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Philadelphia, Monday, December 18, 1922

### THE MINORITY CHECK

THE increase of Democratic members in the new Legislature provides an obvious opportunity for revitalizing the minority party which in this State has so often failed to exemplify the check and balance theory of government.

To offset the reprehensible and common practice of trading and of underhand subservience to the dominant political power in the Commonwealth, Austin E. McCollough, Democratic State Chairman, has taken steps to form a nucleus of organization. Thirty-four of the forty-one Democrats of the House and three of the six in the Senate, who attended a meeting in Harrisburg, have been urged to act as a militant minority in the coming session.

If the movement is sincerely supported it can hardly fail to exercise a beneficial effect upon legislative action. This is not because of any special virtue in partisan Democracy, but because of the very palpable truth that consistent opposition, if intelligent, is capable of becoming a tonic force in the American system of government.

A genuine rivalry of parties would unquestionably be a healthy condition in Pennsylvania, just as in the Southern states an effective Republican minority | tempted to stop. would serve to offset those elements of political corruption inevitably consequent upon a monopoly of authority and privilege.

### THE ABSENT QUALITY

CTRANGELY enough, the world seems to be settling into a state of mind which permits it to accept wearily and without question the promises and threats of "another war." Say over and over again that a thing must be-and it will be.

ipon and labor for peace among nations. "By patience, tolerance, love and tenderness," says a current pronouncement from the Federation, "war can be prevented." These are great and potent qualities of mind. But mention ought to be made of still another and even rarer quality that would be even more forceful as a preventive of war.

That is simple common sense.

## FRIENDS OF THE LAW

CENTURIES ago there was an age in China-the golden age of Chinese culture it was-when any one who disobeyed the laws of a community was likely to suffer social ostracism for bad manners. Laws were few and policemen were few in the China of those days. They were not necessary. Only men of the lowest class who were not ashamed to be viewed as idlers and non-producers could be induced to be become policemen. To this day Chinese traditions are unfriendly to the police, who in most cities are drawn from the lowest social levels. They are supposed to be the symbols and unpleasant reminders of social error and an imperfect civiliza-

Now, the undergraduates of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., who have voluntarily pledged themselves to avoid strong drink to demonstrate their respect for the Volstcad Law, reveal a tendency of mind suggestive of classical and Spartan standards. They are like the automobile drivers in various parts of the country who pledge themselves in church to obey the speed laws. But such examples may be misleading. They suggest, for one thing, an admitted and general failure of the police system. And, since ninety-nine men out of every hundred will make no pledges, the failure of the police system in its relation to motor laws and liquor will continue to worry all people in authority. A day may come when, like the Chinese of old. we shall be ashamed to break a law or to appear in any way anti-social. It is no more than honest to admit that as a people we still have a long way to go.

## A TRANSFORMED TRIBUNAL

FEW Presidents have been privileged to fix the complexion of the Supreme Court of the United States so comprehensively as has Mr. Harding.

Not only did the appointment of a Chief Justice fall to his lot, but two resignations from the bench, those of Day and Clarke, occurred almost simultaneously, and there is now another vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Pitney, incapacitated by ill health. Oliver Wendell Holmes is an octogenarian whose surrender of the

tudicial robes is predicted. It is reasonable to suppose that even

in one term President Harding will have been responsible for the nomination of more than half of the members of the highest tribunal in the republic.

While the average age of the court is never low, what passes for youth in the Supreme Court is becoming a factor of considerable significance. The "new blood" at present includes Taft, Sutherland and, it may be added, Butler. The infusion will be increased when Pitney's successor is named.

### WHAT WILL GOVERNORS DECIDE ABOUT LIQUOR?

If the President and the State Executives Consider the Promotion of Temperance They May Gct Somewhere

SOMETHING may come out of the prohibitory-law conference between the President and the Governors today if the conferees approach the consideration of the subject from the point of view of realists.

They know as all other well-informed persons know that a large amount of liquor is being sold and drunk. They know that it is on the tables, at public dinners attended by officials in Washington and in every other considerable city. They know that it is served in the private houses, not only of public officials sworn to enforce the law, but of some leading | citizens of the great communities. They know, too, that it is sold illicitly to any one who wants it and has money enough to pay the prices asked. And they cannot be ignorant of the fact that men intrusted with the enforcement of the law have suddenly become rich through contributions from the lilicit dealers who buy immunity from punishment.

