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COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE

DROSPECTS of handsome modern hotels in Jersey seaside resorts south of Atlantic City suggest that these enterprising coastal communities are quite aware of the insubstantiality of reflected glory. It is not, therefore, as imitations of their grandiose neighbor, but as self-determining towns cultivating a different side of the recreative field that they have sought to shine.

Their development during the last two decades has been unostentatious but steady and solid. Public spirit has been intensively fostered, as the result of a campaign to raise half a million dollars for a large new hostelry in Ocean City signally illustrates.

In one week the entire issue of stock was oversubscribed, and exclusively by Quan City business men. Another \$500,000 will be raised by bond. With the expenditure of \$1,000,000 an edifice equipped with every facility for comfort and service will be erected that will be worthy of the marked progress in this region, and in the interest of visitors more in quest of natural than of artificial vacation delights.

Somewhat similar intentions are said to be behind the move to furnish Wildwood with a new million-dollar hotel. Neither of these undertakings can be regarded as presumptive rivals of the mammoth caravansaries in Atlantic City. The stordy South Jersey resorts have acquired a distinctive and agreeable character of their own, with comparatively slight emphasis upon jazz and cabaret life and a great deal of intelligent insistence of the intrinsic charms of the

The fine new hotels will minister to creature comforts in a way characteriste of their environment.

THE WILDEST "VICTORY"

T IS by no means easy to discover precisely what shade of the Irish cause is served by an assualt upon the international cable service. Crippled communication between the United States and the British Isles and thence to various countries of Europe is the result of a victorious attack by Irish irregulars upon cable offices in Kerry. Only three of the twelve trans-Atlantic lines from the United States were working normally yesterday.

The foray is one more inexplicable feature of the extraordinary warfare waged by diehard Irish Republicans against the author ity of the Free State.

It can never be said of Americans as a whole that they lacked sympathy for Ireland in her long and heroic struggle for selfgovernment and national integrity. But the commission of sheer mischief by bands of reckless irreconcilables and the wanton destruction of private property and lines of world communication is essent a bewildering conception of idea's of liberty.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Free State troops will make short work of this preposterous specimen of insurrectionary

SUGAR AND THE FARM BLOC

CPECIAL interests were responsible for the adoption by the Senate in Commit-

The present tariff rate is \$1.00 a hundred pounds on Cuban sugar. The praposed rate, adopted by the Senate, is \$1.84. an increase of a little more than one-quarter of a cent a pound. It has been estimated that this will bring about an increase of one cent a pound in the retail price of refined sugar.

The higher rate was adopted with the aid of the votes of Democratic Senators from cane and beet sugar States joining with the Republican Senators from the best-sugar States and a few others. The vote was 37 to 35, with four Democrats in the affirmative. If those Democrats had voted against the higher rate the proposition would have been lost by a vote of 33 to 39. The Senators from the beet-sugar States

are members of the farm bloc. They desire protection for beet sugar, enough protection so that it can compete with Cuban cane sugar. As we produce more than 2.000,000,000 pounds of beet sugar annually, it should surprise no one that the representatives from the interested States should seek to protect the industry. Nor should it surprise any one that Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, which produces cane sugar, should favor a protective duty

The beet-sugar industry has been de veloped because of the protection extended to it by the tariff. If the estimate that the new duty will add a cent a pound to the retail price of sugar is correct, the beetsugar refiners will get \$20,000,000 a year more from the public than they are now getting.

The beet-State Senators evidently think that the protection of the industry of their States is worth this sum to the country. Whether the country agrees with them remains to be seen.

It should be remembered, however, that the adoption of a tariff rate by the Senate sitting as a Committee of the Whole, is not There is still time for those who think the duty too high to make a protest And the House has to be heard from. But there the farm bloc is likely also to be solidly for protection for beet sugar. The bloc is composed of Democrats as well as Republicans.

PARTNERS IN WOE

THE Government of Mexico-an institu-tion which not infrequently errs-has committed another blunder. This time it has mistaken the uses of irony in a situation in which the hand of sympathy is most levoutly to be desired.

