to it that others paid it the proper honor, not because it was his, but because it was it. As I listened to the two discussing what had hap-pened, I realized that neither the chap who had succeeded nor the energy held folt that had succeeded nor the one who had felt that he had failed quite analyzed the other's success or failure. What they had done had been more or less instinctive. The one who was built on public lines and the one who failed to sense his public successfully had each followed his pattern. It was not what each wanted of the public, it was the way each affected his public that made the difference.

THE second discussion that I listened to L was about a matter of precedence at a public banquet at which the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State were to be present. The question was, which of these two officials should give the address

of welcome to the guests. There were some---indeed most---who held that the Governor, being higher in rank, and the organization giving the banquet being a State-wide organization, should have the office of welcoming those present.

But there were others who argued that the banquet was held in the city of which the Mayor was the chief official, and if there was any welcoming to be done, it should be by

was told afterward by an undoubter

places the whole matter in a perfectly agree

able footing. If there was any awkward-

in the matter of official ceremonies, is

a labyrinth to most Americans, and one that

they had best not penetrate without a guide Most of the American embassies have per-

sons attached to them who explain just what

is expected in the way of dress, procedure

and social amenities. And the easiest and simplest way to meet those new conditions

is to be frank about one's ignorance and ac-

cept advice. Because nothing is more point-

less than to fancy oneself patriotic becaus

one ignores the code of manners of the place in which one finds oneself either for

arrangements and the guest took to coming

great national function.





Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

055ISA

SHORT CUTS

What place is going to be accorded to t hurdy-gurdy during Music Week?

has a real check, because he knows himself what the exact thought is, how it was ex-pressed in the original language and how

the student should express it in English. Knowing all this, he is enabled to judge The world has reason to be grateful f he fact that Lloyd George has a sense exactly as to whether the student has or has

not seized the correct idea, or whether he is humor. Who knows? Perhaps Jack In mercly gave the peach trees a necessary

"There is an old saw to the effect that any subject badly taught is worse than any dusting. other subject well taught, and, like the other I quoted, there is a good bit of truth in it. Any subject badly taught is bad education in itself, and anything well taught

him.

hand.

If students of Irish geography ees sionally confuse Dublin and Belfast wit Donnybrook, can you blame them?

One thing that prompts the belief the perhaps Semenov is not so black as he painted is the fact that Borah is "age

Nancy's fancies continue to intrigue

Lloyd George put the Rap in Rapal

Speaking of color schemes, what's it natter with Chestnut street this week?

buyers. The movies have done a great deal to make the present generation forget that there is such a thing as a studio picture, though studio pictures are actually the only ones that really count in the long run. For the camera sees only the exterior of an object. The painter, if he is worth his salt. sees and renders its significance and its interior meaning. It is regrettable that some of the pictures

included in the unique "show" are not up to the general standard, which is high. A few of the painters seem to have sent anything that they happened to have lying about. But almost all the canvases are far more beautiful than the old masters for which hardened collectors spend great fortunes. They are not dog-eared. Their painters are not dead, and so they are of. fered at extremely modest prices.

The merchants who co-operated with the artists deserve great commendation. People with money in their pockets and houses to decorate ought to make the best of a most unusual opportunity.

SHAKESPEARE DAY

APRIL 23, or what you will. Consonant with the meager biographical chronicle William Shakespeare is the mystery of his birth. Convention, supported by the comewhat apocryphal researches of two eighteenth-century commentators, fixes the above date. Rectification of the calendar moves the event forward to May 3, new style.

The Forrest Home, which may be relied upon in this community for formal recognition of the anniversary, adheres to the older reckoning and accepts the conjecture that England's future "king of kings," baptized. according to the Stratford parish registry on April 26, 1564, was then three days old.

The weight of modern scholars is largely in accord with this view. The point is mainly of academic interest. No Legislature or Parliament has yet signalized the birth of Shakespeare with holiday enactments.

There is deeper and more genuine tribute in the vitality of his literary and dramatic monument. If Edwin Forrest, who left erplicit directions for the birthday ceremonials, feared an atrophy of this fame he was over-timorous for the future.

