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10

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Address all communications to Evening Public Ladger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Monday, August 21, 1922

A REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

WOMEN prominent in both political camps have evidently determined to render invalid this year any pleas for lendency that may be advanced by regis-

tration slackers. A group of organizations, including the Women's Joint Committee on Polling Places, representing the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, the Women's Democratic Club, the Women's League for Good Government and the League of Women Voters, sioners to mark the division polling places with conspicuous placards clearly designating the number of both division and ward. A comprehensive effort is being made to fix the registration dates in the mind of the public and to urge all electors to re-estab-

lish their right of franchise. Additions to the assessor's lists can be made on September 5 and 6 in the division polling places. The registration days are September 7, September 19 and October 7. The hours are 7 A, M. to 1 P, M. and 4 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Within about a week the campaign for Governor will be officially started by both Republicans and Democrats. Opportunities of the autumn political revival are readily grasped by the professional politician.

There are lamentably large numbers of citizens whose awakening is less speedy. Electors of this type are apt to complain that the registration period has passed before they were aware of it. Temporary disfranchisement and ineffectual grumbling is often the result.

Public-spirited women are endeavoring to the best of their abilities to restrict the opportunities for legitimate excuses. The identification of polling places is an excellent idea, although, even to the casually observant individual, the assessors' books hanging from the outer wall of the room where registration is conducted ought to be a sufficiently intelligible sign.

Lest there remain any doubts concerning the necessity for complying with a simple formality, insistence is laid upon the fact that a complete new registration must be made this fall. Registration for the primayles last spring will not qualify an elector for participating in the November election for Governor. The duties of conscientious citizenship, so far at least as regards the regulations, are not difficult.

## generous and full of genuine love and sympathy and unselfis

Civilization has struggled two thousand years toward this still distant goal. It will get there finally; it is far from there now. As things are today—as men and women seek to evade responsibility and continue to yield to the vice of acquisitiveness-it is essential that we have a code to cope with the problem of each broken express wagon.

If all of the Richard Keatings in the world could have their express wagons smashed tomorrow and could be brought by that to realize how desirable the ideal system is, it might be a very good thing for the next generations of Richards and the next and for the whole world in the acons to

# CONGRESS IS STILL LUCKY THE STRIKES ARE ENDING

come.

### And Washington Politicians May Again Be Able to Evade Their Obligations to the Country

THAT providence which watches over

Washington and makes life easy and effortless for the Congress of the United States obviously is in business at the same old stand. For a thrilling hour or two after President Harding's address on Friday it appeared that the House and the Senate would be compelled to rouse themselves to constructive thought and unprecedented action in relation to the railway and mine deadlocks. But today the strikes are settling themselves for the simple reason that both sides are almost completely exhausted and at the end of their staying powers.

No one has won anything. Every one has lost. The waste and the ruin of the battle is everywhere an appalling spectacle. To the public of the United States, the people who burn coal and ride on railroads and pay freight bills indirectly through increased prices on commodities, remains the duty of paying the costs of the inconclusive war.

As a people we are in a position somewhat similar to that of the Germans. No one asked our permission for the fight. We were not warned or consulted about it. But out of our pockets and our sweat and hardship must come the uncounted millions lost through the greatest trial of attrition ever organized in the industrial field of America. Some of the railway executives and some of the coal operators and their allied groups decided that the time was ripe to break up or weaken labor unionism, and the unions decided that the moment had arrived in which they might attain complete dominance over two of the most essential utility services. Now the miners are prostrate and despairing, though they still cling together. Most of the coal operators are frightened at the prospective results of the strike. And it is only with great difficulty and not a little danger to the traveling public that the railroads, especially in the West, maintain something

like regular service, since the essential business of repair and inspection of rolling stock was seriously curtailed. The rail executives know that these hours are charged with danger for their sys-

tems and their patrons. The shopmen know that they are out of favor with the country. So, before many days have passed, the battle will be declared a draw and both sides will issue statements claiming a real or moral victory. Then the unorganized and non-striking public may sigh in resignation as usual and prepare to shoulder the burden

Congress, asked by the President to legislate directly and immediately against the arrogant spirit of the unions and the methods adopted by the union-wreckers, was in a fix that must have been painful and embarrassing for most of its members. For, normally, in a country as rich and lucky and easy-going as ours, Congress has an easy time of it. It seldons has to endure the agony of a great decision of any sort. Habit, accepted rule and the force of mo-

of the general loss.

