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Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 17, 1922

IMPERVIOUS LAGGARDS

MANY thousands of Philadelphians were debarred from voting in the primary yesterday.

There is no evidence that the victims of this inhibition acutely realized that they were disfranchised, that they were intimidated at the polls, or suddenly smitten with an incapacitating illness.

It is more than likely that these exemplars of paralyzing apathy were but dimly aware than any election was being held, and oblivious even of the location of their division polling place.

The vast contingent of ineligibles was composed mainly of the regularly unregistered. Citizens prevented by unavoidable circumstances from conforming to the simple requisite for enfranchisement formed an unfortunate but relatively tiny minority.

Opportunities to qualify for the primaries this year were abundant. In addition to the four stated registration days, seasons of grace for delinquents were liberally provided at the City Hall.

The permanent disfranchisement of registration slackers has been occasionally proposed but never seriously urged. Perhaps this is well. It is so easy for men and women to sign up like citizens and secure the right of voting that laggards are conceivably incapable of protest.

They are, perhaps, impervious to the punishment suggested. It is the principle of republican institutions which suffers from their inertia.

WHEN GOOD IS BAD

YESTERDAY we printed a letter from a correspondent in Chambersburg who, being himself an earnest churchman, sought an opportunity to express a sense of anxiety that has grown upon him as a result of the over-zealousness of those workers for righteousness whose zeal leads them to moods of hysteria or tyranny. The bill presented not long ago in the Legislature of Massachusetts by a member who wanted to pass a law making church attendance compulsory on all citizens was the thing that led the gentleman in Chambersburg to protest. He feared the effect of this sort of thinking on the Church itself and upon the country. And his fear is justified.

All the laws, all the prohibitions, all the taboos and all the police and Legislatures in the world will not make men good if they do not want to be good. When you tell a man that this or that particular thing must not be done you get nowhere but into trouble. Tell a man that a thing shouldn't be done, and you will be on the right track.

The whole psychology of prohibition is reflected in the difference between two words. Many people who never drank before drink now because they were forbidden to drink. There is a very definite line beyond which reformers may not safely go in their efforts to compel righteousness in the people of the United States. And because it is frequently passed we have more trouble than we would otherwise have had.

THE RUSSIAN ANSWER

THERE was a time not long ago when the partition of China was freely and frankly discussed in diplomatic notes and contemplated as an inevitable culmination of European ambitions in the East. The partition of the economic resources of Russia is the new dream of diplomatists, who have not yet awakened from their ancient sleep.

The United States cannot be a party to any such wild schemes of exploitation. Its refusal to enter The Hague conference does not mean enmity toward the Russians. It means merely a refusal to engage in an extremely perilous game of economic imperialism.

All the current news from abroad tells of the "surprise" of statesmen who expected Washington to accept the invitation to the new conference at The Hague. But the President and Mr. Hughes are, fortunately, in no mood to accept such an invitation, whether it comes from London, Paris or Moscow.

Men who were surprised at the quick refusal of the invitation are not in themselves surprising. They are, for the most part, the same men who were surprised when Mr. Wilson went to Paris with a scheme to end war forever.

WASHINGTON'S SCRAMBLED DAY

IF WASHINGTON isn't any cleverer in dealing with the affairs of nations than it is in saving daylight it is about time to mourn for the United States. As was predicted in these columns a week ago, the "voluntary daylight-saving plan" inaugurated with the sanction of most of the administrative departments of the Government has failed, and failed rather dismally.

Other cities turned the clock forward or stuck rigorously to standard time when the daylight-saving season came along. They saved daylight or they didn't. Washington tried another scheme. It would save daylight, it announced, without monkeying irreverently with the clock. All business houses were requested to open their doors an hour earlier than usual. So were the theatres. The luncheon hour was to be moved up to 11 A. M.

The inevitable happened. It always does. Half the people entered into the spirit of the scheme. The other half didn't. Now no one in Washington knows what time it is. The theatres stick to standard time. A daylight saver who goes to a show therefore loses an hour of sleep. The railroads are out of tune with half the people in Washington. Luncheon engagements between daylight-savers and standard-timers are impossible.

