

Evening Public Ledger

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THE NEXT STEP

IT WILL not be until June 1 that Attorney General Alter will begin his formal inquiry through former Judge Fox into the juggling of funds in the State Treasurer's office in Harrisburg.

In Illinois the courts are already inquiring into the juggling of State funds during the administration of Governor Small. Papers were introduced in evidence this week tending to show that there had been a conspiracy to defraud the State by manipulating the interest earnings on public funds.

The charges were made in Illinois some months ago and the case has only just come to trial. There is confident belief among the well informed that the inquiry into the affairs in Harrisburg will disclose evidence which will justify the arraignment in court of the men responsible for the larger majority that has been going on.

It may be that when Auditor General Lewis makes public the fourth section of the report of his expert accountants the names of the suspects will become known. They are only whispered now. But when the men are named the work of prosecution should begin in earnest.

A RIVAL'S TRIBUTE

THE PEOPLE of Pennsylvania, declares John A. McSparran, Democratic nominee for Governor, "will look at our friend Pinchot and admire him for his fine fight on conservation in State and Nation, and will hail with joy his announced determination to clean up at Harrisburg."

This is generous praise, but as a thunder for the Democratic campaign in this State it is remarkably inaudible. As a partisan, which American institutions clearly entitle him to be, Mr. McSparran, in the event of Attorney General Alter's nomination, would have been privileged to battle for the restoration of decency in the administration of Pennsylvania.

As a partisan he is justified in continuing his fight, but with a changed objective. The conflict has been transformed into one between Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Pinchot's integrity and ability have been handsomely acknowledged by his opponent.

What now has Mr. McSparran to offer in addition save a change of partisan regime?

THE FAIR SITE IN CONGRESS

OPPOSITION to the Fairmont-Parkway site for the world fair is demolished in the Darrow resolution which has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives. In the amended version specific reference is made to the location chosen by the exposition association, thus insuring congressional sanction of the best setting and implying also that Federal aid is contingent upon adherence to the present plan.

Chairman Bland, of the Congressional Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, has been in town investigating alternative proposals, and as might have been expected, has found nothing to find them hopeless. "There is nothing but a swamp there," was his decisive comment on the League Island location.

Mr. Bland's recent skepticism concerning Federal appropriations is encouragingly offset by his intimation that the Government is likely to invest its money mainly in a permanent building near the Park entrance. This is the sort of aid which the fair association would welcome. It presages also help on broader lines, once the enterprise is thoroughly under way.

The publicity accorded economy gangs in Washington dovetails ingeniously with the political demands of the November campaign. But the exposition program extends considerably beyond 1922, and it is reasonable to assume that Congress will eventually realize its patriotic obligation, as it did in the memorable days of the Centennial.

The pending resolution, reassuringly defining the site and instructing the President to solicit the re-creation of foreign Governments and the States of the Union, is something more than a mere form of verbal compliment, even though it carries no financial appropriation.

The fair is crystallizing and Congress is making ready to recommend its environment. There can be no appeal from this formal verdict without wrecking the project.

THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

MANUFACTURERS in Pennsylvania and other States where decent child-labor laws prevail often find themselves unable to compete with manufacturers in States where no restrictions are in force to safeguard the lives and the health of little children in industry. Many coal operators who wish to co-operate with the mine industry are at a disadvantage in attempting to meet price schedules possible at non-union mines.

In the steel industry there are similar inequalities of opportunity for those who wish to see fair working conditions corrected. The steel industry is now in an abominable state of confusion. It is being reorganized, but the reorganization is being adjusted to it and since it can be shortened only by costly reorganization, the corporation which accepted the reform single-handed would be in danger of enormous losses through competition with mills operated on the old schedule.

Successive decisions of the Supreme Court have been making it impossible without another amendment to the Constitution. Further amendments to the Constitution are unlikely at this time. With that thought in mind President Harding invited the steel men to dinner, in urging the abolition of the twelve-hour day. The steel industry has been asked to support a law without which the necessary changes cannot be attempted in any quarter. Changes are necessary because the twelve-hour day has led to repeated strikes, to the loss of leadership for steel workers and to the loss of the steel industry.

wisely has attempted to substitute logic and common morality for force in dealing with the steel corporations. If he succeeds, his method might properly be extended to other fields where, thus far, there seems no way out of industrial controversies. A dinner to the coal operators might well be next on the White House program.