#### present crisis in the industrial world, we shall be able to see whether we, as a people, are fully awake to our power to direct our own national affairs.

JOHN FRITZ THAT historical consciousness, abund-antly expressed nowadays in the ob-

servation of centenaries, has done well this year by Grant, born 100 years ago last April. In literature annalists have reminded us

that it is a century ago this summer since the Percy Bysshe Shelley was drowned in the Gulf of Spezia, and tributes to the "ineffectual angel," as Arnold called him, have been fervently renewed throughout the world. Arnold himself was a product of 1822, and preparations are being made for celebrating the centenary of the poet and critic, which occurs in December.

Statesmen, soldiers, writers-it is to these that post-mortem honors are most commonly made when the completion of a cycle enables a new age to recognize the past and to attempt seasoned estimates of some of its titles to fame.

John Fritz had he lived this long would have been a centenarian today. Neither a poet, nor a philosopher, nor a statesman, nor a general, he was none the less one of the makers of modern America, and Pennsylvania, in particular, for he was a native of this Commonwealth, is under a historical obligation to recall his achievements. In the latter year of his life, extended beyond his ninety-first birthday, John Frits

was familiarly denominated the "Father of the Steel Industry in America." The propriety of this title was not ques-

tioned. It was Fritz's privilege to see the light at the beginning of a vast industrial revolution. It was his distinctive genius, scientific skill and organizing ability which fitted him to interpret the change and to develop its possibilities along a special line of the utmost consequence to the progress of this Commonwealth and to the Nation in

general. Fritz was born on the very eve of the great pioneering age of railroading-which, by the way, will soon be a subject for centenary laurels-and his early studies of the details of iron and steel manufacture were put to profitable advantage in virtually initiating the production of steel rails in this country as an offset to their importation from England.

A fative of Londonderry, Chester County, Fritz began life as a machinist. To his practical equipment were added vision and he capacity for original scientific thinking. Perhaps his most noteworthy accomplishment was his championship of the Bessemer process, which he was among the first to introduce into this country and to adapt to American industrial conditions. His authoritative knowledge of the subject was speclifically recognized in his appointment to equip the Cambria Iron Works in 1854 and later to build what has since become the great steel plant at Bethlehem. In 1902 a group of scientists and manufacturers established the John Fritz gold medal for achievement in industrial sciences. The

first emblem was rightly conferred on the veteran himself. It may be argued philosophically that epochs produce men capable of mastering new opportunities and that the age of steel was predestined. Nevertheless, it was Fritz who was the personal agent of progress in this field in the United States. Americans with a taste for centenaries cannot consistently fail to honor his memory.

# TREATIES IN THE OPEN

CUPERFICIAL pessimists have been wont to regard "open covenants openly arrived at" as a delusive phrase. As such individuals are inclined to cherish their woes, it would perhaps be unkind to induct them into the treaty registration department of the League of Nations in Geneva.

What they do not behold with their own eyes they need not believe. Nevertheless, the League

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Though Art for Art's Sake Sometimes May Be Missed, the Dally Grind Still Turns Out Useful Grist

# By SARAH D. LOWRIE

T IS the fashion at present among young. would-be authors of the college boy and girl sort to affect scorn of the gateway into literature through journalism.

I gather that they think journalistic writing, especially newspaper reporting, spoils one's literary style for all time and lowers one's standard of subject matter; it being their idea that the public must take what they elect to give it rather than they must give the public what it elects to have.