The Washington experiment provides an interesting answer to all the people who [illegible] that he may to save daylight was [illegible] eight hours and general co-[illegible] by throwing clocks [illegible]. Half of the people may always be depended on to stick rigorously to accustomed habits. They will not co-operate if co-operation means a departure from familiar routine. There is only one way to save daylight, and that is by making a rule which every one may follow by the clock.

WATER SUPPLY NEGLECT IS AN IMPROVIDENT GAMBLE

A Future Crisis Can Only Be Averted by Rehabilitation of a Vital Municipal Service

THE complacency with which Philadelphians are disposed to regard a water supply system which is steadily growing disproportionate to the needs and developments of the community is perhaps partly a reaction from the great scare of twenty-three years ago.

In 1899, for the first and only time in its history, Council attacked the water problem with celerity. Energy was sharpened by a typhoid fever crisis which claimed immediate attention. The result was the appointment of a commission whose findings bore fruit in the construction of a filtration plant, which, of its kind, remains the largest in the world.

The inclination to rest on this achievement, which embraced a complete rehabilitation of the water system, was tempting. Some justification for this attitude is, moreover, discoverable in the virtual extinction of the typhoid menace, of which but 2 per cent per 100,000 in the population of Philadelphia were victims last year. In the past the figures had been as high as 78. In 1899, the memorable year of action, it was 75.

This is the reassuring side of a problem among those questions under discussion by the American Water Works Association now in session here. But the public health gain is merely one side of the case.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Philadelphians will not have to be frightened into practical realization of its other features. Reform through panic is superfluously emotional and excessively costly.

Chief Davis, of the Water Bureau, a competent and thoroughly informed official, has made no secret of the imperative need of preparing for the future and of recognizing the responsibility which the municipality in an increasingly populous urban community dwelling between two industrial rivers owes to its inhabitants.

A severe drought some two years ago came perilously near straining the resources of the Water Bureau to the uttermost. Reserve facilities were almost exhausted. Shortly after this warning the Mayor appointed a board of consulting engineers to examine the whole system and to suggest means for arming against possible future crises.

But the comprehensive and authoritative report was delivered to a Council which is apparently incapable of conceiving that a water system, admittedly of a high type more than two decades ago, is, despite certain surviving merits, becoming antiquated and insufficient to meet the mounting demands of the city.

The municipal legislators, however, are not exclusively blameworthy. Public indifference is partly instinctive and partly induced by the magnitude of a bill for modernization. It is estimated that $35,000,000 will be required within the next five or six years to bring the service up to date and fortify it against future obligations.

This is indeed a considerable sum, but a metropolis inadequately furnished with water is obviously a cripple.

A further consideration is the increasing pollution of the present sources of the Philadelphia supply. Experts, including the engineers' board and the specialists of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who have published an enlightening booklet on the subject, are of the opinion that the tapping of the Schuylkill will eventually have to be abandoned.

Objectionable tastes and odors are frequently noted from the Schuylkill supplies, intensified when ice covers the river, and due, it is said, to decaying organic matter or industrial wastes, particularly from coal-tar products.

The first step urged in the reconstruction plan is the establishment of an impounding reservoir on the Perkiomen Creek as the basis of a comprehensive program by which the waters of this stream, the Tohickon and the Neshaminy could be utilized as "raw-water" supply sources. In the end, it is suggested that a demand upon the upper waters of the Delaware above Trenton may be necessary, but that is not advised until nearer supplies have been used to full capacity.

Extension of the meter system as an economy arm is also advocated. This is a patently desirable reform on which some headway has already been made.

George W. Fuller, in reviewing the situation before the water-works convention, admitted, indeed, that certain improvements had been authorized, but emphasized the unwisdom of accepting these—of which the new Fairmount dam project is one—as evidence that the broad recommendations of the engineers' report had been approved. They have been neither favored nor rejected.

The opportunity to take action in a forthright fashion remains. The obligation is pressing. At this moment Philadelphia water is wholesome and the supply under normal conditions is just about equal to the demand. But there is almost no margin of reserve. A drought of any considerable duration would instantly disturb the delicate equilibrium.

The city will be taking desperate chances if the season of indifference and self-satisfaction is prolonged.

