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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 25, 1922

THE WOMAN VOTE

THE analysis of the registered vote reported at the meeting of the Republican City Committee yesterday shows that 247,718 Republican men and 75,375 Republican women registered, and 99,251 Democratic men and 8,331 Democratic women.

That is, one woman for every 2.7 men qualified for voting among the Democrats and one woman for every 3.29 men among the Republicans. The Democratic women have qualified in proportionately larger numbers than the Republican women.

But the women of neither party seem to be particularly interested in politics. They have been accustomed for years to entrusting their affairs to men, to being and allowing themselves to be easily led by men leaders. The business of running both parties is given over to men who are paid to do it. If an issue should arise in which the women were deeply interested the leaders would be quick to see it and to shape their policies accordingly.

It is probable, however, that the increase in the number of women voters will come from those who registered last year. The girls brought up in a democratic city that they have had for years in which to study their brothers about the duties of public officials will be more likely to exercise their prerogatives than those who were born in older the old regime.

THE SEATS OF REASON

AMERICANS have been loud to express their respect for the Supreme Court, which has seldom been any doubt. For this reason it is gratifying to note the plain implication conveyed in Judge Hand's ruling in the tangled question of "wet" shipments.

The injunction restraining the Federal prohibition agents from purchasing from the bonded storage of Augustus Gerard Dougherty is dissolved. Judge Hand granted permission for the release of the liquor for shipment, pending an immediate appeal is taken to the highest tribunal in the land.

This plainly boosts upon the Government itself would welcome a Supreme Court decision on the whole vexed subject. Dispassionately the sagacious of the country, intelligent and right-minded citizens are identical.

The Supreme Court superbly maintains its prestige. Its decisions are carefully reasoned and pronounced after exhaustive impartial investigation of the facts in a given case.

The members of this august tribunal are carefully trained to safeguard the Constitution and the laws of the land. Prejudices and emotions are not to sway their judgments, which are unanimously respected by the sovereignty of a free people.

When the case, as it almost certainly will, reaches the Supreme Court, it will be possible to find the precedent for the wet and moist judgments of the lower liquor-ridge tribunals.

DECALOGUE BY HARVEY?

AMBASSADOR GEORGE HARVEY, discussing the Ten Commandments, and said recently in London, Ambassador Harvey spoke with a [illegible] of one who had [illegible] tensely interesting [illegible].

The subject [illegible] existence of [illegible] women. When [illegible] plied that [illegible] Decalogue [illegible] wrote again [illegible] lar to men [illegible] men's [illegible] to the [illegible] bronze and [illegible] might be under [illegible]

The address of Mr. Harvey [illegible] he history. The [illegible] mind [illegible] modern [illegible] colored [illegible] clear [illegible] tinglish [illegible] to [illegible] people [illegible] are [illegible] Ambassador [illegible] One may [illegible] contribute [illegible] It [illegible] that [illegible] the average woman [illegible] of a portion of [illegible] mated from the [illegible] that he been [illegible] peration and [illegible]

OFF FOR BAFFIN'S BAY

THE famous Tom Montgomery and his valuable sporting [illegible] were formally [illegible] enlivening little story about Baffin Bay. "We couldn't find [illegible] train," [illegible]

Concerning this [illegible] the United States Weather Bureau, which is nothing if not dignified, preferes as a natural frigid silence. Baffin Land with the [illegible] dentation of the Arctic which washes its shores has, it appears, banished the jocosity and claims recognition as a sober reality.

Meteorological experts are looking to those remote regions to save them from the embarrassment of misleading forecasts. Some of the weather prophecies this autumn, especially during the prolonged dry spell, went very much awry. There were times when sudden and unforeseen showers along the Atlantic Coast bore indications of positive disrespect for authority.

But the Weather Bureau does not propose to be trifled with. It will track down meteorological vagaries to their lair, if it must incorporate the Frigid Zone in its sphere of influence.

And so an internationally owned wireless and weather observation station on the shores of Baffin's Bay is solemnly proposed and steps are now being taken to secure its installation.