The neighbor republic is vexed, and say

men indefensibly unversed in the geography of our Republic and their expressed misof its citizens who were incidental spectators of the Herrin riot. conceptions merit the laughter of the know-Mexico has somehow or other acquired the notion that human life is insecure up North

and is aggrieved she should be censured for

the kidnapping of Bruce Bielaski or, indeed,

any sort of depredations upon foreigners

when Americans indulge in the massacre

But Mexico is, as usual, wrong. Her Gov-

ernment and that of the United States upon

which she has directed her barbs of diplo-

matic satire should be reconciled. They are

partners in woe. The State Department of the United States cannot explain the case

that no report of the Herrin murder has

ever been made to Federal officials by the

That branch of the administration of this

Government which represents it in foreign

affairs undoubtedly regrets a savage affront to Mexican citizenship. But what can the State Department do? It is as much in the

Mr. Hughes cannot answer his questioners.

What he and the Federal Government de-

serve is not verbal chastisement but a

MEASURES TO CONSERVE COAL

The Fuel Shortage Could Have Been

Prevented by Vigorous Measures to

Force a Strike Settlement

in the Spring

COVERNOR SPROUL'S Fuel Commis-

G sion will co-operate with the Federal

Commission appointed by the President in

an effort to bring about an equitable dis-

As the Governor has pointed out, there

would be a shortage of coal this winter

even though the mines should resume opera-

tion at once. Just how great that shoringe

will be no one can tell. Unusual economies

will have to be practiced by householders

and by industrial users of coal. In this

way the consumption will be less than if

As to anthracite, Mayor Bearstler, of

Pottsville, who is co-operating with the

other Mayors in the hard-coal region, esti-

be possible to get 28,000,000 tons above

ground before Christmas. The normal an-

nual production of anthracite is from 80,-

000,000 to 90,000,000 tons. The mines

have been idle since April 1. It is physically

impossible to produce as much in seven

months of active operation as is usually

The problem before the Governor's com-

mission is to find a way to prevent con-

sumers from buying beyond their needs and

by the failure to control the distribution of

coal-hardship arising from a shortage of

the supply and from exorbitant prices

The war has been over for nearly four

years, yet we are paying for anthracite

in 1918. If it is possible for the Govern-

ment to step in and prevent an increase

in the price above the present figures the

profiteers will be checked. The excess of

demand over supply would naturally be fol-

lowed by an increase in the price. While

the operation of the law of supply and de-

mand cannot be permanently suspended, it is

possible in such an emergency as now exists

While the Governor has appointed a com-

knowledge of the subject, he has announced

that he will suggest that the commission

itself appoint a special commission of men

thoroughly familiar with the routes of coal

transportation, the needs of the people and

the market conditions throughout the State

to assist in working out the details of a

Whatever else is done it is likely that it

will be found impossible to avoid some plan

of rationing fuel. Sugar was rationed during

the war. Families were allowed to buy only

a limited amount a week, and even then it

was impossible at times to get sugar. This

was partly because selfish housewives would

the full amount allowed to a family. They

did this regardless of their immediate needs.

It will be easier to prevent such an abuse

in the distribution of coal than in the dis-

tribution of sugar, for the reason that coal is

sales is kept.

been idle this year.

sold in fewer places and a record of the

It may be necessary to fix the limits of

the territory within which the retail dealers

in Philadelphia may deliver coal and to

forbid them to deliver any fuel outside of

those limits. In this way a check could be

kept upon the amount which each family

buys, and the supply could be conserved

in such a way as to insure a limited amount

Even though the strike should be settled

comorrow the commission will have to

function. The mines already have been idle

for nearly four and one-half months. There

are not miners enough in the State to pro-

duce all the roal that is ordinarily bought

between September and Christmas. Most

of this coal is mined in the warm months,

the months during which the mines have

Conditions have been allowed to drift

until it has become necessary to resort to

heroic measures. If heroic measures had

been taken to bring the strike to an end

months ago we should not be compelled to

struggle through a coal shortage this winter.