Despite snap judgments to the contrary. the popularity of Shakespearean drama is as vigorous as in the vanished enoch sentimentally known as the "palmy days."

A new access of interest in the plays has lately been manifested in London. America four successful organizations. headed respectively by E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, Walter Hampden, Robert B. Mantell and Fritz Leiber, are combining fnančial with artistic prosperity,

The chief criticism that may be directed toward these attractive enterprises is the nomewhat routine character of the repertories. While it is true that masterpieces are fundamentally imperishable and that they have the added charm of novelty for new generations, the inclusion of some of the less familiar works in the list would unquestionably be welcome.

"Coriolanus" is a stirring drama, ripe for revival. In this country there is an actor, Tyrone Power, whose gifts, it would seem. could be admirably accommodated in the

Miss Marlowe is vaguely reported to be ring Isabella in "Measure for Meas-" a play of intensely modern content

thrant amotional appeal. The presen-muld searcely fail to compel interest.

soul-insist that the body is but the temporary tenement of the soul.

There is a school of philosophers which insists that the ego existed before it entered the body and that it will still exist after the body perishes. It is easy for any man to test this theory with the material at his command. He has only to examine his own consciousness, and he will discover that the real ego within him has no conception of youth or age. If he will think back carefully to his boyhood be will find that the ego then was no different from the ego of his maturity. The only difference lies in a greater command over the body and in the accumulation of a greater store of facts to be used as the basis of conclusions. The ego of the adult has more tools to work with than the ego of the child, and if there is any other radical difference it has not yet been disclosed. There is a sense of immortality in this ego which it is almost impossible to destroy.

Kant had this in mind when he wrote: "The death of the body may indeed be the end of the sensational use of our mind, but only the beginning of the intellectual use. The body would thus be not the cause of our thinking, but merely a condition restrictive thereof, and, although essential to our sensual and animal consciousness, it may be regarded as an impeder of our spiritual life."

Now whence did this ego come and whither does it go? Mankind for thousands of years has been seeking an answer to this question, the acceptance of which does not require the exercise of faith. But we know little about the real ego that inhabits the body. Experimental psychologists who have been exploring the region below consciousness have been finding evidence of forces of which the old psychologists had not dreamed, and they admit that they have merely opened a door into the unknown without crossing the threshold. They have ceased to dogmatize.

Likewise, men have ceased to dogmatize about the impossibility of communication between the dead and the living. Whether they take seriously or not such evidence as has convinced Sir Arthur, they are willing to admit that anything is possible, and they would all like to know more than he told his audience at the Academy of Music the other night.

IN SOCIETY'S WHIRL

THE decorations of the occasion were communist red and royal purple. strikingly blended. Among those present were George Chicherin of the younger set. who may be recalled as having somewhat violently snubbed the Nicholas Romanoffs, and Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, whose residence in the Quirinal quarter is still one of the handsomest in Rome. Mr. Chicherin, who is an accomplished

linguist, disentangled the succulent skein of "fettucine con regaglie" with the art o an epicure. His host on board the Conte di Cayour discoursed wittily of the topics of the day, including the weather, the deplorable chaos of feminine fashions, the latest best sellers and the most popular plays.

Mr. Chicherin, as be quaffed his Marsala, sunched into a fascinating analysis of the spective standings of Bimshy-Korsakoff

into the faces of the people on city streets. On the boulevards recently brought under the direction of the Park Commission, and even within Fairmount Park itself the

Commissioners have established wholly undecide at the last moment, and I observed with great interest that when the moment necessary "parking" restrictions. Since the Park is supposed to be a breathing place, motorcars should be permitted to stop anycame it was the Mayor who was the official host. where at any time so long as they do not impede general traffic. authority that there was precedent for what the Mayor did, and that he was correct in The rule under which machines are

his decision, which being the fact removes his action from any suspicion of egotism and compelled to keep moving on most drives is inexplicably silly. It should be abandoned. But on the whole the Park Commission has a right conception of the general traffic ness, the blame must be laid to the fact that problem. It has provided many excellent very few of our Mayors have known any better than the general public the con examples for those whose duty it is to make ventional and correct thing to do on occareasonable and efficient traffic laws.