AN ANCIENT SPORT REVIVED

SOMEBODY ought to erect a good-sized monument to the man—or the boy—who revived the game of marbles. Here is a game that was universally played in what, to the middle-aged person of today, seems like a distant and idyllic age. That was before the game of craps was popularized.

Parents generally would be numb with astonishment if they knew how much their children know about craps—the fastest gambling game but one. Marbles is different. It requires skill, a steady hand and a cool head. It combines the fascinations of billiards and baseball.

Apparently it is going to sweep the country. National championships and trophies are already being talked of, and in tens of thousands of streets and alleys and back lots craps is becoming passe.

JUSTICE AND LAW

NEW YORKERS, troubled by congestion in the civil courts, where minor litigation is carried on, have reverted to an ancient principle for relief. A civil tribunal, with the authority of the Legislature and the sanction of the courts to support it, has been opened to hear and settle all minor differences without the delays, formalities and confusion of over-developed legal technique.

The plan is being tried under imposing auspices. In 1920 the State Legislature authorized it and provided that the power of the courts will be exerted to sustain decisions rendered by the arbitrators. These arbitrators may be selected by the parties to the controversy—that is, business men may select such of their associates as they choose to hear evidence relative to contested claims. Poor people may go to the Arbitration Tribunal and be in no danger of injustice because they cannot engage legal talent as able as that of their opponents. Questions will be settled not on a basis of legal forms, but according to the central principles of common justice, as they were settled thousands of years ago by wise philosopher-princes who sat under trees and judged not between technicality and technicality, but between man and man.

The Law Association of New York, Emerson McMillan, a banker with philanthropic tendencies; Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, and hundreds of other equally prominent persons are aiding in the establishment of the Arbitration Tribunal of New York. It is estimated that the annual landslide of small lawsuits in the New York courts will be reduced about 75 per cent by the work of the tribunal.

Of course, it was time for something of this sort. Any one who ever was in a courtroom knows that courts have come to seem like places devoted merely to the exercise of the technical resources of lawyers, where justice is often bound permanently by miles of red tape.

THE ELECTION RESULTS

THE result of the governorship contest in Pennsylvania at this writing is uncertain, but with the probabilities favoring Gifford Pinchot as against Attorney General Alter.

Whatever the outcome, however, the result has been the most disastrous setback the regular Organization has experienced in twenty-five years.

Every one of the Organization leaders, without exception, has either encountered defeat in his own county or has witnessed heretofore potential majorities reduced to a point that barely escaped annihilation.

In Philadelphia, where the Vares confidently predicted a majority for Alter of 150,000, their figures have been cut to 83,000. Governor Sproul failed to carry his County of Delaware for Alter, while Dauphin County, controlled by Lieutenant Governor Beidleman and W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republican State Committee, has had its normal majority of 5000 to 8000 reduced to less than 2000.

The same, according to available information, is true of Fayette, the home of United State Senator Crow and Deputy State Treasurer Harmon M. Kephart, the central figure in the latest Treasury scandal.

The most dramatic and sensational returns come from Schuylkill, the home of State Treasurer Charles A. Snyder, a hitherto hidebound organization county. Advices say that Pinchot leads in the county by nearly 5000, and that Snyder has not only lost his county but his home ward and precinct, three to one.

It is too early to analyze the causes which have contributed to this result. Whatever the outcome, however, and whichever candidate may win, there is nothing that can detract from the wonderful character of the fight Gifford Pinchot has made, a fight against a hitherto puissant, reckless and boastful organization; a contest not only against an entrenched organization, but in the face of the most lavish and corrupt use of money, which in some districts literally flowed like water.

Though Alter may win, the fact will add no luster to his victory. It will be a faded wreath that a demoralized and discredited coterie of petty political bosses will place upon his brow.

BONE

THE rift between the Fairmount Park Commission and the general public will be widened and deepened by the cold-blooded affront offered to the men of the Twenty-eighth Division when they were summarily ordered from the small plaza at the end of the Parkway near City Hall, where, with Mayor Moore's permission, they had arranged an exhibition of arms and a recruiting station. The commission has the distinction of administering the first deliberate snub to veterans of the World War.