A GORGEOUS ONE-SIDED JOKE

CIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, to whom

D the epithet "diplomatic" may be applied

in more senses than one, has been delight-

ing Americans in London with one of their

favorite brands of humor. The British Am-

bassador to the United States, who is spend-

ing a few months at home, has revived a

batch of stereotyped stories about the abys-

ma! ignorance of his own country concern-

Tales have been told of the Englishman

who thought Boston was the capital of the

United States, who tried to correct him-

self and, after further reflection, suggested

New York, and of the editor who printed a

dispatch with the date line Kansas City,

Americans, who are almost invariably

amused over anecdotes of this familiar char-

acter, have no hesitation in pronouncing

Sir Auckland a good fellow. He has admitted that his countrymen are absurdly

insular, and the humility of his confes-

sion and his carnest desire to promote a

reform in this matter denote a keen com-

Unque analy there are many English-

ing the geography of the Western World.

of fuel to every one in need of it.

with a genera

produced in twelve months.

from profiteering.

to mitigate its rigors.

charged.

there were a normal supply in sight.

tribution of coal for the next few months.

brotherly hand-clasp in commiseration.

TARDY RESORT TO HEROIC

Governor of Illinois.

dark as benighted Mexico.

The true humorist, however, as Mark Twain pointed out in his famous contro-versy with Paul Bourget, should be willing to swap jokes. Most Americans can locate London with fair accuracy, but can they do as much for Birmingham, Manchester,

Stratford-on-Avon, Leeds, Bristol? Can we name the various shires and fit them correctly into the map of England? Are we in general aware that Cornwall i not a shire at all and can we tell, offband, what is its correct ascription?

to the plaintiff for the substantial reason If we should read a dispatch dated Leeds, Derbyshire, would we burst into uncontrollable laughter? Would it be as amusing to us to hear a traveler say that he went down to London from Liverpool as to hear report of a journey "up East," from New York to Boston?

Ambassador Geddes, who knows how to make friends, has propounded no questions of this sort. He knows when to let a good joke alone.

We are, all of us, of course, quite justified in extracting the utmost mirth from English blunders in American geography. The Britisher has no right to cut so extravagantly ridiculous a figure. But if he retaliates by quizzing us concerning his own country it is the part of wisdom to retire as gracefully as possible. Only thus can the traditions of a gigantic one-sided comicality be preserved.

THE OHIO SKIRMISH

TNTEREST in the Ohio primaries centers around their relation to President Harding. There was no fight between the radical and conservative, the reform and the organization wings of the Republican Party.

drys and the wets, with the result favoring the drys So far as the President was involved, he has wen. His friend, Carmi Thompson, has secured the nomination for the governorship. This means that the Republicans of the State are willing to follow the lead of

There was a fight, however, between the

Mr. Harding. Representative Fess, who won the nomination for the senatorship, was the organization candidate. He will have back of him the support of the regular party leaders, the leaders who brought Mr. Harding to mates that if the operation of the mines the attention of the Nation as a presishould be resumed on September 1 it would dential candidate and succeeded in persuading the delegates to the National Convention to nominate him.

Senator Pomerene has been renominated by the Democrats. They hope to elect him and then, if they succeed, they hope to make im the candidate for the presidency in 1924. They argue that if he can carry President Harding's own State this year against a candidate who will naturally have the support of Mr. Harding he can carry the State again in 1924, and will thus be the most available presidential candidate within his party.

hoarding the surplus, and to prevent dealers So the election in Ohio in November will be a skirmish preliminary to the greater battle two years later. As the Ohio Re-publicans are aware of all this, they can be During the war much hardship was caused trusted to present a united front to the opposition and fight Pomerene with all the weapons at their command. And the Republican National Committee also can be trusted to fill the State with the best campaigners at its command in order to preabout the same price that we were paying serve the prestige of the President in his own State.

SHORT CUTS

"Call ye this railing?" quoth the Railroad Board.

D'Olier is going to need all the help he s going to get.

Irish irregulars are cutting off sympathy

Bartram's Garden bloom with the Sesqui.

Quay's advice to Beaver.

What will Old King Coal have to say for himself when he meets Jack Frost? news, the Irish irregulars continue to cut

Vice President Coolidge has had some trike experience which may be of value to

the President. As if enough things were not happening he world William Jennings Bryan has

Just by way of sweetening life's cup we note the fact that the United States Senate

has raised the tariff on sugar. According to the interpretation of the Department of Justice and the dry navy, it

appears to be "the freedom of the seize. Rail and coal contestants are now in a position where in their heart of hearts they

Recent newspaper talk about the fivecent cigar seems entirely beside the point to the man who has gone right on smoking

The boll weevil will grieve to hear that the Senate has placed white arsenic on the free list. That, anyhow, was one tariff bet that was coppered.