VOLSTEADISM FOR THE MIND: AN AIM OF SOCIAL CENSORS

Magistrate McAdoo, of New York, a Broadway Play and the Triumphs of the Hush-Hushers

IF A cautiously formalized, sterilized, polished and censored order of existence is the ideal one, then we in this country should be assured of a long and successful life. It may be a joyless life, but that doesn't seem to matter at the moment.

Despite all the savage cries of objection that rise now and then from quarters in which unruly and undisciplined groups hold out against the onrush of amateur crusaders, the movement to bring all our habits of thought, action and feeling within the limits of formulae prescribed by censors is continuous and progressive. Art has not escaped. Nor have books, plays, songs, dances, dress, the movies or the dinner table. The good citizen as the social censor sees him is one who has permitted himself to be ironed down to a dead and safe level; one who refuses to be moved by imagination, indignation, free will or even a desire for change from things decreed by the gentlemen who labor earnestly to police his mind for him.

The results of all this sort of thing are not inspiring. A little while ago there was a terrific outcry against jazz. Jazz was advertised as it was never advertised before. Now it is more prevalent than ever.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Volstead's law inspired a fresh curiosity about hard liquor among people who, without him, might never have had any interest in it. The righteous raged about short-skirted bathing suits. Now the one-piece is the accepted thing. The progress of social censorship since it began many years ago in organized prudery makes it clear that the way to better social discipline lies only through a restoration of the rule of self-determination for the people of the United States.

The censors will not believe this, of course. Their activities are increasing and they are seeking new fields to conquer.

Mayor Hylan, of New York, squinting dubiously at a group by Mr. Macdonalds and wondering about whether his moral implications were all that they should be and threatening to "kick the thing out," was grudgingly significant of the trend of the new censorship. Comes now Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, hinting that he may close a play that has been having a successful run in New York.

It is interesting to observe that the play is not obscene or, as the censors say vaguely, suggestive. It is not what Broadway calls a girl-show. The author sought merely to reflect through his leading character the psychological results of physical strain and loneliness and despair upon a human mind. His subject was a ship's stoker.

The stoker was profane, but not so profane as policemen and politicians or cab drivers or chauffeurs or firemen can be in a moving crisis. Magistrate McAdoo and the people who egged him on seem to feel that the language more or less natural to a worker in a ship's boiler room might endanger the morals or corrupt the vocabulary of Broadway. Broadway must be kept chaste, no matter what happens to art.

The futile hypocrisy suggested in such incidents may be ignored. But the expansion of random censorship into regions where it functions to suppress discussion of unfamiliar but important truths is a most unwelcome sign of the times.

The doctrine of the true social censor is to eliminate from the public eye anything that might suggest that all life is not easy, effortless, untroubled and as sweet as any of the softer passages from Tenyson. Thus it is unsafe to imply through the medium of a sincerely written play that a stoker on an Atlantic liner swears and fights and resents an atmospheric temperature of 135 degrees and broods on the contrast between his way of life and the life of the promenade deck far overhead.

Every one may dimly suspect that stokers react in some such manner to the tribulations of the stokehold. But it isn't right to talk or think about it. It isn't right to talk or think of any imperfect or unpleasant phases of life, say the men who would police your mind.

But, fortunately for America, it does not submit easily to censorship. Long ago the collective mind of the country established its own highly intelligent censorship. It killed dirty shows at the box office. It was gradually putting saloons out of business by a purely rational method. It was too healthy a mind to be horrified by the sight of a pretty girl in a pretty bathing suit. It turned automatically from unpleasant noises. It wasn't rattled and weakened by unwholesome fears and suspicions directed against every cheerful manifestation of rational human impulse. It wasn't made sick and afraid by the sight of youthful gaiety.

We got along fairly well for about a hundred years without having our national mind officially censored and policed by amateurs. When we are unable to continue we shouldn't depend on amateurs. We should engage a tyrant of our choice and put a crown on him and let it go at that.

MORE GO TO JAIL

THE Federal courts are doing their best to discourage the violators of the Volstead act by sending them to jail.

The latest to be convicted and get a jail sentence is William F. Hendley, former prohibition agent who must serve six months in prison besides paying a fine of \$1000 for conspiring to sell unlimited quantities of alcohol to persons without the necessary permits. Three former officers of the drug company from which he said he was to obtain the alcohol have been convicted with him and each gets a jail sentence.