It is said that such advance tips on the weather as may be secured will be exceedingly useful to farmers. Doubtless this is true. But the Weather Bureau's feelings must also be considered.

It abhors surprises, and, quite naturally, after all its study and painstaking inquiry, has little patience with frivolous and freakish downpours. As Queen Victoria is reported to have said of "Pinafore," "We are not amused."

IF WE WANT A FAIR WE SHOULD GET BUSY

For No City That Lets "I Dare Not" Wait Upon "I Would" Ever Makes Any Progress

TONIGHT for the first time since the Sesquicentennial Fair was suggested the people are to have an opportunity to show how they feel about it at a mass-meeting in the Academy of Music.

The meeting is called by the Exposition Membership Committee for the purpose of enlisting popular support. There have been luncheons and committee meetings, but the general public has not been admitted to them.

Tonight the people, on whose united and enthusiastic support the success of the enterprise will in large measure depend, are expected to crowd the Academy and by their attitude assure to all observers how they feel about it.

That Philadelphia can organize and conduct as great an international fair as has ever been held must be admitted. It has citizens as able as those in any other community, and it has the wisdom to select from among the men of national reputation a leader whose very name would spell success for the undertaking.

But a concerted attempt has been made to block the enterprise. The arguments advanced against it are specious. If they were advanced against the expansion of any private business they would be rejected without a moment's hesitation.

It is preposterous to suggest that an enterprise which will bring thousands of workmen to the city which will stimulate the erection of tens of thousands of new homes and bring immediate prosperity to new and old hotels by attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors who will leave with the community's economic development.

It is these very things that other cities are trying to bring about for their own development. A successful fair would give us impetus to them which would not come in ten or twenty years without a fair.

But if we are to have a fair it is imperative that an organizing leader for it be selected who will appeal to the imagination and enlist the support of the country as a whole. There is need of a rallying point, of a definite proposition for the popular enthusiasm to concentrate upon. This has been lacking thus far. There is not the slightest doubt that the people are ready to follow a leader and to support him with enthusiasm and their money in putting the fair across.

The meeting tonight, while nominally independent of any organization, is called by the members of the Fair Association, who hope to be assured of a broad-minded and public-spirited exposition of what the people want to do, and to the extent of their means are willing to do.

It will be encouraging if some spirit does not take advantage of the opportunity to [illegible] great benefit. Such will be the case if the leadership of the movement is left in the hands of the timid souls who [illegible] the pledge and to further elaborate upon it, pledge and to further elaborate upon it, in the last resort, [illegible] the people, should, in the last resort, [illegible] questions in dispute, both with relation to the Latin republics and to the United States.

In other words, a plan for making Central American security of its best blocks of [illegible] and developing out of harvesting [illegible] of forging admiration [illegible] political [illegible] traduced, [illegible] attached.

Mr. Hughes has not specifically announced that this Government is willing to [illegible] a new and permanent Central American union, but there can be little doubt that the formation of such a union would [illegible] fully with the best wishes of the United States for the welfare of a rich, resourceful region [illegible] possibilities have been wrecked by [illegible].

Five times [illegible] Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica endeavored to band [illegible] together in a solid federation. On several occasions union has been [illegible] to be disrupted, one of [illegible] fatal blow in the [illegible] as recently as 1921.

One of the [illegible] that collapse was said to have been [illegible] foundations resulting from four [illegible] application of the Bryan-Chamorro [illegible] with Nicaragua, neighbor nations [illegible] Costa Rica, suspecting some [illegible] of their sovereignty.

Mr. Hughes [illegible] clearly implies that these doubts have been allayed, since the conference [illegible] have been called unless acceptances [illegible] the guests were in advance assured.

Federated [illegible] America, which may at last emerge [illegible] one of the amicable and [illegible] interchange of ideas at the [illegible] London conference, would possess a territory [illegible] domain of about 200,000 square miles and a population of some 6,000,000. The [illegible] of such a nation to a disarmament [illegible] and the substitution of really [illegible] military oppression and autocratic professional governments would suggest the inauguration of a new era in the southern [illegible] of this hemisphere.