What strikes us as being odd is that rum should become the generic name for in-toxicating liquor when gin is at least equally

Promoters of New York's Merchandise Fair have received to date six offers for the pootlegging privilege. Lawbreaking is rapidly becoming a commonplace.

New Jersey's schools and hospitals are already suffering from a shortage of coal. It is merely a hint of what may happen all over the country this coming winter.

Lady Frances Balfour of Burleigh says that what women really want is to be let alone. This is a joke, perhaps, and what she wants is to be let alone long enough to think up another.

Berlin papers say English statesmen are poor, weak, tired men and that they ought to take lessons from Lenine. Which, somehow, does not altogether prove that Berlin has returned to sanity. 'Any one would have done it," says

George C. Galena, who risked his life to save a girl from the wheels of a subway train. Which goes to prove that a hero

When Lloyd George tells French news-papermen that the attitude of Poincare makes an Entente rupture inevitable he is statement may make it avoidable

by constant reiteration it may gradually soak into Mexico's consciousness that only after written guardatees that American holdings will be adequately safeguarded will recog-

The rail birds are still railing and the mine birds are still undermining public confidence, but it is pleasing to realize that the President has succeeded in routing the three black crows that were driving the songsters from the White House grounds.

JOHN SNYDER, GENTLEMAN

Son of a Governor, Congressman, Manufacturer, Soldier, Horseman, The Graveyard He Gave to His Town - Pennsylvania's Vast Store of Coal

By GEORJE NOX McCAIN COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL in one of his memorable orations referred to the tomb as "The windowless palace of

Shakespeare speaks of it as "The undis-covered country from whose bourne no trav-eler returns." Tennyson speaks of kings that "Have no

such couch as thine, as the green that folds hy grave. Wordsworth describes it as "The quiet haven of us all."

Eighty-five years ago a Pennsylvania Dutchman deeded to the Snyder County community in which he lived a little plot of land for a graveyard.

His name was John Snyder.

"The inn of those journeying toward Jerusalem" was what he called it.

That, I think, was the most beautiful description of all.

And who was John Snyder?

HE WAS a son of Governor Simon Snyder by his first wife, Elizabeth Michael. He was said to be the handsomest man in the State in his time. My friend H. H. Schock, editor and anti-

quarian, of Seiinsgrove, has been telling me something about this very unusual son of He was born and raised, and lived his

life, near Selinsg.ove. His large farm was a show place, a hundred years ago, with its fine herds of cattle and his stable of racing He conducted a paper mill there, from which he supplied the newspapers of the surrounding territory, including Harrisburg

and Lancaster. He raced his horses over the circuits of Southern New York and Eastern Pennsyl-From 1843 to 1845 he was a member of

Congress. on Cameron in a letter to his daughter, Miss Mary K. Snyder, in 1885, said:
"I knew your father more intimately than your grandfather, and he was one of the handsomest young men of the day, sprightly, full of good intentions and generous ections and a great favorite with everybody.

IN THE days when Simon Cameron as a young man was printing the Lancaster Intelligencer, endowed with more intelligence than money in bank, John Snyder became much interested in the bright and promising

He did an unusual thing, for he told young Cameron to order all the paper he needed for his press from his mill, and to "pay for it at his own convenience Simon Cameron never forgot the da; or the man.

When he was United States Senator he found some members of Mr. Snyder's family in straitened circumstances from causes that were not of their own making. Grant was President at the time, and Cameron prevailed on him to appoint Miss Mary Kittera Snyder, John Snyder's daughter. Postmistress of Selinsgrove.

TOHN SNYDER'S most conspicuous serv-J ice to the State was rendered during the War of 1812.

He was a boy of nineteen and his lather was Governor of the State.

He raised a company of volunteers among his neighbors in and about Selinsgrove and, marching at their head, appeared before the Governor's door at Harrisburg at 4 o'clock in the morning.

He called his father from his bed, pre-

sented his company to him, and offered the assistance of his neighbors at home in de fense of the Commonwealth.