Unfortunately, so many are engaged in the illicit traffic in alcohol and in beverages made from spirits that the conviction of one now and then does not discourage the traffickers so much as it should. Most of the bootleggers are convinced that they can escape detection. They have escaped thus far, and are making big profits. Until a larger force is employed to detect them in violation of the law this condition is likely to prevail.

BOYS AT PLAY

OF ALL the activities of Boy Week, none is more wholesome than the athletic sports of today.

It is of vital importance that the mind of the growing lad shall be kept occupied. Every healthy boy is naturally active and begins as soon as he learns to walk. He instinctively delights himself to testing his powers. He climbs on chairs to see whether he can do it. He insists on walking on curbstones to see whether he can keep from falling off. If there is a wall he will walk on that. When he grows a little older he jumps from benches in the Park, and he never fails to leap from the third, fourth or fifth step from the bottom every time he goes downstairs.

Wise parents provide outdoor games at which the boy can use up his surplus energy, and when those games are contests between different groups of boys they become more intensely interesting.

The athletic contests today are possible because those in charge of the rearing of the boys have perceived these facts. We have playgrounds with instructors to guide the boys. By interesting the youngsters in sports they have broken up many ineffectual gangs out of which criminals might have been developed. They have provided an outlet for the youthful spirits. They have given the boys something to talk about among themselves and something to plan for. And the games today have been talked about for a long time, and will be talked about for still longer. They will probably give an impetus to playground sport that will be felt all summer.

LEAGUE AND ARMED EUROPE

SOMBER notes are struck by the League of Nations in its exhaustive inquiry of armaments in member nations. The special committee engaged in this work will present its final report at the September meeting of the organization, but already enough has been learned to discredit the possibility of important military reductions for the next three or four years.

It is estimated that a million more men are now under arms in Europe than just before the war. In this reckoning the French Army presents a very considerable but by no means an exclusive part.

Russian and Polish military forces swell the figures. Greece is engaged in an exhausting war which would have been ranked as one of the major order a decade ago. The Spanish are campaigning in Morocco. Expanded Italy is involved in problems which in her estimation are very considerable for the maintenance of large bodies of troops.

Britain is policing Palestine, France, Upper Syria. The Kemalists Ottomans are still fighting, although whether Turkey should be ranked as a European nation suggests a nice point in geographical definition.

There is not an important nation which is not ready to justify its military machine. But it is not so much excuses which the League is seeking as progress.

The investigators point out that by far the most notable advance in disarmament is the result of the Washington Conference. Since that convention the American Government has ceased to disregard League proposals and has helped in the exchange of information concerning disarmament details have taken place between Geneva and Washington.

As was frequently suggested during the conference, its proceedings were calculated to stimulate an association which the United States rejected. Although there is considerable irony in this, it does not detract from the sincerity of the League's efforts to promote the basic principle on which it was founded.

OLD-TIME CITY SALARIES

Glance Over These Payroll Figures of Thirty Years Ago and Compare Them With Those of Today. New York Figures, Too

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
ROBERT W. HAIGHT, chief of the Legislative Bureau of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, is responsible for the following:

"A cursory conversation was in progress on the subject of spiritualism among some friends of mine the day after the disastrous election. It was on the subject of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's lecture in this city. 'One of the participants was a widely known State politician, who was decidedly skeptical on the subject of communication with the dead. He had gone down with the rest in the later catastrophe. 'He declined to accept the assurances of the distinguished British spiritualist that he and his friends had been in personal touch with those who had passed into the other life. 'Finally my friend, the politician, said: 'There's only one thing that would ever convince me that there's anything in this spiritualist stuff. 'If Conan Doyle or any of his people can get into communication with Penrose now about what he thinks of the mess that the Organization of States has got itself into, or if he can tell us how in hell to get out of it, I'll believe in the Doyle doctrine.'"

COUNCILMAN CHARLES B. HALL'S movement for a survey to determine definitely what should be done to put the city in shape for the Sesqui-Centennial is an advanced idea.

Not only should the survey include highways, communication and kindred subjects, but it should also include the question of hotel accommodation.

Philadelphia in the past has never failed to care for the crowds that visited here on the occasion of great events.

That is the kind of kind, which was of nation-wide interest, was the Republican National Convention of 1900, which attracted an estimated quarter of a million strangers from all over the country.

There are very few countries where inadequate accommodations or extortionate prices. After the captains and kings of politics had departed, the Baltimore American had to do an editorial job of the week they spent in the great metropolis of the Keystone State.

Baltimore extends to her hearty congratulations on her success in entertaining one of the most important political gatherings ever known in the history of the country.