WARBURTON'S REVOLUTION BARCLAY WARBURTON is exhibiting a curious and inexplicable sense of re-

sponsibility for the expenditure of money in our social ones? And since it is the right thing, that the part of host should be taken by the Mayor the Department of Public Welfare. It is not his money. It comes out of the of the city, and not by any visiting official. pockets of the taxpayers. If there is not however great or however closely connected enough to pay the bills, more can be got with the city life, it is well to tuck that where the first came from. So why should knowledge away for future use. any one care what it costs to run the House of Correction and the Home for the In-OF COURSE, foreign etiquette, especially

digent? This is the way is has been customary to talk. Departments of the City Government are created in order to make jobs for de-serving political workers. If there are not jobs enough to go around, two men can be appointed to do the work of one, with a third man to watch the other two at their leisurely occupations.

If this is to be changed in the Department of Public Welfare a revolution is impending. Mr. Warburton is objecting to the luxuries supplied for the table of the managers of the House of Correction and the Home for the Indigent, and he seems to think that the inmates themselves get ice cream too often. They certainly should not get it oftener than the families of the people who pay the taxes. There may be hard-working woman or two in town who think that they should not get it at all, as they cannot provide ice cream for their children save on rare occasions such as birthdays and the like.

And there are attendants at these institutions at the rate of one for every three and a half inmates, and some of the inmates are paid wages of \$50 a month, which Mr. Warburton thinks is too much for people whom the city is supporting. He is talking of dismissing a lot of the unnecessary employes and reducing the wages of the inmates, as well as cutting off the luxuries served on the table.

Objection is already being raised to this sort of disregard of sacred custom. The employes with a political pull are rushing around town to get their sponsors to protest and before the week is out the people who supply the luxuries will be objecting to any reduction in the size of the orders given to them.

If Mr. Warburton is a real revolutionist he will not be moved by all the protest, but stone pavement. will persist in his apparent determination to prevent the waste of the public funds. city laugh when it was printed.

The Department of Agriculture is going to send an expert to study the fifty-two-year-old horse at Catawissa, Pa. His seventy-four-year-old owner may also be not unworthy of attention

Germany and Russia have now ap-parently decided to treat their recent treaty as though the document had no more value than their currency.

"I have forgotten exactly who it was, said Dr. Blancke, "who said, 'He who knows only English knows no language, while he who knows other languages knows English also,' but there is more than a grain of truth in the saying. Apart from other considerations, the value of foreign lan guages, either ancient or modern, is incalcu-lable as an aid to the better knowledge of the official host of the city, not by a visitor. For when the Governor was out of his capital they claimed that he was a visitor. The matter was left for both officials to English.

lessor

School

A New State Program

DR. WILTON W. BLANCKE

On the Value of Language Study

THE value of at least some knowledge of

dother languages, either ancient or mod-ern, is difficult to over-estimate, both from

a cultural and a practical standpoint, ac-cording to Dr. Wilson W. Blancke, pro-fessor of languages at the Central High

"I have forgotten exactly who it was,"

"In the new State educational program now being framed at Harrisburg no language, either ancient or modern, is made a required subject in the high school. Some of the best educators in the State feel that a serious detriment to the cause of education in general. Students having no knowl-edge of any foreign language usually have sense of linguistic values, and the English departments of both the universities and the high schools complain bitterly of the quality of the English employed by the stu-dents. This is nearly always because the dents student has had either an insufficient train-ing or no training at all in a foreign language:

sions when manners, rather than political power had to be observed. But since there "A comparison of the idioms and words is a right way for doing everything and a wrong way, why not unite in doing the right from the same root in different languages gives a sense of the true value of words in English which can be attained in no other thing, in our civic functions as well as in

way. "Even if the student in a foreign language never pursues it far enough to be able to speak it, but only to read it, he gets may well be considered, in view of the constantly widening trade relations of our country with the rest of the world. "Even a student who gets only somea miniature travel, because virtually all the extbooks on the modern languages convey to some extent the atmosphere o the peo ple who speak that language and the cul-ture and the geography of that country. The result is an incentive to read and a desire to learn more about these people and their history, thus giving a broader and more cosmopolitan veiwpoint, and an added would require approximately one year's time from a person who had not this rudimentary knowledge of the language. "A man with a knowledge of any of the culture.