The Governor always said that, though he

had been the happy recipient of many honors during his lifetime, that episode of his hoy appearing at that early hour with his men was the proudest moment of his life. Captain John Snyder's services during the War of 1812 are matters of record in the State archives

They were recently revived by the tional Society, United Daughters of 1812,

A representative body of the organization gathered at his grave in "the inn of those journeying toward Jerselem" and by the hands of his granddaughter, Mrs. W. C. Bonnell, of Scranton, placed a beautiful marker above his last resting place.

PROF. J. CHAUNCEY SHORTLIDGE, of Chester Heights, is in Europe gathering material for a course of illustrated lec-tures on educational subjects.

For a number of years Prof. Shortlidge has been devoting his spare time to lecturing on American historical subjects.

While a student at Harvard he became greatly interested in Longfellow's life and

He made a special study of the Long fellow country from Boston to Portland, Me., with the result that he is today the leading lecturer upon the life of the great

American poet.

In addition to his studies in this country he traveled in Europe to familiarize himself with the scenes described by Longfellow in his prose and poetlenl works.

A more critical study perhaps is embraced in his lecture on Theodore Reosevelt under the title of "The Great American."

It has a particularly present-day value because Prof. Shortlidge describes with clearness and entire fairness the exciting campaign of the Progressive Party and the significance of that movement. significance of that movement.

He will return from Europe next month.

TOHN F. REESE has just completed a study of the coal beds of Cambria

He makes, as a result of his investigations, the estimate that six beds of coal in that county originally contained more than five billion tons of coal. Since the Revolutionary War Pennsylvania has mined 3,900,000,000 tons of soft

In that period Cambria County produced 67,000,000 tons of this output.

There still remain beneath her soil 3,638,...

000,000 tons or almost as much as the entire State has produced in a hundred and fifty It doesn't look as though there is going to

be a shortage of bituminous coal in this State for at least a few years to come.

CECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS JAMES WOODWARD makes some interesting deductions in connection with his annual census of the industries of the State. Several days ago he published the fact that if all the matches manufactured in Center County during the last year were pinced end to end there would be enough to circle the globe eighteen times. By the same process of analysis it is proved that Northumberland County's out-put of cigars, if distributed among its popu-

lation, would supply every man, woman and child in the county with three boxes of of fifty each. If all the anthracite coal mined in that county in 1921 were shipped to Philadel-phia every individual in this city would be

entitled to two tons, irrespective of age or The one thing the Ger-man Government is willing to do, as the French see it, is to give a perfect imitation of inability to pay her debts. Later, if the debts be remitted, she will stage one of the swiftest comebacks imagin-

able. With a belief so strong there is nothing surprising in the drastic measures

Dr. John M. Levering is 102 years old, still hard at work and keeping pace with the news of the day. There are several rules the news of the day. There are several rules for long life. Working hard and keeping pace with the news is probably as good as



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HERMAN HORNIG

On Control of Annoying Insects DHILADELPHIA this summer is suffering from a more than usually severe invasion of annoying insects, the control of which is quite possible with ordinary means, according to Herman Hornig, city entomologist in the Department of Public

"To begin with, the most common of the domestic insects," said Mr. Hornig, "is the fly. There are more flies this year than there were last. To fight the fly successfully it is necessary to strike at the breeding places. It is of little use to try to kill the flies singly and leave the breeding places unmolested.

"Flies breed most largely around stables and uncovered garbage pails. Most of the stables in the city are now kept clean, but only a few of them are actively conducting fly control. A thorough cleaning of the stable manure pits is one of the first essentials of fly control, and this is not always done with the thoroughness which should used to make it effective in the extermina tion of the breeding places. Lime should also be used and fly traps set. There are many excellent fly traps on the market, or very effective ones can be made at home.

The Uncovered Garbage Pail

"But in this respect the householder can mightily by keeping the garbage pails closely covered and by keeping the premises thoroughly clean. Cleanliness is the first rule of insect control. The uncovered gar-bage bail offers the most fertile breeding place around a house, and as long as house holders persist in keeping uncleanly condi-tions around a house, that long there will be disease-carrying flies. If you do not want flies, see that the garbage pail is closely covered all of the time.