It is not a sort of distinction to be proud of. The self-respect of the city itself is involved. The men of the Twenty-eighth are the guests of Philadelphia, and the memory of Philadelphians is not so short that they do not feel bound by honor and sentiment to accord all possible courtesy to the ex-service men and to make their reunion a success. The eviction of the soldiers from the Parkway plaza may have been due to red tape or the automatic operation of an inflexible rule, or to the increasing exclusiveness of the Park Commission's collective mind. In any case it must be regarded as an astonishing display of bad manners and bad taste. Mr. Price and his associates will live to regret it. That is certain. Meanwhile the people of Philadelphia and the members of the Twenty-eighth Division can only wonder at the incident and speculate about the mystery of a public commission which appears to be entirely out of sympathy with the public it is supposed to serve.

Ground does not become sacred when it is brought under the rule of the Park Commission. The Parkway is public property and is for public uses. There is, indeed, a serious question of the right of City Council to give any city thoroughfare into the commission's control. That is aside. The astonishing thing is the apparent inability of the commissioners to perceive the requirements of the present occasion or share the feeling of the mass of Philadelphians in relation to the Twenty-eighth Division reunion.

The austerity of the Park Commission's rule has become something of a trial, despite the excellence of the administrative system applied normally in the Park itself. The eviction of the soldiers from the Parkway plaza is reminiscent of the order by which, as soon as the boulevards were put under the Park Commission's direction, residents on these great thoroughfares were not allowed to park their own motorcars at their own curbs. There was no parking rule in Fairmount. So there should be no parking on Roosevelt Boulevard!

The commission has an air of merely tolerating the general public on its preserves. It will not be permitted to maintain that attitude of mind for long. It is now up to the Mayor and all other municipal officials to atone as best they may for the inexcusable bad manners displayed by the park administration toward the soldiers of the Twenty-eighth. For the whole city must bear at least part of the blame for what was a triumphant achievement in unwarranted discourtesy.

Swatting the Sphinx

In many directions there are evidences that the problems of capital and labor are being worked out and there is reason for hope that practical solutions will eventually be received. The Pennsylvania Railroad approaches the subject from one angle; our own P. R. T. from another, and to these American instances may be added the British guilds in the building trade which have obtained contracts to the value of millions of dollars and are now seeking to raise a national loan.

Of course, woman will never be more than an amateur in politics until she has been pinched for repeats.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

What Can One Do When the Cat Has Bitten Off the Bunnie's Head? Why, Train the Cat and Buy Another Rabbit

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

DURING a recent week I received many phone calls to this effect:

"What are you going to do about the Episcopal Convention's turning down women?"

It reminded me of a brief letter I saw from a son aged five to his father:

"The cat has bitten off bunny's head. What to do?"

What indeed! One can say it of both calamities, the one to the Episcopal Church in this diocese, and the other fatality to the rabbit!

What to do? Nothing at present, at all events.

I WAS looking down from the organ loft in Holy Trinity Church while the laymen called or bawled out their votes. And I observed an interesting phenomenon. Almost universally the laymen from the big rich parishes and from the High Church parishes voted "No," while the small parishes and less rich voted "Aye" as a rule.

The clergy voted "Aye" by an appreciable majority, so that it was the lay vote that defeated the measure, and the well-to-do and, in a worldly sense, important lay vote that killed the poorer, more humbly placed vote. As it was a question of having to share an important position with women, and by that sharing eliminate some men, it is natural that where a man liked his position and found satisfaction in wielding whatever power it entailed he should consider gravely whether he was called upon to give it up. In the case of High Church men there is a policy of "thus far shalt thou go and no further" touching women that permits them to worship the Deity at the shrines of "holy women not a few" and remember their women saints' birthdays or deathdays in a devotional state of mind, but which discourages an attitude of religious equality between the sexes among the living.

A POLICY of fifty-fifty in administration has not yet been recognized with regard to women in any of the church boards or standing committees of the diocese, although more than one parish is trying it out. But a policy of fifty-fifty regarding work and gifts has been the rule in the diocese for many a long year. It is a policy not always successfully carried out, however, in practice because the ratio of work in most parishes is sixty-five for women to about five for men in general, the remaining thirty per cent being carried by the rector.