One boy, a youth of twenty-five or so, who was younger than his years in man-ners, so I think of him as a boy-well, this youth put the matter to me not long ago in a form that I suppose is the creed that holds good in most of the colleges:

good in most of the colleges; "What you write for a newspaper, if you are a reporter, is done with an eye on the peculiarities of the city editor, which," said he, "Is bad enough. But after that it is at the mercy of the shark who makes the head-ings, and lastly it is cut to nothing by the chap that has the making up of the page." So that if you write for the practice of it and to see yourself in print, you are left, and to see yourself in print, you are left, indeed! You don't see yourself in print. It's a massacred paragraph or two with some one's else caption to it that you find after you have gone from front page to back page in your search.'

"How about the subject matter that you get just in the course of your assignments?" I asked. He scorned subject matter. He said that

he was chuck full of subject matter. I gathered that, like the bird that feathers its nest from its own breast feathers, he con-sidered himself as subject matter enough for

some time to come. "But after you have written your great biographical novel, what next?" I urged. "I shall go to an obscure Italian or French

town and shut myself up with the people and write what I see!" he announced. He spoke neither French nor Italian se-curely enough to be left alone with a native of either place, so that his choice of a liter-ary stamping ground was sufficiently im-practical, but I let him go without racking him further with my critical questions. After all, if he had it in him to write he would be it handing and by his own in parameter and do it handicapped by his own ignorance and prejudices; and if he hadn't it in him no gateway was large enough into literature to admit him.

# BUT, of course, he is wrong, and those about put the idea into his head are wrong about journalism being a bad gateway into

the coveted inclosure. In the first place the city editor would not be the city editor if he were not a person of very decided ability, and to pass muster with him is a feat not to be sneered at. And, secondly, the man who writes the headings is generally the nearest to a genius that the paper employs. A good headliner is born, not made, and is about one in a thousand. He is more responsible for the tone of the

news than is the editor himself. I confess that I always look at the heading of this column with anxiety, so sure I am that if the one who gives it a heading has not got the gist of what I meant to say, I have done a poor bit of work. And I am often chagrined to observe that he has fathomed what I thought back of what I said and did not intend quite to express. S that his bendline is a give-away of my real opinion to an almost alarming degree. Per-haps twice the bendlines for this column have hit a mark that I was not consciously or unconsciously aiming at, which is a pretty good commentary on the fallacy that: "What the blue pencil omits the headliner destroys.

T CAN see that for a novel writer or for a philosophical critic or an author of helle letters, many years on a newspaper would be a menace to his more permanent work, because a newspaper takes pretty much all



Indifference, however, is a vague but formidable foe to combat. The women of this community are to be congratulated on their courage and perseverance.

A TALE OF A TOY WAGON RICHARD KEATING is nine years old. He was once the proud possessor of an express wagon. He worked and saved to buy this express wagon. And it was the joy of his life and of the lives of his little brothers and sister. Then one day he left it outside a store and an automobile ran into it and smpshed it. The police assured Richard that the automobilist would be found and would give him enough money to buy another wagon. And, weary weeks afterward. Richard was called to face this man before a magistrate and pleaded his case so well that the man agreed to pay. He hasn't paid yet. He's waiting for the insurance company to adjust it. And Richard still has no wagon. Consequently his young mind revolts at the uncertainties and evasions of the law and he is bitter toward our modern processes of justice.

Richard's frame of mind is typical of many who are considerably more than nine years old. They have suffered some damage ; the other man admits it. But they do not get repaid. They must wait and wait and the law is expensive. It is a cumbersome system. It is an irritating system. They ask for simple justice and they get law and the law's delays. Then they become bitter and blame the system.

But it isn't really the system's fault. In the complexities of our modern civilization. mere paying for a boy's broken express wagon may, as in this case, involve many people and every step must be taken acconding to set form in order to avoid the chance of a mistake leading to future complications.

The autoist, we will say, has been paying insurance for several years. This accident is what he has been paying for. His installments have been piling up in its vaults against the day when Richard Kenting should come tearfully to demand another wagon. And that day is here.