But in spite of the fact that there are undoubtedly more flies this summer than there were last, there are now, as a whole, only a small proportion of the number flies when compared with the number which infested the country in the summer ten or twelve years ago.

"There are two chief reasons for this condition. One of these is especially applicable to Philadelphia and lies in the elimination of the piggeries, which was accom-plished in the early part of the administra-tion of Dr. Furbush. Flies were carried all over the city, especially by the garbage wagons, which brought garbage to the piggeries and frequently took back with them into the residential parts of the city a vast number of flies. "The other reason is the tremendous in

crease in the number of motor vehicles and the consequently smaller number of horses which are being used in the city. stables in which they were kept furnished ideal breeding places for the flies, from which they were distributed by various means all over the city. With the passing of a great number of stables came automatically the passing of the breeding places of millions of flies each year.

The Pest of Fleas

This year the flea pest is the worst; at least if we can judge by the number of complaints sent to the office of the city entonologist. On account of the large number of domestic animals kept in the city, nsects multiply locally in great numbers from June to September. "Fleas nearly always breed in the cellar

of a house, and therefore to control them it is necessary to wipe out the breeding places. They especially like sawdust as a breeding spot and a pile of this in the cellar will nearly always reveal many fleas, which will rapidly increase as the hot weather comes on. They will also breed in floor dust, such as gathers under a rug or a To eradicate the cellar of fleas, a half

bucketful of warm or hot water should be taken and a fair amount of naphtha soap shaved and dropped into it. Then add half a gallon of ordinary kerosene oil and stir the mixture thoroughly. Next, take an old cloth or mop and thoroughly wet the cellar floor, taking care not to miss an inch of it. floor, taking care not to miss an inch of it.

It must not be scrubbed, only thoroughly wet down. 'It is not necessary to wet the walls, as all the fleas will be found on the floor. Before doing this it is well to wet

the cellar steps with the mixture and to take up all sawdust or other dust in the cellar, wetting it with the mixture as it is collected. Then after the cellar has dried, spread about a pound of flake camphor over the floor and let it lie there.

"SCAT!"

Cleaning the Rooms

"If the fiens have got into the rooms of the house, as they probably have, take kerosene oil, put into a sprayer fine enough to careful to hold the end of the sprayer high enough in the air so that the vapor will spread before it reaches the floor or the rugs. Care should be taken not to let any of the oil in the form of drops reach the walls, the frames of the furniture or the rugs. Then use a vacuum cleaner or sweeper and take the fleas up while they are stunned from the effects of the vapor. After this, spread flake camphor under the rugs and around the baseboards, where the

"The great point in the control of fleas and other annoying insects is to do the work thoroughly. There is little use in work thoroughly. There is little use in putting a little of the various preparations ere and a little there: it must be done with the utmost thoroughness or the exertions expended will be of no real use.

"Here again, as in the case of the flies cleanliness is the first and most important thing. If the house is thoroughly clean, there will be little trouble with any of these aunoying insects, all of which breed in dust

Controlling the Moths

"Perhaps the moth is the worst enemy of the housekeeper among the insects. The flea can make things very uncomfortable, but the moth can do an actual property damage which will amount to a considerable sum each year if steps toward their control are not taken. Gasoline and camphor are the principal elements in warfare against the

"There is a method of treatment which will render the rooms of a house immune against moths for a year. Select a day in the early spring, get a couple of gallons of gasoline and sprinkle it all over the furniture (avoiding the frames), the rugs and the carpets. Then put half a pound of the carpets. Then put half a pound of flake camphor on the floor and close the room tightly for two days. There will be no moths in that room for a full year. In the spring of the following year the treatment may be repeated. If this is done with all of the rooms of a house in turn, the house will be continuously free from moths. "The moth breeds three generations each

summer, but none of them will be bred in rooms which have received this treatment. The moth eggs must be actually touched with gasoline to prevent them from hatching; the vapor from it is not sufficient.