Rid of Provincialism

"This in turn rids the student of provin claism, teaches him that there are more ways than one of doing a thing, and that the way in which it is done in the com-munity in which he lives is not necessarily

the best. "There are a great many foreign lanpleasure or for business. It would be like visiting in some household where the pro-gram of the meal differed from one's home guages a large part of the literature of which has been translated into English, but vast stores of the best literature in all foreign languages are not translated, and to the student who acquires only a reading knowledge this knowledge opens up a great deal of the world's literature, which would

Benefits of Foreign Languages

"The teacher of languages believes that a knowledge of foreign languages not only de-velops the English of the student, but gives him invaluable training in logic, reasoning, expression, flexibility of mind, true content of the meaning of words and a far hetter idea of the precise value of words and expressions.

student to apprehend a thought expressed in a different medium from his own vernacular a different medium from his own vernacular and to express that thought concisely and accurately in his own words. This consti-tutes a valuable training in the use of Eng-lish by clothing foreign ideas in his own language and makes the student think both about the expression of thought and the mode of expression of thought, besides giv-ing him an insight into the processes of languages generally and how they are molded to express thoughts. "If a student writes a composition in English, on ideas of his own, the teacher who reads and marks that composition has no real check as to whether he is properly

who reads and marks that composition has no real check as to whether he is properly expressing his own ideas or not. He may have an idea in the back of his head and not be able to convey it strongly or accurately. But when the student is translating and clothing his thoughts in English the teacher

is good education. Languages well taught There is at least likelihood that Ja Frost kept his finger on the fruit crop is I have the highest possible cultural value, as I have previously outlined. mough to boost the price a little. "The

Good and Bad Education

expressing it well or poorly.

practical value of being able to express one's thoughts exactly in English is incalculable in every-day life, and hence anything that leads to good English is of great value in any walk of life. Given equal abilities in other lines, the person who has the best knowledge of English will obtain a

position in every instance over those who have not this knowledge. "But there are other practical benefits There is not lacking evidence that B publican leaders in Congress would my kiss the rod than accept the executive also. The student who has completed a really thorough course in a modern lan-guage which includes the speaking of that Washington reports that employee is increasing and living costs coming dom from which we deduce that we may be have language is equipped to go to the country where the language is spoken, transact business with the inhabitants or converse yet, you bet. with them, or he may be enabled to trans late into his own language for the use of others who have not this facility works of literature or of science.

The Trade Value

foreign languages always proves in the end to be the best educated man-educated in

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

the best sense of the word.

State employes may vote as they pleases says Governor Sproul. Naturally. But, a course, it is understood that they do it "Very frequently a person finds a foreign language a valuable adjunct to his business career through his ability to handle for-eign correspondence. This is a field which

It may be, as some of the trade publicat declare, that avid interest is being shown the fierce corset vs. round garter controvers but we're from Missouri

They're coming, Mr. Lewis says (and w

dare say he's wrong?) They're coming for the Sesqui Fair (forty million strong. thing of a foreign language in school has a decided advantage if he goes to the coun-try where that language is spoken. He, by reason of this knowledge, is enabled to pick up in the space of about two months a working knowledge of the language which

Secretary Wallace addressed a b crowd, all right, admitted Mrs. Arabel Mixing, but don't forget that Noah on spoke to every living soul in the world. "I had a hat full of money and if springtime," explained the New York be who ran away with \$121,000 in securitis and \$879 in cash. Crook, casuist or poel

The Shiftless Shifters now are shifted. The Parkers park within our view: Oh, why are gladsome hearts uplifted? Well, we don't know, sweet child. you?