Such an accomplishment would also contain the prospect of a valid partnership of all the American [illegible] the conference in Santiago undertakes on a larger scale to renew the foundations of cooperative progress, peace and good will throughout all the New World and [illegible] interests of all civilization.

Limburger Life Saver — Scientists attending the convention of the American Gas Association suggest that if some vile odor were used with illuminating gas there would be no danger of asphyxiation for the slightest leak would cause an odor that would drive people from the house. Wonder if the new foul limburger cheese in the gas mains?

And Cinnamon Bun — A Philadelphia girl is giving instruction to the prospective bride of the Prince, "Emperor" of China, P. Yoo. The course includes bicycle riding, the report says. Though the young couple will not be poor (the wedding expenses are expected to be in the neighborhood of $250,000), the course may include cooking, with special reference to pepper pot.

"PISTOLS: LADIES' SIZE"

TESTIMONY [illegible] yesterday in a [illegible] the [illegible] are "[illegible]." These weapons are [illegible]. The fare a dollar [illegible] Women [illegible] great need of firearms, even in the [illegible] that are getting [illegible] country [illegible] about [illegible] the mystery of these [illegible] found in the vehicle [illegible] prepared for a lady [illegible] fired after [illegible] a man because [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] The [illegible] necessary to [illegible] women [illegible] of the most [illegible] of [illegible] Women are far [illegible] than men [illegible] a sense of the "[illegible]."

WET MOTORCARS

AS A [illegible] where the motorcar is becoming rather [illegible] conspicuous. And, of course, there is a disposition [illegible] to blame the machinery for [illegible] inherent in the human nature of the drivers. We have therefore a budding hysteria which includes automobiles and every one interested in them in the rising indictment against drunken drivers.

But motorcars do not get drunk. They do not speed of their own accord. They do not go deliberately about seeking children or old ladies to kill. Only the disorderly persons occasionally in control of them do these wild and sinful things.

The number of drivers arrested for intoxication tends to increase and the blanket indictments of motors and their owners become more indiscriminate and bitter. As a matter of fact, you have to look beyond motors and beyond the failings of the individual driver to learn the truth about the newest abuse of a most valuable mechanical device.

When laws were passed that prohibited conviviality of the traditional sort in clubs and cafes and other public or semi-public places many people, unwilling to change their habits and their modes of entertainment, looked about for a means by which they could continue, as they were without fear of colliding with the laws. They selected the motorcar as a convenient means of escape and a substitute for clubs and conservatories. With the gasoline they put aboard a little of their private stock. That is why you hear more than you were used to hear about intoxicated motorists.

Here is suggested the newest prohibition complication. When the enforcement agents get through on the sea and when they solve the problem of private stills and get booze out of politics they may be able to do something effectual about "wet" motorcars.

ALL-AMERICAN PARTNERS

THE elements of a consistent, enlightened and sympathetic Pan-American policy are discernible behind the invitation issued by Secretary Hughes for a conference of Central American republics to be held in Washington on December 4.

On the surface the meeting has for its purpose the strengthening of ties of friendship between the United States and the five small nations lying between Panama and Mexico, and the erection of a tribunal for the settlement of controversial questions in which the six Governments or lesser groups of them may be involved.

This program is a direct outgrowth of what seems to have been a memorable event which took place on the cruiser Tacoma last August, when the validity of the Peace Treaty of 1907 was confirmed by the Washington Government and those of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador.

This reaffirmation movement, expanded into the coming conference, is in itself of prime consequence to Central American solidarity, but it is quite conceivable that its by-products may prove of even greater importance to the welfare of this continent.

There can be no question that Secretary Hughes is genuinely interested in the inspiring prospects of the fifth Pan-American conference to meet at Santiago de Chile in March, 1923. It has already been announced that at that conclave the Chilean delegation will propose a closely reasoned plan of general continental disarmament and American cooperation suggestive in some respects of a New World League of Nations.

For the weaving of such an international fabric, it is obviously needful that its component strands shall be practically as well as nominally harmonized. For this reason it is imperative as a preliminary that as many as possible of the causes of upheaval and destructive unrest in Central America be reduced to a minimum before the five small nations upon which the United States has kept a solicitously helpful, never a domineering, eye should be pledged to a policy of law and order.