IT HAS always been a weakness of our neighboring and rival cities to point out Philadelphia's derelictions in every way possible.

New York abandoned the foolish and jealous practice twenty years ago.

Before that, however, say a generation ago, would not the charges seem and chide us for our apparent shortcomings. The New York Sun, under Charles A. Dana, once published a generation ago—the exact date is not recalled—on an interesting comparison of the cost of government in the two cities.

It is worth reproduction. The Sun's Sun curiously failed to note or comment upon the difference in salaries, often in favor of Philadelphia, in which parsimony in such matters in New York seemed to be conspicuous.

THE laws and ordinances for the control and protection of public moneys, collected, deposited and disbursed by public servants in Philadelphia," said the Sun, "amount to twenty-five years, in point of legislation, to those governing like officials in New York.

The public debt of Philadelphia, which is \$20,000,000, is larger per capita than that of New York.

The assets of Philadelphia for the payment of the debt are per capita less than those of New York.

The assets of Philadelphia have been, for some years, in the hands of managers by Republicans; of the latter by Democrats for a similarly long period.

THE Mayor of Philadelphia receives \$12,000 a year; the Mayor of New York receives \$12,000 a year.

The Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia gets \$10,000 a year, while in New York he is paid \$4000.

The Corporation Counsel in the City of New York receives \$12,000 a year. The City Solicitor, who, in Philadelphia, performs the same duties, receives \$10,000.

The Sheriff of New York receives, as stated salary, \$20,000 a year, and his chief deputy gets \$5000.

The Sheriff of Philadelphia receives \$15,000 and his chief deputy \$6000. The Sheriff of New York is about double what it is in Philadelphia.

THE Register of New York gets \$12,000. He has a staff of seventy-seven persons, his compensation ranging from \$300 to \$5000 a year.

The Recorder of Deeds in Philadelphia receives \$10,000 a year, and has a staff of twenty persons, their salaries ranging from \$750 to \$2500 a year.

For the amount of work done, it takes two men in Philadelphia in this public department to perform the labor of one in New York.

The Police Department in Philadelphia bears the name of the department of Public Safety. The head of it gets \$7500 a year. The President of the Police Department in New York gets \$5000.

The Chief of Police in Philadelphia receives \$15,000, Lieutenant \$1275 and sergeants \$1138.28. The patrolmen receive \$2.50 a day, with an allowance of \$40 a year for clothing and regalia. The police matrons receive \$2000 a year.

In New York the police captains receive \$2750, sergeants \$2000, roundsmen \$1300 and patrolmen from \$1000 to \$1200 according to grade.

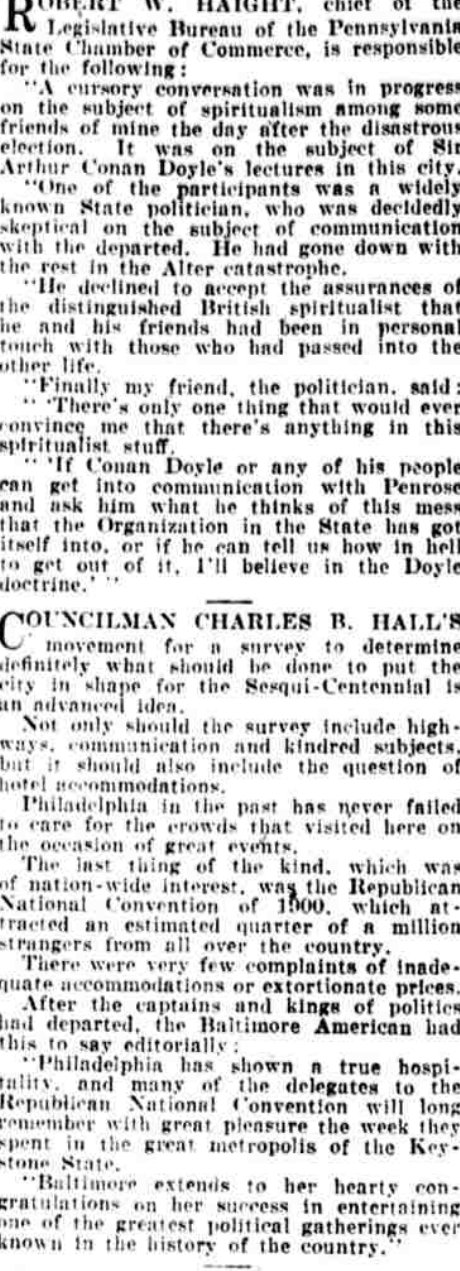
The Chief of the Detective Bureau in New York receives \$5000 and the detective sergeants \$2000 each.