But the books of a great insurance company are involved; there are intricacies of procedure that must be followed. To make a lax exception in this small case would open the door to laxities that might involve thousands of dollars in other cases. The thing must be done regularly and must be checked up every step of the way. The motorist, in all probability, feels like putting his hand in his pocket and handing Richard the price of another express wagon. But that would cost him double, for then the insurance company would be absolved and the motorist's premiums would have been paid in for nothing.

Some day, perhaps, our developed public conscience will make all these things unnecessary. In that day, if an autoist he will hunt Richard up and say, "Richard, I have mished your express wagon. I'm very sorry. Here is ten dollars for you to buy ther one with."

In that great day there will be no police-unt to locate the man, no magistrate's hedring to compel Richard to prove that he has been aggrieved, no delay while a creat insurance company sends experts to survey the wreck of the express wagon and appraise its value and report back to bead-

ut such a condition must of necessity be ated upon the assumption that every and every woman and every boy and girl is clean and fair and honest and

mentum carry the country through. But on Saturday the House and the Senate found themselves up against a real emergency which they couldn't ignore. They were told by the President of the need for forward reasoning and pioneering wisdom. They were confronted with a situation demanding the sort of legislation necessary to take from labor unionism its power to paralyze some of the country's industries at will and from organized employing groups their right to incite and bedevil labor into moods of fighting desperation.

But Congress, as we implied before, is lucky. This crisis in its life may pass, as others have passed, without compelling it to the grueling business of profound thought or the trials of courageous action. The rail men and the coal men are today in a way to adjust their superficial differences unaided. And there is good reason for the assumption that such an adjustment will be satisfactory among the politicians in Washington.

It will not greatly matter in Congress that the settlements may be superficial and Impermanent or that both sides will fall back to gather strength and resources for another conflict, in which, once again, the country as a whole will be the Belgium of the occasion. When the word goes out that

the strikes are settled Congress will in all probability be content. The President asked Congress to do a very trying thing. He asked it to deal fearlessly and in the public interest and in

a scientific way with two groups that are very powerful in politics-the labor group on one hand and the corporations with campaign money to contribute on the other. If the politicians in Washington can evade the job they will be pretty sure to do so.

Meanwhile neither the coal miners nor the operators welcome the sort of inquiry which the President suggested as the basis of a permanent strike-prevention system in the mine fields. And if that commission is not authorized and if the "a peace on the rails" is considered adequate to obscure the necessity for a stronger Railway Labor Board and compulsory arbitration of rail

disputes, we shall have other enormous industrial war bills to pay before the one soon to be presented to us is disposed of. The President, by bluntly putting the whole question of the strikes up to Congress, did an excellent thing for the country. He gave the people of the United States a most favorable opportunity to assess the value of

the congressional mind and its usefulness in a crisis. We shall see what we shall see. The Congress is of our own making. Now, in the manner in which it deals with the

hood to announce that since the war more than 300 treaties have been filed with the secretariat. The list includes two to which the United States has been a party-the separate pact with Germany terminating the state of war and the Yap agreement. It may be noted that Germany, as a nonmember nation, was under no obligation to conform with League practices. Nevertheess, it is through her initiative that the Dresel-Rosen covenant is recorded in Geneva.

One accomplishment of the Washington Conference has been officially registered there. This is the Chinese-Japanese Shantung accord, both parties to which are original members of the Lengue.

While it is still possible, of course, to imagine conditions in which participants to the League might seek to violate one of its nost admirable rules, it must be admitted by fair-minded persons that treaty registration is a very substantial fact, denoting degree of international sanity and fair play scarcely deemed possible in the days when European chancelleries buzzed with the manufacture of sidedoor "understandings."

## CENTRAL AMERICA TRIES AGAIN

THE failure of the Central American L Union, which was to have made an important nation out of five comparatively small states, may perhaps he a temporary setback to a program which must in the end be consummated. The call for a meeting between repre-

sentatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua has been issued. The convention for adjusting certain vexatious controversies will be held on board the U.S.S. Tacoma off Corinto, and conspicuous legates will be President Chamorro, of Nicaragua, and John E. Ramer, American Minister to that republic.