And they are familiar enough with the classifications of the law to know that the prohibitory statutes are sumptuary laws intended to regulate the habits of the people. They do not need to be told that it has always been difficult to enforce sumptuary laws, and that it is especially difficult to enforce a law which suddenly makes a crime of that which a considerable number of people have been in the habit of regarding as an innocent act.

If it had not long been generally known, the course of events since the passage of the Volstead law must have made it manifest to every one that large numbers of people refuse to regard themselves as criminals because they continue a habit which the law has at-

So, as Grover Cleveland said in connection with another matter, the President and the Governors are confronted by a condition and not a theory.

The advisability of temperatice is not in dispute. But there are many citizens who doubt whether the Government has gone about its promotion in the right way. While many insist that it is a moral question, every one admits that it is also an economic question.

It does not pay to be intemperate. It is to the credit of the Federation | This fact was becoming increasingly tage of the country after he is elevated of Churches that it continues to insist | evident before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. The man who wanted to hold his job had to be temperate. The pressure of competition forced it upon him, whatever his inclinations might be. There are thousands of men in every large city who have given up drinking entirely because they discovered that if they wanted to get on they must have their senses about them at all times. It would not have been many years before economic pressure would have banished most of the abuses growing out of the use of stimulants. But the prohibitionists could not wait. They wanted the thing to happen at once.

> The Volstead law has not worked as it was hoped it would, and it has developed a lot of abuses which every one must regret. Whether it will work in the course of time does not yet appear. But when there are tens of thousands of law breakers in every populous State and when illicit stills are turning out whisky in all parts of the country, the possibility of its rigid enforcement at once is remote

> If the conference in Washington can devote itself to the broader question of the promotion of temperance instead of the narrow question of ways of enforcing the existing law it may reach some conclusions that will commend themselves to every one except extremists.

# ANARCHIC POLAND

THE inheritance of that political inapacity which wrecked Poland in the eighteenth century may be traced through the turbulent conditions in that country today, resulting in the assassination of President Gabriel Narutowicz, after a forty-eight-hour tenure of office.

Recent visitors to Warsaw have predicted the lamentable retrogression of a nation, which ought to be among the leaders of continental Europe, into a state of anarchy. Political passions have been inflamed to a degree subversive of order or of respect for the elementary principles of democratic government. The reaction from a century of foreign oppression, Prussian, Russian and, to a less extent, Austrian, prepared the way for military adventurers of the Korfanty

type and for the chauvinist Pilsudski. Throughout their history the brilliant possibilities of the Poles have been offset by political perversities of the most destructive kind. Probably the most inefficient government ever devised was that of Poland under the old constitution. under which any member of the Diet enjoyed the right of "free" veto against

any measure proposed. While in theory the present government is based upon the accepted ministerial system, the unhealthy traditions of the pre-partition days are tumultuously preserved in a bewildering welter of parties and opinions whose spokesmen have not hesitated to adept the methods

of internal insurrection as short-cuts to

The result is domestic confusion of the most ruinous kind. In former Austrian Poland, where the comparatively mild Hapsburg rule permitted the development of education and of orderly habits of thinking, some hope for a leavening of civilized processes may be found. But Warsaw, where false national egoism is exploited to extremes and where Russophobia is, not unnaturally, intense, regards the influence of Cracow with marked distrust. The Teutonic culture of that city is suspect almost as bitterly as are remnants of the old Slavic power.

Narutowicz was a liberal and under his regime a distinct contrast to the florid despotism of Pilsudski the dictator and "provisional president" was predicted. In the loss of the new executive, really the first under the modern constitution, ugly analogies to the Rathenau tragedy in Germany may be traced. Reaction throughout continental Europe is fast blighting the carnest efforts of sane and conscientious patriotic re-

BUTLER IS APPROVED SITTING solemnly in a long-distance review of the life, character, exploits and tendencies of Pierce Butler, the St. Paul lawyer whom Mr. Harding selected as successor on the Supreme Bench to Justice Day, the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee decided that he will do. This judgment doubtless will be ratified without delay by the parent committee and the Senate itself.