There is a general belief that women do church work because they just love to busy themselves near a sanctuary. I think they do it because they realize the importance of the church to the community and to their families, and rather than see it fail or be carried by the clergy alone, they come forward to help put the thing through for the sake of the husbands and children, who, whether they go to church or not, are still benefited by the church. If the men would transact the work of the church with the same ardor and interest and fidelity that they earn their daily family rations, the women would gladly give them a fifty-fifty share in all those activities.

I THINK the rub in the present state of affairs comes in because the men depend on the women to create most of the interest in the church and to follow out the precepts of service and teaching and giving of the church, and pre-empt for themselves the sole direction of the ultimate policies of the church, from the spending of the money to the making of prayer books.

Of the two, bossing for God or working for God, the part graciously left by the majority of the laymen the other day at the convention as the woman's part is infinitely preferable. And I for one am glad if there is to be a division of functions to belong to the sex honored by having the work end come my way. But I think since we women are set upon helping the church progress out of the stand-pat into the forward ranks, it might be as well next year, instead of petitioning the convention to permit women delegates, to suggest to that august body that when the talkfest is over the laymen go to it and be represented among the church workers on a fifty-fifty basis.

I hope that I do not sound vixenish, or soured, or mad, or anything! One is always a little sad about the church as it is, because one has such hopes and convictions for what it might be.

I am continually surprised by hearing echoes of those hopes in the most unexpected quarters. I was congratulating a very successful owner of a newspaper on a very great Sunday paper. It was a Western paper and was a great moneymaker as well as a most enlightened journal. I said that in view of the fact that so many persons were non-churchgoers his paper stood to them for the only religious influence they had on Sunday. He shook his head and sighed.

"No," he said. "I cannot flatter myself that in any degree what they get in my paper makes up to them religiously for what the church could give them. And the newspapers cannot function for the church in society," he added gravely. "Nothing can! It is the great stabilizer and interpreter and the high court of appeal for the country—that is, it ought to be; it could be! Why isn't it?"

IF YOU massed all the objections to going to church that you hear or feel you would pair off contradictory statements that would nullify one another, such as: Too much is made of works, too little of spirit for They do not practice what they preach; or they talk too much of hell and blood and sin and not enough of love and faith and hope for They never preach against the real sins of the congregation or rebuke the deadly flagrant misdemeanors that are under their noses!

The truth is persons over forty give every reason but the real reason for not going to church. Under thirty they announce the reason without compunction: Going to church bores them!

The undergraduate is bored by most of his college classes for the same reason, and the committee member is bored by the committee reports for the same reason, i. e., neither intends to make any use of what he hears.

LET either or both of them listen to a lecture bearing on the particular specialty each intends to pursue as his business in life and he will be sitting up taking notes, which he will later verify by experience. Medical students like baseball as well as undergraduates, but they go to clinics instead of to a match game. Men in the school of architecture still draw on the margin of their textbooks, but they do not draw the professor; they copy his shorthand jottings on perspective. Post-graduates mean to live and grow rich by what they are at present setting themselves to master.

One is generally bored by listening to something for which he has no special use. Most appallingly frank young persons will say right out in the open that what they hear in church is of no use to them.

Whose fault is it? The minister says it is their fault; they say it is his fault; certain conscientious-for-others persons in the pews say it is their parents' fault; perfectly neutral persons looking on in the world say it is the fault of the times.

It looks as though the same weakness was the matter with all of them—all of us! The preacher preaches what he wants to say, not what his hearers want to hear. The hearers, not hearing what they have come for, will not listen at all. There is a kind of stubborn, stupid selfishness in it—a kind of intellectual pride on the part of both listener and speaker. One wonders when that spiritual pride will be broken up, and by what.

FED UP

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

LEONARD McMASTER

On Eliminating the "Bum" in Charity

THE unworthy recipient of charity has always presented one of the most vexatious and embarrassing problems in administration, says Leonard McMaster, manager of the Seamen's Institute.

"One of the most important considerations in this work of weeding out the unworthy," said Mr. McMaster, "is the fact that we must be absolutely certain that no mistake is being made and, therefore, that the ends of an institution such as ours are not being defeated. Such a course would be fatal and, therefore, every precaution against this contingency is taken. Every institution doing humanitarian work has its own quota of 'bums,' as they are generally termed, and each must solve the problem in its own way.