Without administrative co-operation, progress in Central America is seriously handicapped. The most intelligent leaders in the five states have long recognized this fact; but national sensitiveness, combined with a considerable share of political jugglery, has heretofore played havoc with some excellently laid plans.

It is particularly significant that at this time Nicaragua is playing an initiatory This country held aloof from the United States of Central America, which so closely missed becoming a reality about a year ago.

It may be predicted that the idea of olidarity in the region between Mexico and Panama will be periodically revived until omething tangible and enduring has been The conception is obviously evolved. grounded in logic and a civilized sense of responsibilities.

The Mayor of Johns-Hard Times town, after finding bugs and worms in the city's in Johnstown drinking water, says anybody who complies with the law may sell ale or beer, the real stuff, so long as it is pure and cold. Though he speaks earnestly and apparently in good faith, "there's a catch in it." One who complies with the law can't sell the or beer, however pure and cold. And what about the prohibitionenforcement agents?

A French glider has managed to stay in the air for nearly three minutes. Not even the fact that he did it without motor power impresses Congressman Dank Blash The honorable gentleman has done it under precisely the same circumstances for days at a

one's vital force. The daily brea of th reading public is literally daily. You cannot store it used then turn to the writing of books, not in you use what is written for the mean the following year. e following year. the momel

I dare say, too, that "writing for the noment" becomes a sort of habit which moment' eventually is hard to break. I suppose there comes a year of choice in each journalist' life when he decides for better or worse whether he will be a writer for th read while they run, or for those who think while they read.

THERE comes a point when the choice is L no longer in his power, and he remains a journalist and a poor man and generally an obscure man all his days. But he has his ompensation. He belongs to a great fraternity that each day has a chance to move and even create public opinion, and there is an excitement to the true journalist that is equaled by no other form of work or recreation in gathering in the world's news, excitement and power!

I have always thought, for instance, that Colonel House was a very good example of that sense of power and knowledge behind the throne which for some men compensates for all the regalia of the administrator popularity of a spotlight position. In the courts of kings in past epochs there were

always three recognized sources of influence that were placated by those who wished th king's favor-the court jester, because he made the king lough; the court barber, cause he told the king the gossip of the day. and the king's father confessor, because from him the king heard of sins that no other man would dare tell him. The newspaper, if it is really functioning.

combines these three powers in its ministry to the public, and the men who make the newspaper, who are the newspaper, in fact, recognize their power and are content to wield it without bother about fame or popu lar recognition. But that is only for the "journalists in

deed." the born and self-made ones! For the writers of another sort, the "literary gents," journalism may be an introduction gents, journalism may be an involucion but cannot be a career. The main thing for such a writer is to get his technique and his audience and his material alto ether, in a natural, wholesome workmanlike way; to see himself in print if it is only in a school paper, or more obscure still, a religious periodical, to understand his public in order to interest it, and to be so keen and inter-ested an observer of life that he is an authority worth listening to.

T JUDGED that my latest interpreter of the I new school of writers, the college man who despised journalism as a "way in. had the notion that the public was to be bent to fit his message; in short, to learn to understand him. He was willing to give it time, even if he had to starve in the process. He preferred no listeners to stooping to conquer. To express himself was his only Toward the public he felt no responsibility rather it was up to them not to let the pearl of truth of which he was, so to speak, the container be trampled under foot.

Now that sublimity of faith in one's self clouded by intermissions of back doubt is a mark of genius, and also of futility !