Professor Giddings, of Columbia Use versity, points out that the mine mules are getting a little comfort out of the coal atria. They are seeing daylight for the first the in years. And that's what the public hope the disputants moon will see. the disputants soon will see.

6. What King of England was called the Lionhearted? 7. What is the only active volcano in any American State? It's not what you were but what r

8. How many barleycorns make an inch in long measure? are. Now:

Name a Polish general prominent in the World War?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

 The word pickaninny is derived from the Spanish "pequeno," small, and "nino," Spanish "pequeno," little or little baby.

A pibroch is a series of variations for bagpipes, chiefly martial in character. 3. President James Buchanan was known by his Jimmy."

Georgia was the last of thirteen original colonies to be settled.

5. The seaport for the City of Cork, Ire-land, is Queenstown

A letter written by the Franciscan missionary, Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, about 1635, refers to petro-leum springs found in the region of what is now Southwestern New York or Northwestern Pennsylvania.

7. The constitutional amendment authoriz-ing the election of United States Sena-The constitutional amendment authorizing the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote in their respective States became effective on May 31, 1913.
The present Chief Justice of the United States is William H. Taft.
The family name of the Duke of Wellington was Wellesley.
A boundon is a droning bass like that of a barrier.

It's not what you are but what yo wear. Einstein's theory of relativity may make untenable the hypothesis that list and sound are transmitted on waves ether, but it has absolutely no bearing a woman's method of arriving at a concis sion her insuition talls her is right. 10. Who was Timothy Titcomb? sion her intuition tells her is right.

There is a rumor in Washington the the President will not resent the tackin on the Tariff Bill of a provision to provis revenue for a soldiers' bonus, but, happly-most of the disasters a nervous world fear never baumar

never happen. When Senator McCumber presented the Finance Committee's revision of the Forder Tariff Bill he asked for sympathy and lenter of judgment. As counsel for the accused is within his rights; but what good and valid reason can be adduce for not hanging the criminal?

Not the least of the perils that mean Europe is the spread of disease from a famine-stricken regions of the Vois a Southern Russia. While the Genon co-ence holds the eyes and the ears of the lie, the meaning of the European Commission in Warmaw bolds it by the

医白色 法行为部署

1. How many Beatitudes are there in the Bible? 2. Name four Scandinavian nations. . What is bhang? 4. What is the meaning of the word Eden? 5. What is meant in diplomacy by Wilhelmstrasse?

mathematics or science, he knows only French, mathematics or science. But the teachers of the languages are all opposed to this viewpoint and believe that the study of

her as foolish. I saw an American do that or something nearly like that once in a European capital where he had been sent at his urgent request us a special envoy to represent America at a

on a certain day to meet the King. He chose to write to the King a note to the effect that he would like the invitation to include his family. He felt that he was standing up for the

rights of American womanhood and quite faucied his independence and Americanism. But he was the envoy, not his family, and the King was holding a levee for the envoys— all of them men whose wives were not in-cluded on that particular occasion. So what

"The process of translation causes the

or other to her carriage. And he was tread-ing jauntily on the crimson carpet laid down for royalty, while the Queen under the push of his stalwart arm was walking on the It was a little thing, but it made a whole

Rich in the Mind The "Genoa pocket-book" is on sale in Paris, a purse stuffed full of German marks, Austrian and Polish crowns and Russian rubles, \$55,000 worth for 25 france. Purchasers think it worth for 25 france. Furchasers think it worth the money to feel rich for an unreasoning moment. Not a bad scheme. For, being really dead, it is less liable to bite and match than the ordinary wildcat.

down late, or coming down very early, in order to show that the change of time struck otherwise be a closed book. "There is one type of modern educator who believes that there is no 'transfer of training': that if a student learns French.

any foreign language makes the student think, above all else.

He was asked to present himself at court

he did was just absurd, and rather noisy and he did was just absolut, and rather holky and one hopes not American. Curiously enough his chivalry to his family and to women in general took rather a funny form a day or so later, for he was snapped by some kodak leading the Queen down from some assembly