"Like all similar organizations engaged in this work, we have a large number of men who come here for meals and shelter, and it is not always easy to make the right distinction between them. We have been successful in weeding out a good many of those who make a business of living on humanitarian institutions, but some of them are so slick that it is very difficult to eliminate them.

Not Many "Bums" Apply

"It is only a very small percentage of those who apply for assistance at the various charitable institutions who are unworthy of help. It is a menace the size of which has been considerably over-estimated in the mind of the public, but in fairness to all concerned, the supporter, the institution and the worthy recipients of aid, every effort should be made to weed out what unworthy ones there are.

"In our own case, most of the men who apply to us are the victims of unusually hard conditions because of the prostration of the shipping industry since the close of the war. I think that it is safe to say that we have not been able to obtain berths for more than fifty or sixty men, and we have had a couple of hundred sleeping here every night all winter.

"When the shipping business is not good the seaman is in hard luck. At the best his work is hard and long. The hours are long, the pay is not very high and usually the environment is not of the best character. The American merchant marine has good living quarters for its men, but some of the ships under foreign flags are pretty bad in this respect.

Few Americans Apply

"I think that our experience has been that of virtually every organization conducted on the same general lines as ours with regard to the applicants. Very few of them are Americans, and by far the largest number of those who ask help are of foreign birth. The American in every walk of life will usually find something to do when his regular employment is cut off for any reason. But the foreigner is different. The average one does not readily adapt himself to American conditions and methods, and when hard luck overtakes him he knows of no way to meet it except to apply for help to some of our humanitarian organizations.

"For this reason, as well as the fact that the man born with American ideals will not take advantage of those who are really trying to assist the unfortunate, most of the unworthy applicants are those of birth other than American. When a person is suspected he is rigidly followed up until we feel positively certain that he is attempting to take advantage of the opportunities which are given to him, and after this is conclusively proved we simply refuse any further assistance—no punitive methods are ever undertaken.

"Recently I had places for two men at a point in New Jersey and they expressed their willingness to go there. Neither of them had any money, so their fare was advanced to them. They started for the station a little late and both missed the train. One of them came back and returned the money, but we never heard from the other one or from the money either.

Most Men Are Honest

"But we find that most of the men who ask for aid are honest. We have frequently advanced money to men who were going away on cruises lasting four, five or six months, only to have them return the money to us at the end of that time.

"The honest men know the 'bums' and they let them severely alone. This is one of the most effective ways of finding out the worthy and the unworthy ones. A man of the latter type may be able to conceal the fact from the authorities of an institution for a long time, but it will not be long before those with whom he is thrown into daily contact will find it out, and the manner in which they treat such a man gives a pretty broad hint as to his real character to the management of the institution. Then it is only a matter of a short time before the case is proved.

"Not only is such a man a bad influence personally, but he sets a pernicious example to the men who are being helped, especially to the weaker among them. It is unfair to these men and to those who support the institution, and we, like all other similar places, do our best to weed them out. It creates a bad impression all round, but especially upon the honest applicants. Consequently we use the greatest care, as does every organization of like kind in the city, to see that whatever assistance is given, either in money, food or shelter, goes to the proper persons.

City Has Relatively Few

"The organizations in Philadelphia appear to be particularly well equipped for picking out the unworthy ones, and there are probably fewer cases of the kind in this city than in any other great city in the United States. This is principally due to the great care which is taken by all the local institutions in the examination of the applicants.

"The 'bum' is accustomed to being caught, and when this happens he usually makes his exit as gracefully as possible under the circumstances, and while he may protest his innocence of any intention to obtain assistance to which he is not entitled justly he usually makes no objection.