'You can't most always sometin In his case I thought that I could tell. But it wasn't up to me to tell him, even if he had believed me. And there was just one chance in a million that he was a genius, in which case, even if he began wrong, he would get there! But for most of us who ot geniuses, beginning wrong is a ap from which we do not easily re-And in the business of writing-for are not handicap over. it is a business that only gradually become an art-in the business of writing I we Would put understanding the public first both as to subject matter and as to approach. And as a gateway into the public mind, I know no simpler or more open entrance than that afforded by the great recapitulation of Yes-terday News in Today's Paper.

ganized to meet a demand in the United States for an institution similar to that founded in London in 1799 by Count Rum-ford. The founders intended it not only as an addition of about \$600,000 to the 'und, although this last-named sum will not be a means of continuing for all time a work which, throughout his long life, he perhaps available for some years to come. regarded as his best, namely, the discovery f physical laws and their application t

"Ours appears an ambitious program, but rease the comfort and well-being of manthe wagon of the institute has ever been hitched to a star; and so drawn it apkind. The ability of the institute so to serve the public has recently been largely increased through the bequest to it of the Henry W. Bartol estate. The institute is proaches its 100th anniversary maintaining still the virility and enthusiasm of youth about erecting a laboratory to and as capable as ever of vision and o house research work made possible through this accomplishment. "Also, however ambitious our program may seem, it contemplates no departure from the scheme of usefulness laid out by the founders of the institute. With greater op-

"One of the features of this work will be the avoidance of a duplication of the work being carried on by other research institutions. We shall go to other laboratories for certain research work for which they are perhaps better equipped than we, and the iboratories of the Franklin Institute will be open to responsible people for similar purposes.

bequest.

"Another matter in which we keenly interest ourselves is in getting the right kind of people to do this work. This is a matter of the first importance in work of every sort. our but it is especially vital in research good these men accomplished generally, if not always, with very limited financial re-sources, their one unlimited resource being the spirit of service and devotion. With this In the end the value of physical research depends directly upon the ability and char-acter of the men who do the work, and if they be not of the right kind the results attained will not justify the time, cost and fort expended.

#### The New Laboratory

"This year we will begin the construction of the new laboratory to be owned by the Franklin Institute and which will be occupied in greater part by the research ork to which the estate of the late Henry W. Bartol is dedicated.

"Our hope is that ultimately this labor-atory will be one of a group of three build-ings, one of which will be a building at the corner of Nineteenth street and the Parkway, exteriorly worthy of a place among the noble structures then to be its neighbors and having a dignity worthy of the great name which it will bear, and interiorly suitable and sufficient to the proper housing and conduct of all the institute's work an activities except those of the laboratory and the museum which will be otherwise housed. "The third building of the proposed group devoted to the promotion of the mechanic arts when our hopes find fulfillment will be a so-called 'Scientific and Technical Museum.' In it will be properly arranged and connected for illustration and for operation the many important models and facsimile apparatus now possessed by the institute and the multitude of such other things of interest to the followers of the mechanic arts as we have assurance will come to when we are prepared properly to care for

them. "Such a museum has no prototype in America, and the American student, historian, mechanician or inventor desiring to development of an art through the trace study of concrete examples must now ney to Europe to find what we shall be able to present to him when the proposed museum

The value of the opportunity therein offered

institute on Nineteenth street between Cherry and Race streets. The inboratory will cost approximately \$300,000, of which sum a part will be provided from the accuinulated income from the Bartol Research Fund and the balance from the building fund of the institute. The laboratory will, of harmonize architecturally with other proposed buildings of the Franklin Institute group and will be sufficient to house the Bartol research work and all the chemito house cal and physical laboratory work of the Committee on Science and the Arts and of

Dispatch from San Francisco says people there are wearing overcoats. Always bragging about its weather.

count.

In the matter of providing a pleasurable kick a baton accomplishes as much at Lemon Hill as a stick in lemonade.

Coal and rail contestants must realize

that the people truly speak through their

False fire alarms have cost the city \$65,000 since the first of the year. Cases of burning nothing but money.

John Jacob Astor, five years old, has just received \$2,000,000, which is consid-erable of a handicap for a poor kid.

Local drug distributor said to have "the best dope in town" has discovered his mis-take. The best dope is Judge Monaghan's.

being still that which inspired the founders Condemned man in Sing Sing want and the generations of workers who have death deferred until he completes crayon landscape for warden. Would it not be brought the institute down the century to kinder to hasten the day? 'We remember with pride what of public

Illinois State Attorney General has called for a special Grand Jury to investi-gate the Herrin massacre. It may at least be able to discover that the law was really broken.