In Philadelphia the chief of the detective force receives \$1500 and each of his eleven assistants \$1375.

ALL through this column of comparison one finds little scolding comments like "There are more criminals to pursue in New York than in Philadelphia, but there are more offenders uncaught in Philadelphia than in New York." Then this artist in statistics says: "Police judges in New York receive \$8000 a year. There are fifteen of them, so their combined salaries amount to \$120,000. In Philadelphia police judges are called magistrates. Those presiding over police courts get \$3000 a year. There are twenty-eight of them, and this item of expense to the city is \$84,000 a year. The District Attorney of New York receives \$12,000 a year. The District Attorney of Philadelphia receives \$10,000. There are three times as much business in the office of the former as in the office of the latter." That last sentence was a vicious jab.

THE SPEED KING

Lloyd George probably lost everything in Genoa but his sense of humor.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. JULIET WHITE GROSS On the Results of Artists' Week

ARTISTS' WEEK proved by the results, which are already apparent, to have been a tremendous success from many standpoints, according to Mrs. Juliet White Gross, secretary of the movement and one of the leaders in art matters in Philadelphia.

"The preparation for the work done during Artists' Week," said Mrs. Gross, "was with the fundamental idea of showing to Philadelphians what a tremendous civic asset the city has in its art, in the present as well as in its great traditions of the past. This has been accomplished to a far greater degree than those who had it in charge dared even to hope. This was the immediate aim, but much of the preparation had the Sesqui-Centennial of 1923 also in mind.

The Sesqui-Centennial should be exploited as the work of the whole world and the arts should have a prominent place therein. Philadelphia has in its art work as a whole—that is, in all branches of the fine arts—resources which are fully as great as those of its commerce, and this fact should be fully recognized by those who have the exhibition in charge.

Movement Has Spread Rapidly "The Artists' Week held in Philadelphia was the first ever held in this country and, so far as those who had it in charge know, was the first to be held in the world. We succeeded in showing our own city what it has in the way of art, and other cities have taken the cue and are already following the lead which Philadelphia has given them. We have received letters from all over the United States asking the details of the movement and it is certain that Artists' Week will be observed next year in most of the large cities of the country and many of the smaller ones.

The American Federation of Arts, and Mr. Dooner, who was president of Artists' Week here, has been in Washington this week explaining how it was done and what the local efforts are bound to be widespread. He will take up the movement with the idea in mind of making it a national affair, and next year it is to be expected that a 'week' will be observed all over the country. The National Federation has the organization and the position to put through such a movement, and it shows every indication of doing so.

The example of Philadelphia in this respect will certainly be followed next year. Our Artists' Week seems to have awakened the whole country to the possibilities of American art, and the national as well as the local efforts are bound to be widespread and to act as a stimulant to art cultivation.

Getting It Into the Homes "Art, in our sense of the word, had been under some disadvantages as compared with some of the other media of artistic expression. The secret of an artistic country is to get the arts into the homes of the people; this was one of the things which we had in mind in Artists' Week. Music has had the talking machines, which have familiarized people with the great tonal beauties of the world, but art has had no such aid.

"We feel that much in this line was accomplished by Artists' Week. It has shown, as we hoped it would, the value of small pictures in the home, teaching people the value and the beauty of living with such manifestations of art. When this is once accomplished there need be no cause for regret that the artistic development of the people; that will come as a matter of course, just as it has come in music.

From the Business Standpoint "Artists' Week may also be considered a success from the standpoint of the business men who helped to make it an actuality. One of the most prominent of the Chamber of Commerce organizations have done in ten years."

"This year was an experiment, of course, and none of us knew what the reaction would be. It helped to bring to the attention of the men who allowed space in their windows for the various exhibits. Therefore, we are very glad that it has turned out so satisfactorily. It has shown us, as we said, the value of the art in the home, teaching people that next year we can get anything that we want for the week. From the very great majority of them we heard the heartiest congratulations this year, and naturally we feel much more confidence in what later exhibitions of the same sort will mean to them and to us.

The Sesqui-Centennial "As to the preparation for the Sesqui-Centennial, the artists as a class feel that

SHORT CUTS

Lloyd George probably lost everything in Genoa but his sense of humor.