The uproar that followed the nomination of Mr. Butler by the President seems now to have spent itself. What appeared like the beginning of another political storm was nothing but a summer shower of radical tears. None of the people who hurried to indict Butler in print appeared to recite their complaints in the Senate. Not a witness appeared for the progressive or radical side of national opinion.

Mr. Butler was opposed because he has been for a long time a leader of counsel for some of the most powerful gas, electric and railway corporations in his part of the country. He fought the Minnesota Railway Rate Law for the Northwestern lines and won in the lower courts before he lost finally in the Supreme Court of the United States. He led various gas and power companies in legal battles for increased rates. It has been charged, but not proved, that he had most to do with persuading the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit a valuation of \$19,000,000,000 for American railroad property, a figure which, though it is thought by many experts to be far too high, is the basis of current traffic rates. He appeared as counsel for groups actively opposed to the Non-Partisan League-a fact which rankles in the minds of many aggressive progressives in the Northwest-and he is a conservative of the bluff, husky and professing type.

It is argued by Mr. Butler's friends that his experience with corporations will be to his advantage and the advanto the Supreme Bench. The radicals in reply to this called attention to Butler's record as a regent of the University of Minnesota. He was the voice and the mind of the board, and he caused to be dismissed without a hearing two faculty men of prominence who were supposed to hold too liberal views on the war and the economic system in the United

It must be that the radical element in and out of Washington, having taken time to think again of the general charge against the prospective Justice, felt that no really serious implication could be established from their argument. Senator Shipstead was the head and front of their anti-Butler movement. When he called for his witnesses he got no answer. None was present. When the call was issued for those who were to testify in Butler's behalf there was silence. No one had appeared. The hearing went, as you might say, by default. Was it their own charges or the Nation's interests that the radicals didn't take seriously?

TALK OF A GERMAN LOAN A MONTH or more ago it was pointed

out in these columns that the collapse of the whole present system of government in Germany was regarded by all well-informed statesmen as a probability of the present year. Now the White House, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and others appear in the open with expressions of a similar view.

What Europe dreads is not the fall of the German Republic but the consequences of that fall. Because of the humiliations and failures of the last few years the moderate element in Germany has lost prestige. If it loses hold it will be followed either by a Government of radicals or a revived Junker militarism. Since neither of these elements knows what reason or justice means, there arises the prospect of a new upheaval at the heart of the old world. That is why a loan such as might aid the republic to survive is being talked of among other people who seek to avert a fresh cataclysm.

The declaration that Mr. Harding is disposed to seek and publish the truth about Germany's ability to pay all the reparations demanded by France is highly significant. By bringing to light the truth about the situation that has created something like general paralysis in Europe and opened the way for another war the President could do a priceless service to mankind in this hour. The truth about France and Germany would be quite as useful as the proposed loan in stabilizing Europe and clearing the political air.

The Senate has adopted the Capper resolution calling for data regarding excess earnings of railroads. As railroad men see it. this may resemble a chapter on "Snakes AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Clemenceau Reminds Her of Her French Governess, Who Chided Her for Remissions, but Never Quite Got the Range When She Fired Her Hot Shots

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TODAY a woman that I had been conversing with on the steps of the Academy I saw her as we stood waiting for the doors to open on the Clemenccau meeting stopped me i., full career to ask me how I had been impressed by what had occurred inside the Academy the other day, when we were told the truth about ourselves from the viewpoint of the French nation.

I said that any one who has had a French nurse or a French governess, and could re-member that far back, must have felt per-fectly familiar with the whole atmosphere of the morning's discourse.

Every Frenchman may and probably does differ from every other Frenchman, but there is a French point of view that apparently all have in common; a language of the mind the second of the mind.

mischievousness, or my disobsdience, or my "sauce"; but to the French mind it bay in my lack of application to the imposed task, my lack of seriousness in the undertaking

T CAN NEVER remember feeling hart or in the least ashamed after or during these lectures. She might 'pop' at me all she pleased; I never thought that she got my range. He sins were not my sins. I knew of plenty of sins that were mine, so apparently did the Irish nurse; so only too poignantly did my father, and so surprisingly now and then did my grandmother. But to feel guilty because of a lack of finish, or to be ashamed because where I could delay the acquiring of a complete comprehension of the French language by dailying here and there. I dallied-well that was our of the question.