"Both gasoline and camphor leave an odor which is not perceptible to human beings, but which is sufficiently intellerable to insects to recovery.

tolerable to insects to prevent them from coming into rooms so treated. This odor will prevent the moth from entering the room to lay its eggs. During the two days and, of course, while the room is being treated there should be no open flame, such as from matches, candles, lamps, etc., allowed in the room. This same precaution should also be taken when treating a cellar or room with

"For ants in a house, crushed cloves should be placed on the shelves where food is kept. This odor will drive them completely away and they are not likely to go anywhere in a house except where the food supply is kept. If a powder is preferred, an effective one may be made from four ounces of powdered borax, two drams of powdered cloves and two drams of powdered or flake camphor. It is also well to locate the colony out of doors from which the ants are coming and destroy it by pour ing kerosene on it. "But here again thorough cleanliness is

the first essential. If you want to be free from annoying insects, keep the house as clean as it is possible to keep it. This point cannot be over-emphasized."

Two Survivors, Anyway

From the Walton (N Y.) Reporter Sherman Wilcox had the misfortune to have a heifer break her leg Sunday in the pasture. Guy Smith recently had the same misfortune Both were butchered.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What English Queen conducted a famous correspondence in which she signed herself "Mrs. Morley"?
 Who was the "Prince of Enchanters" in British legend?

British legend?

3. Where and what is Stromboll?

4. Who commanded the Spanish fleet destroyed by Admiral Dewey in Mania Bay on May 1, 1898?

5. What is meant by a perfect number?

6. What is the mesquite?

7. Why is a menu so called?

8. What battle is famed for the courtey and politeness of its belligerents?

9. What is meant by an Olympiad?

10. What is a steinbock?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Vesterday's Quiz

William Paterson, a Scotch financier (1658-1719), is regarded as the founder of the Bank of England. The credit of having formulated the scheme for the institution and persuaded its adoption is due to Paterson. The bank was established in 1694.

The leading coal countries of the world, besides the United States, which heads the list, are Great Britain, Germany, countries formerly forming parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, France, Belgium, Russia and Canada.

"Robinson Crusoe" was written in the eighteenth century. Defoe's famous tale was published in 1719.

Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898. The City of Bristol is in the southwest of England on the Lower Avon River near its confluence with the Severn. Henry Cantwell Wallace is the present Secretary of Agriculture.

There is one national park of the United States cast of the Mississippi River. This is Lafayette Park. It includes picturesque and mountainous portions of Mount Desert Island, Maine.

The original Die-Hards, so called, were original Die-Hards, so called.

Arabic.
he original Die-Hards, so called, were
the men of the Fifty-seventh English
Foot. Colonel Inglis, addressing the
regiment at the Battle of Albuera, in
the Peninsular War in 1811, said.
"Die hard, my lads; die hard." Only
one officer but of twenty-four survived
and only 168 men out of 584.

ngava is the name given to the vast-cold, thinly populated region in Can-ada lying west of Labrador and north of the Province of Quebec.

Today's Anniversaries 1790—George McDuffie, Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator, born in Columbia County, Ga. Died at Cherry Hill, S. C., March 11, 1851. 1821-Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker who raised millions of dollars for the Union in the Civil War, born at Sandusky, 0. Died in Philadelphia February 16, 1905. 1872-British Parliament passed a new

licensing act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. 1892-The French began their advance against the kingdom of Dahomey. 1897—United States Government issued

warning intended to check the rush of gold seekers to the Klondike. 1915-The Turkish army of 90,000 defeated and driven back into Armenia by the

1919-Seven were burned to death in re on a scenic railway in Dominion Park, Montreal. 1921-Forest fires almost destroyed the village of Aylmer, Can.

Today's Birthdays Alexander Glazounoff, the celebrated Rus-

sian composer, who is about to pay his first visit to America, born in Petrograd, fifty-James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Dominion Cabinet, born in Huntingdon, Que., sixty-three years ago. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Com-merce of the United States, born at West Branch, Ia., forty-eight years ago.
Paul N. Warburg, former vice governor
of the Federal Reserve Board, born in

Hamburg, Germany, fifty-four years ago.

Dean Hole, of Rochester, tells of a very innocent and gentle curate who went to Yorkshire parish, where the parishieners hred horses and sometimes raced them. He was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth the clerk told the curate he need not do it any more. "Why?" asked the curate; "is she dead?" "No." sald the curate; "is she dead?" need not do it any more. "Why?" asked the curate; "is she dead?" No. sale the clerk; "she's won the steeplechase The curate became quite a power in the parish.