"The disciplinary effect of this upon the other men is good and it helps every institution in the administration of its work by showing the applicants that it is difficult to take advantage of it. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of unworthy cases which have applied to the Philadelphia institutions within the last few years. It gets around among the fraternity of the unworthy and they simply stop trying to get that which they have come to realize is difficult to obtain."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where is sodium found and who discovered it?
2. In what year of the World War did the British begin the Dardanelles campaign?
3. Who are the Fascisti?
4. How should the name be pronounced?
5. In what century was "Robinson Crusoe" written?
6. What is the meaning of the word subliminal?
7. How did the month of May get its name?
8. Who was Ole Bull?
9. What is the name of the "humpless camel" of South America?
10. Distinguish between a parable and a parabola.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. In traveling westward around the world a day is gained at the international date line, the 180th meridian near the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
2. The "Silver Fork" school of literature was composed of those English novelists regarded as precisionists in matters of etiquette and the graces of society. The personnel included Theodore Hook, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Trollope and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
3. The Dead Sea is a salt lake sixteen miles southeast of Jerusalem.
4. Acedia is sloth or surliness; also a mental disorder marked by apathy and melancholy.
5. The pogo, a stilt-like stick with a spring at the base, was used originally for jumping rivulets in Transylvania. Pogo is a Transylvania village.
6. The oldest known book in the world consists of a set of moral maxims written by Ptah-Hotep, the Egyptian, about 3500 B. C.
7. A photostat is a camera designed to reproduce directly without the intervention of a negative documents and drawings, checks, records, etc., on bromide paper. It is also the document so reproduced and a protected trade name.
8. There are about one and three-fifths kilometers in a mile.
9. Vitamin or vitamine is a nitrogenous substance, very small particles of which are considered necessary to the diet of man, birds and other animals.
10. Tennessee is called the Volunteer State.

SHORT CUTS

"Come across!" said the ballot.

And now we can all take a rest.

"To Switch Russian Parley to the Hague." Right. Beat it.

It occasions no surprise to learn that Fish, of New Jersey, is an anti-dry.

The marble contest, it will be noted, was not affected by yesterday's primary.

Chicago man ordered to kiss his wife's foot. He may now consider himself under it.

The need of saving the face of the Genoa conference is as plain as the nose on it.

It is as we suspected. Fifty per cent of political claims have been disallowed.

As we understand it, Eli Kirk Price was marked down in Iron Division headquarters.

The presumption is they decided to hang the Johnson pictures before they fell and killed somebody.

"By their fruits shall ye know them." And thus does temptation come to give Bishop Berry the razz.

"Yodler for a Rubberneck" is the way a man described himself in a New York police court. 'Tis thus the language grows.

Voltva says Satan is too busy on earth to attend to the fires in hell. Strange. We had thought he was somewhat interested in the coal strike.

The man with decency enough and enterprise enough to sell a glass of buttermilk for five cents instead of ten may make a lot of money this summer.

Climatic conditions have decreed there shall be no bumper crop of winter wheat this year, but it was Volstead who took the bumper out of the rye crop.

Another interesting thing about the flapper is that every time somebody assails her somebody else defends her; and that she is alike indifferent to praise and blame.

It is related of Walter W. Hubbard, of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, that he went to the cupboard and found it bare of anything stronger than grape juice.

That Spanish alien who sailed from Europe as a first-cabin passenger with his mother in the steerage was indiscreet in permitting himself to arrive in New York on Mother's Day.

A hundred thousand fans are asked to duff up a dollar apiece for a monument to Pop Anson. They won't miss the money; he is worthy of honor; but why a monument? Why not a ball park for boys?

The United States Navy will ask Congress for 213 airplanes for its fighting fleet. Consideration of what Chinese planes did to Chinese battleships very recently should prompt Congress to accede to the request without delay.

Senator McCumber is peeved because many Republican newspapers frankly condemn the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill; but the fault lies with the bill, not with the newspapers. It is not one to commend itself to thoughtful minds.

Those opposed to woman suffrage, ruminated Demosthenes McGinnis, might well urge women to form party divisions on sex lines. For when men find themselves arrayed against women as a body the women may prepare to depart from the political field.

When you've done your household chores,
Queen Marie,
You'll be welcome to our shores,
Queen Marie.
Since you'll neither preach nor act,
May your days with joy be packed.
You're a wonder, that's a fact,
Queen Marie.

Note.—We take it for granted that you are cognizant of the fact that the Queen of Rumania intends to visit this country. She has taken occasion to deny that she will appear in the movies.