TN SHORT. I became aware that the A French point of view somehow never could be the American point of view, not because it was less admirable, but just because to us it was not so important. I was to herself, and that what she claimed as leference due to herself because she was cause the was rather strattened, oldish woman who was carning her living and the iving of her family with great pluck and

struck me that the big genial audience at the Academy the other morning listened to Clemenceau with much the same detach-ment that American children listen to their French governesses, and for the same reason. His points against us were not so important to us as they were to him, I cause they were French notions of point departure from the truly admirable rather

why he should have been so formidable as the dominating influence of the Big Four. Why he should have placed President Wil-

instead of four.

Why, if he would let nothing come out from those councils, he was willing now to come so far and to say so much and to tell the Forum what then he would not tell his

sight that was sacred, from the chandelier to the stockholders' proscenium box, to witness that we were in the presonce of an Immortal, we all knew we were. We knew that that burly Frenchman, reminiscent of Bismarck above the cravat, and of thousands of his own countrymen below it-we all knew that he had made history and was in a sense more responsible for what had happened after the for his pluck or his restlessness in coming over to scold us for not taking the situation of France with proper deference, and for his reading us a lecture on French idealism versus American irresponsibility. We let us and even applauded him. course we felt safely out of range. I doubt n us, however much we liked him, withdraw at precisely the same point that adverse purposes among the Allies

WilEN he chided us for coming late, and for going early, and for sending a bill, and for stopping credit, and for refusing to use a big stick on Europe now, or tagging our big stick with our Allies' names for the uture, it was all reminiscent of our nursery coldings by mademoiselle. But there was his great difference in the occasion: As selves had not interested us, but the other morning Clemenceau's point of view did interest us, just because it was French. We saw the mind of France with a little start of sprike that it should be after all so like. essentials, the mind of mademoiselle,

"I hide nothing from you," said Clemen-ceau, "What I say I mean! And," 19 added with all the authority of a great writer and a great speaker and a facile de bater, as well as a Frenchman mean I say !"

THERE we were back in the schoolroom with all our slipshod ways of expressing ourselves in word and deed held up to seorn by one whose words were exactly fitted to is meaning with no "I mean to sar, "that sort of thing," or "if" or "but" about it. It is that finish, that almost "lust of finishing." which is the essence of France, but which with as, a race of ioneers and adventurers and and enthusiasts, is non-existent. We admire in Frenchmen and buy their products, but we do not cultivate it in ourselves nor par-ticularly desire it for our future.

So that when Clemencean preached it with perious humor we listened with genial umor and were glad that our City Troopers erious humor we humor and were glad that our City Troopers looked so "fit," and our Mr. Bok's Forum had so many representative persons in it. and that the audiphones were working well and the Academy was still ours to welcome the great of the earth in, and that France going to be put upon by the Gerit was true the Germans were up mans if We were interested to see the eyebrows of



parently all have in common; a language of the mind, that is as characteristic as the language of the country, so that when any Frenchman addresses a foreigner he uses the same idioms of speech and of behavior.

When my French governess found me "mechant" and wished to impress me with my naughtiness she had a perfectly different line of approach from—let us say—the Irish nurse, or \_from my grandmother, or from my father. The undesirableness of my character to the others' minds might lie in my mischievousness, or my disobedience, or my my fack of seriousness in the undertaking and the want of real stability of matner in my relation to my teacher and to my lesson. I was impolite not only to her, but to the French language in my careless attitude toward the great art of finishing.

realized, too, that even to the grownups mademoiselle was not so important as she French was in reality only shown her beconsiderable tenacity.

' And boiled down to the bare facts, it

THE real interest to us lay, first, in seeing L Clemencean and piecing out in our minds son at a disadvantage when it came to adding two and two and making twenty-two

own Government.