The idea of Central American disarmament may be pooh-poohed until the multiplicity and frequency of military revolutions in that uneasy section of the continent is seriously noted. Central America is, of course, no world [illegible]. But the five nations, which should be partners and allies in the most intimate sense, laid waste by pelion and by dictatorships of the most ignoble, treacherous and self-seeking type, have unquestionably been their own worst enemies.

The treaty signed on the Tacoma provided, among other things, for the suppression of [illegible] engaged in [illegible] in the territories of neighbor nations and for the cooperation of the five Governments in the preservation of order and punishment of the guilty parties.

The Washington conference is expected to elaborate upon this pledge and to further [illegible] the [illegible] in the last resort, [illegible] questions in dispute, both with relation to the Latin republics and to the United States.

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Such an accomplishment would also contain the prospect of a valid partnership of all the American [illegible] the conference in Santiago undertakes on a larger scale to renew the foundations of cooperative progress, peace and good will throughout all the New World and [illegible] interests of all civilization.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT!

Inauguration at Bryn Mawr Suggests That the Aristocracy of Mind Is Occasionally Saved From Disaster by a Sense of Humor

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAVE been so incessantly political of late that it was a relief to get into the atmosphere of the scholastic and the collegiate the other day, when I went out to Bryn Mawr to see and to hear the inauguration of Marion Edwards Park, Ph. D., as president.

As though that green and shaded hillside with its walls of beautiful buildings were not already shut out from the world of life's common errands, the crowd that gathered there filtered through the stone galleries surrounding the garden spot back of the college library. "The Cloisters," they are called, and well called. Because from the pennants that fly from the turrets to the vines that hang heavy with purple berries these days along the arches there is nothing to suggest that the world has much changed since the Normans planted vines and pennants on their fortress buildings to add grace to their strength.

Even the professorial crowd of delegates in their robes and hoods and caps harked back to other centuries; even the students that had curled up against one of the jutting edges of the gallery tower and leaned over carelessly now and then to look down on the parterre of colors made by the doctors' hoods, even they fitted into the tableau. Something in their boyish dress and carelessness and curiosity gave them the air of apprentices that had climbed to that vantage point to see the show and absorb what of it they could.

IN FACT, there was more of the past than of the present in the whole experience. Even the speeches sounded like echoes from a world that is not the world I have been living in of late. And I was impressed by a sort of wonder at the solidarity and realness of it to the men and women taking part in it. I wondered if the world that I now know best would seem as strange and set apart to them as their world seemed to me.

I can see how four years of it would be for most growing minds the same sort of impetus that travel in a far country gives; but to linger in that set-apart area, where what is past is as valuable as what is present—where in a sense there is no past or present or future; where Euripides is more pertinent than Shaw and the history of Babylon and the history of the last war have equal values, and where the social struggles of the present are all as coolly analyzed and docketed and pigeonholed as though they had nothing to do with our daily bread or the fact that we are writing "finis" over the things we have taken for granted most of our lives—to linger ten, twenty years in that atmosphere of apartness, as those men and women in silk hoods and flowing robes had done, has its danger, I should think; the danger of being too final and detached in judgment. As though when you had defined a social condition your responsibility had ended.

I WONDERED if those men and women were themselves fitted to launch the undergraduates out into the world really equipped to grasp its fruits with its nettles. I wondered, too, if a good deal of pain was not laid up for the youth of such a place by the very different values that obtained inside and outside the college walls.

Such phrases as "the aristocracy of mind," "individualism versus standardization," "social imagination," "reasonable and reasoning minds," "a sense of power induced by cultivation of the mind," "service as a channel of superior attainment," "distinction, a combination of caution and daring," these and other sentences that the speakers let fall were valuable in that vantage ground; they stood for whole volumes of digested thought. But scarcely one coin of them would buy anything of value outside those walls. They would not be heard!