Franco-Irish steamship company is to operate between Brest and Cork and Dublin. The old Irish song was prophetic, after all: The French are on the sea, said the Little Old Woman."

Barring the unforescen, which has an uncanny knack of grabbing him, General Wood will assume command, as it were, at the University of Pennsylvania on January 1.

Cowpuncher said to be the original of "The Virginian" dropped dead while drink-ing an ice cream soda. Thought of such a In what work of the imagination, a par-rative poem of nautical adventure, did "the bowsprit get mixed with rudder sometimes"? tipple for a cowpuncher calculated to make the reader drop dead.

What is the name of the airship making the flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro? Without fracturing the entente with the British, France plans to deal with the Ger-4. What animal is called by a name which means whale-horse? mans direct in the matter of reparations. Somehow or other it suggests a quotation concerning mice and men.

5. When did the Anglo-Saxon settlement of England begin? 6. In what country was the Duke of Wel-lington born? Eighty-five-year-old New York woman. denf and dumb since youth, has had her 7. What is the widow bird and why is it so speech and hearing restored following an atof pneumonia, but this route to normaley will never become popular

to have taken the fact for granted.

Hay fever sufferers will read with but

scant interest the declaration of a Joliet.

Ill., doctor that he can cure their complaint by twisting a ligament. He'll first have to

A Perfect Baby

Youngstown has a perfect baby, so the

Twenty-six months old and winsome as the

overcome a skeptical twist in their minds.

What is an amphora? 9. What animals stridulate?

called

10. What

hat position in President Harding's Cabinet is held by Hubert Work? Henry L. Mencken has been telling the English that America is rotten with money. Supercrogatory if true. English statesmen who have studied international debts appear

## Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Big Program Justified

portunity, more funds and the example

experience of nearly a century to guide us, we may hope for ourselves and our succes-

sors to extend the benefits of the work of

the interest being still confined to the pro-

splendid past we may look forward to the

future with confidence that our successors

ence of their predecessors to guide them

will produce results as expressed in useful-

ness to the public somewhat commensurate with the financial resources and equipment which we shall leave to them."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How many representatives is each mem-ber nation permitted to have in the League of Nations?

similar spirit and with the experi-

the mechanic arts-the

the institute to an ever-widening circle-

ay and generation.

notion of

with

A panetela cigar is so called in refer-ence to its resemblance to a small narrow loaf of bread. "Pan" is Spanish for bread.

tableand in Central Asia, varying in altitude from 11,000 to 25,000 feet 3. The

above sea-level. he battle of Plassey, in which the British under Clive defeated the Hindus on June 23, 1757, virtually assured British domination in India. Plassey is a village in Bengal. seneschal was an official in charge or

Plassey is a village in Bengai.
A seneschal was an official in charge or a medieval prince or noble; a steward.
Colorado is called the Centennial State because it was admitted into the Union in 1876.
George IV of England was known ag the "First Gentleman of Europe." during the period when, owing to the insanity of his father, George III, he ruled as Regent.
Frederic Lemaitre was a celebrated French actor, especially noted for his portrayal of remantiz notes. His dat-are 1800-1876.
John Milton's "Paradise Regained" is a sequel to nis "Paradise Lexit."
Henry Knox was the first Scoretary of. War of the United States under the Constitution.

flowers in May. Twenty-seven pounds of peaches equal what she'll weigh.

doctors say.

She has sixteen teeth as dainty as a set of

pearls. And her pretty head is crowned with silken. golden curls. Alice Miller has the makings of the best

of giris.

Perfect baby? True as may be? But we must be shown?

Every mother in the country, if the facts peristyle is a system of columns about a building or an internal court.

Enous the only perfect baby is, of course, her own? G. 4.

The

is in operation. Nothing Like It in America

"Such a group of buildings so equipped will be without a counterpart in America.

to the student, the scientist and the mechanician cannot be exaggerated. "The laboratory, upon which work will be begun this year, will be erected upon three of the twelve lots now owned by the