Financial investigations up to the present appear to be merely a drop in the bucket.

Very evidently there was too much fun about the North German Lloyd steamer Seydlitz.

Looking the stable door after the horse has been stolen is a wise proceeding if the stable contains other horses.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., has invented a device to make the radio private and has made the fact public. This privacy and publicity march hand in hand.

New York State Reformers reports a great increase in crime among women. Not surprising, says Demosthenes McGinnis. They are going in for everything else.

After Attorney General Daugherty has found out who ordered six million spoons for the army and navy he may also discover how many Washington desks they scratched.

Jazz for a hour for eleven hours a day has caused a New York seaman merchant to be fined \$10 as a public nuisance. It seems a miserably inadequate sentence. Didn't the court have any oil to boll?

The president of the National Security League urges the establishment of a bloc in Congress to further the interests of business. But isn't that what Foley and McArthur say they are doing?

A Glasgow dispatch to the effect that H. G. Wells contemplates giving up storytelling and devoting his life to political intrigues prompts Tommie Topper to remark: "Him? Still sticks to fiction."

Russian Soviets want to enter two balloons in the international race in Genoa on August 4. Previous experience in Genoa indicates that if they enter hot air balloons they ought to be prize winners.

A New Yorker, having dined in a restaurant, wrote: "I have no money. Have somebody shoot me." If he has gone to the right restaurant and had made it "shoot me" he would have received quick service.

Papa Clemenceau exports to have the first chapter of his book completed by 1923. "I take my time," says the Tiger. Only Youth could show such confidence; only Age such unconcern. Clemenceau, of course, has both.

Conductors and drivers on New York's Fifth avenue buses are to wear badges bearing their names instead of numbers. Shrewd psychology. Courtesy and efficiency must needs follow responsibility made wholly personal.

For the second time within a month a farmer has died as the result of a bee sting. The first case was in Pine Brook, N. J.; the last in Brooklyn, Conn. Can the bees be getting wood alcohol in the nectar they distill?

Sing Sing convict has been taken from the death row to be operated upon for appendicitis. If it is going to delay his appointment with the electric chair he ought also to insist upon having his tonsils removed.

The United States Senate abandoned a night session so that the pages might attend the circus. This is one phase of child labor regulations over which Congress has jurisdiction. Moreover, the solemn wished to see the show.

"God bless the janitor!" said a New York school man at an Atlantic City convention, and proceeded to testify to his worth. Who knows? This topey-turvy word may yet develop a champion for the lemons and the plumber.

In order to get money to pay a fine of \$100 imposed on him in Boys' Court in Chicago, a youth of eighteen participated in a robbery in which two men were able to hold the train. There is strong men here for the sociologist.

Pittsburgh shoe dealers say women's ankles are thicker than they used to be. Pittsburgh hatters say, No, you are entirely wrong. They stoutly promise for 1923 an extremely high collar of hair of lenna with many waves.

There is some British sentiment in favor of political isolation from Europe—following the example of the United States. "Leave 'em alone and trade elsewhere" is the slogan. This, be it noted, may be significant as a gesture, but as a policy it only could be the transience. Civilization and isolation of nature abhors a vacuum.

QUESTIONS

1. How many square feet are in an acre? 2. What is a bolt? 3. In what century did Mozart live? 4. What famous American nations have no natural resources? 5. Who said "When half-gods go the gods arrive"? 6. What famous novel has a youth named Odysseus? 7. What is the woolstock? 8. What language was spoken in ancient India? 9. Who succeeded John Tyler as President of the United States? 10. How did one get his name?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUIZ

1. An acre was a mountain nymph in classical mythology. 2. Parmesan cheese takes its name from Parma, a city in Italy. 3. Pandora received from the gods a box containing the blessings of life, which she opened, thus allowing all the blessings, except hope, to escape. There remain several other versions of the story. 4. The Hundred Years' War between France and England lasted from 1337 to 1453. 5. Orinoco is a river in the northwestern part of South America, discharging into the Atlantic Ocean. 6. The lower part of the control of a steam engine is the control of the valves, which are operated by the motion of the piston. 7. The planet Mars is now approaching the earth at the rate of 97,000 miles a day. 8. A marmoset is a low, marshy, unhealthy region in the north of Brazil. 9. A locum tenens is a deputy, acting especially for a clergyman or a doctor. 10. The Gravenhage, meaning the Count's Palace, is a city in the Netherlands.

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