I SUPPOSE the saving grace among university magnates—"the aristocracy of the mind" as one of them described his fellows and himself—I suppose the saving grace for them as for other autocrats and aristocrats is humor; a sense of proportion that mitigates a sense of importance.

There may have been nothing in it but my fancy, but the really humorous speech of the day was made by the president of Yale University, who must feel dwarfed at times by the size of his freshman class, not to speak of his entire college. And with flashes of humor the president of Smith College beguiled the audience.

President Comfort, who is master of much fewer than those others, was correspondingly serious. His greeting from Haverford was hearty but solemn, while President Park's speech was perhaps a little burdened that is, it was rather in the nature of a thesis, and it was on a trite subject, the higher education of women. She might well have gotten a degree on it, because degrees are given for every serious, sweat-sounding things.

For instance, here are some of the subjects of theses Vassar gave degrees for last June:

"Academic Success by Students With Low Test Records."

"The Stereocomparator and Its Use in the Determination of Proper Motion."

"A Cryoscopic Investigation of the Binary System 2, 5 Dinitro and 2, 6 Dinitro, 1, 4 Dichlorobenzene."

"The Effects of Enzyme Action on the Antiscorbutic Factor."

"The Women of the Pre-Shakespearean Drama."

EVEN President Henry Noble MacCracken laughed a shadow of a laugh in response to the foolish and ignorant cheer of the audience when he read out those subjects. But the women up on the platform receiving the degrees only looked solemn. But then they were burdened with the knowledge of whether an anti-scorbutic factor was in the heavens above or the earth beneath, or the water under the earth, to be so affected by the enzyme action. I was told later that the plain English of one of the subjects was "The action of the acid of lemon on the stomach"—a matter we can all have feelings about, some sour, some the reverse.

Probably Miss Marion Park, late dean of Radcliffe and now chief of staff of Bryn Mawr College, feels mighty sobered just now on the progress of higher education for women in the colleges of this country.

But I think by the light and out of her and the way her head is set on her shoulders and the youth and physical strength of her, she will feel less and less the weight of her opinion and more and more for relation to bigger things, even than the higher education within the college walls, beautiful as those walls may be. She will be less academic and more modern and casual a few years from now, when the present freshman class are seniors, let us say, and she has had time to be very unpopular and then gradually comprehended, and then thoroughly liked, and when from the college presidential chair she gives here for a holiday by excursions into the outside, where she will not have to disguise herself to feel incognito.

I REMARKED to the woman next to me, as I viewed the "aristocracy of brains" assembled on that platform in their hoods: "Dear me! They are so important here, and out in the world not one of them has a salary over $10,000, I suppose."

She opined that Yale and Harvard probably gave as high as $12,000 to their presidents, and to the others on the faculties perhaps $7000 and $5000 and under.

That is how America values teachers compared to its valuation of bank presidents! So that once outside the college walls even a college president has all the liberty of inconspicuosity in which to look about one and view the procession. Which is why it is a temptation to come to stop inside. But I fancy that will not be President Park's way of staying important. For the sake of Bryn Mawr she will be a woman of the world as well as the woman of her college.

SIDE-LINE INTERFERENCE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. S. W. WOODHOUSE, JR. On Modern Museum Exhibiting

MUSEUM administration has undergone quite as much of a change as other lines of endeavor in the last twenty years, according to Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, Jr., curator of the Pennsylvania Museum, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, where he visited many of the greatest museums with the idea in mind of getting information which might be applied to the new museum in this city now being built on the Parkway.

"Modern museum administration and procedure," said Dr. Woodhouse, "invariably call for the showing of art objects in the midst of proper surroundings. Thus, for example, we do not want to show English porcelains or Chippendale in either a Gothic chapel or a Philadelphia loft. What is needed to show these fine things to the best advantage are carved oak panels or those of pine, thus giving the atmosphere which is demanded by these objects if they are to be shown in the most effective manner.

Acquired a Fine Pine Room

"Last year we acquired a very fine pine room from Tower Hill, London, and this will make a perfect setting for the Chippendale which we have at the museum and for our other English treasures. While I was abroad I looked carefully for more rooms. I saw many of them and came pretty nearly buying one, which, we may buy yet, but there were one or more objections to most of them.

"Great care is exercised in the purchase of such things, in order that we may get the best for the new museum building on the Parkway. In museum work, the second best may have to do, if we can't get the best, but we do not go around looking for any except the very best.

"This idea of the proper settings for objects of art is a comparatively recent development of museum administration. It was developed by Dr. Bode, the director of museums of the (former) German Empire. When the Kaiser Friedrich Museum was built, it was the first museum in the world to incorporate the idea of showing things in their proper settings, and since that time it has spread all over the world in every museum of the first class.

Substitutes Sometimes Used

"Of course, it was impossible always to get just the settings which the museum pieces demanded. For example, they didn't always get a Florentine setting for the pieces which required it to show them to the best advantage, but in this case they built something which looked like it, and later, if the real thing came along, it could always be substituted. But the main idea was to keep the pieces of similar kind and period together. Thus the bronzes were put in the same wing, but were placed with the Tuscan paintings, giving unity to both exhibits.

"This idea was accepted at once, in a limited way, all over Europe. The museum curators recognized its value, but the museums there were old and well established institutions, and it was difficult to make any radical changes in the method of administering them. But in the Western world the idea was accepted in its entirety as soon as it became known. Our museums were newer, and it was therefore easier to make such a change when the merit of the new manner of settings was made clear.

Museums Growing Rapidly Here

"The American people do not seem to recognize or appreciate the nation-wide spread of the museum and what it means to the general public. The growth has been both rapid and solid. Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit are some of the cities which are doing conspicuous work in this line. Dr. Paul Cret, of this city, is making a wonderful museum for Detroit.

"And these Western cities are pouring money into their museum buildings and their contents. Chicago, for example, bought two superb rooms this summer, and their example is being followed by other cities, each eager to have the best and intent upon getting it, no matter what it costs.

"Here in Philadelphia, we cannot get the money to acquire some of the things which we need and should have. The people of the city must get back of our museum if we are to hold our own with cities not only of our own size but with some much smaller, but which are formidable competitors for the art treasures of the world.

"The public does not seem to understand the value of a great museum to a community. Its one idea is that of service, and if a museum is not an educational force in a community, then it is of no use.

Learning Through Pictures

"The idea of using the proper settings for art objects is pretty much the same as learning through pictures. For instance, take the subject of bottles of various kinds, belonging to the same general period. If these are exhibited with the tablecloths, chairs and other settings with which they were originally used, the person seeing them gets an entirely different and far more correct idea of the bottles than he possibly could if exhibited by themselves. We are all like children who like to learn through pictures, which make a living picture of a dead thing.

"It was to study this matter of settings that I went to Germany. Another thing was that Dr. Schmitz has just moved the big museum to the late Kaiser's palace. It took a year to do this moving. This will be of interest to Philadelphia, because they will thus be given a realization of what it will mean here when we move the Pennsylvania Museum from Memorial Hall to the new building on the Parkway.

"In moving the Berlin Museum they had one distinct advantage, for they were able to place the exhibits of the applied arts in rooms already tapestried and they also were able to put the cases of glass in places where there was some connection between the exhibits and their surroundings. The Berlin Museum is so large that it is never open all at once, because of the lack of attendants. One day certain rooms will be open, the next day other rooms, and so on.

Our Own Museum

"We want to make the Pennsylvania Museum one of the great museums of the world, and we are now making a series of changes and preparing for moving into the new Parkway Building. We are overcrowded in Memorial Hall, but there will be much space in the new building, and there will be an immense amount of space in the storerooms there.

"All the foundation space will be storerooms, and this is an exceedingly valuable feature of the new quarters. Ample storage room allows a rotation of exhibits in the same setting and not all of the finest specimens need be placed on exhibition at the same time.

"But a large amount of storage room also is of great value in taking care of students, and we intend to have our rooms in such shape as to be available for their use. If a student is studying carved wooden Madonnas, for example, he wants to see them by the dozen, and a large storeroom is the only place where he can study them in large numbers. If our plans work out as we hope, the students will be taken to them and allowed to study the specimens there.

"The American museums have one feature in which they lead all the world, and this is in the art of lighting. The vast majority of the museums abroad depend upon daylight coming in through the windows for their light, but in the museums of this country, such as the Albright and many of the others, artificial lighting has been brought to a very high point of efficiency, and here the American museums have no rivals."

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart
Bemoans the tendency to start
A place where each may do his part
To deify our daddies,
Our ancestors were men like us,
He says, and Washington would fuss
With Jefferson at golf, or cuss
The clubs and links and caddies.

And, studying the question o'er,
With the professor, we deplore
This hero worship. 'Tis a bore.
His words are wise as Cato's,
For we believe the doctrine sound
That worth still lives. Else, we'll be bound
The best of us were underground
Like sweet and white potatoes.

So, children, heed the worthy prof.
Who history's lid has taken off;
And henceforth when we praise or scoff
Let's do it with discretion.
To men of great and worthy type,
Our songs of praise we'll gladly pipe;
But homage will be judgment ripe
And not a mere obsession. G. A.

SHORT CUTS

Wet plea to Judge Hand: Have a heart.

The Gloucester races prove that every Ford isn't a flivver.

"Carmen Held for Death."—Headline. By Don Jose, of course.

Here and there opinion persists that Brother Bill ought to be vetoed.

As a leader Congressman-Senator Vare will be expected to trail along.

Illinois man kills another with the pendulum of a cuckoo clock. Time and eternity gone cuckoo.

Secretary Weeks is convinced that the Dove of Peace is a useless bird unless equipped with spurs.

Prime Minister Law's policy is said to be one of tranquillity, but a few crish stickers will change all that.

Lloyd George may visit America after the election. If Orlando is tipped off, the Big Four may yet hold a reunion in Washington.

Frenchman is on his way to this country with a horse that boxes and plays a horn. Doubtless an effort to stabilize sport and music.

Members of a football team of a South Dakota college have made an agreement not to shave until they have won a game. As you surmise it is not a barber's college.

William J. Burns, of the Department of Justice, says radicals are rapidly increasing in number. This might alarm us more did we not suspect that he classes as radicals all critics of the department.

Texas man has invented a device for firing ice bullets from a tractor to the roots of plants, thus conserving water by placing it only where it is needed. Making them combination irrigating and refrigerating plants, as it were.

Italy, the Minister of Justice figures, averages twelve political crimes, including two murders, daily. Here in this country our political crimes, bloodless, are handled in committee, and the electorate is stirred so little that it refuses to register.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Of what American country is Managua the capital?
2. What is "The Dunciad"?
3. Distinguish between Dominica and the Dominican Republic.
4. Who was Spinoza and when did he live?
5. What word describes the sound of bagpipes?
6. What is vortilege?
7. Who invented dice for games of chance?
8. What is the perikarp of a plant?
9. After whom is the peony named?
10. What are riparian rights?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Hannibal Hamlin was Vice President of the United States in Lincoln's first term—1861-1865. He also served in the Senate and was United States Minister to Spain. He died in 1891.
2. Delaware is known as "The Little State of Big Farms."
3. William Caxton introduced printing into England. His dates are 1422-1491.
4. The first white man to observe and obtain specimens of the gorilla was Paul du Chaillu, the American explorer of Africa, in the fifth decade of the nineteenth century.
5. Three famous battles in American history fought on or within a day of the Fourth of July were Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Santiago. Vicksburg surrendered to the Federal forces under Grant on July 4, 1863. Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, and Santiago on July 3, 1898.
6. Virelay is the name for certain kinds of poems, especially old French, with two rhymes to a stanza, variously arranged.
7. Humbert was the second King of United Italy.
8. An intercalary year is one with additions inserted to harmonize the calendar with the solar year, as a leap year.
9. William Wheelwright, an American capitalist, a pioneer in the development of steamship lines, railroads, gas and water in South America, strung the first telegraph line on that continent. Wheelwright was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1798. He died in 1873.
10. The last possession in Continental America to be acquired by the United States was the Canal Zone, on the Isthmus of Panama, in 1904.