When Senator Pepper called everything han any one living, and we all liked him stirred a single emotion of repentance if we had it to do again we would we did before, given the same situation of

he "great man" and the snede gloves, and the gestures out and in of the arms, and to the gesture the singularly young voice with the break and treble in it, and to observe the decorum of the shaking of hands after each episode, and we liked the occasional bon mot "I may be a pessimist. But I am not a

pessimist in action." All these things made us feel that it was worth having George George us feel that it was worth having George Pepper do his very best as our spokesman, not to speak of our Mayor and our Gover-nor on the stage as our Welcoming Com-mittee, but it did not change our minds or. I believe, stir our hearts to any feeling that French point of view must henceforth he our point of view of our duty. not see it as our great visitor said that we ought to see it. But we saw him, and seeing him. I believe, saw France, which explained many things hitherto a little perplexing to those of us who read the news rath nake the news.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

JOHN G. KIRK On Commercial Education in the High Schools

TRHE ever-widening possibilities offered by the high schools of Philadelphia present commercial educational advantages of which the parents of the students who are eligible for these courses are generally in ignorance, says John G. Kirk, director of commercial education of the public school system of the

'The idea of commercial education." Mr. Kirk, "is to develop in the high schools (the yearly courses of which start in Febthat each boy or girl who attends for a erm and then, for any reason, has to dis continue his or her education, receives definite instruction which will fit him or her for such position as he or she must take at that Each of these courses is complete tself, but each course simply lays a foundaion for the instruction of the succeeding In other words, each course is a oundation upon which the superstructure of the succeeding terms may be erected.

Demand for Commercial Work

"Commercial work has been a feature the curriculum of the Philadelphia schools for about thirty years. It was started when there was a popular demand for it, and the demand has been such, ever since the time of its inauguration, that everincreasing expansion has been required. This expansion has been in the line of offering varied subjects in which instruction may be given, so as to fit the student for such a position as his inclination and abilities may direct.

"It has been our experience that a boy eldom takes the academic course. Therefore, it is a good idea for him, if he finds that he has not either the opportunity or the inclination to go to college, to select some line of commercial work that will be practical gain to him. inclination, he will get a good deal more out of subjects which deal with the practical side of life than out of the purely academic branches, which many of them do and which many others have not the ability master. "There is a generally accepted idea among

the people at large that the high school courses on commercial training give the student little practical insight and actual training in the various subjects. This is a great mistake. The training which the students receive in the high schools on commercial subjects is both thorough and practical, and the graduate is fitted to compete in actual knowledge and some experience with the most competent men in that line of work.

Combining Knowledge and Practice "These courses are so laid out and

leveloped that the student who takes them has a good foundation in academic work as well as a practical knowledge of the work which he is to do. He is prepared in many ways for the battle of life, and there are practically no limits to the possibilities of dvancement of the students who take these courses. "The plan is to give a general background is best achieved by some of the aca-

cial superstructure upon this foundation Thus the students receive a practical train ing for their work in life. "In other words, the high schools Philadelphia offer the boys and girls of the city a thorough training for business. groups of business studies which are open to them are of three types. One group gives emphasis to bookkeeping, business institutions, customs and practices; another trains student to be a stenographer, a typist n filing clerk, a clerical assistant

secretary. Still a third gives general infor-mation about banking, production, manu-

facturing, marketing, transportation, office management, salesmanship and commercial

demic lines, and then to erect the commer-

Increasing Earning Power "As the course in the high school busiess training is now organized, the boys and girls of the city are assured that with each year's advance in the high school life there will be an increasing earning power through the additional training and education which is there secured, and at the came time the boy or the girl who finishes

but one or more years will be qualified at the end of each year for the kind of position that his age and general education will justify him in accepting.

**OUT O' LUCK** 

"Concretely, the student who finishes but one year will be qualified for certain clerical positions, which require a fair command of fundamental English, some knowledge of business customs and forms, good handwriting and a reasonable degree of facility in arithmetic:

"The student who satisfactorily comis qualifications a broad knowledge of the applications of the elementary bookkeeping, a good working knowledge commercial geography and commercial roducts and additional ability to use and nderstand the English language.

"But, in addition to this, there will be secured also a broad and liberal education n art, music, literature, history, science, athematics and foreign languages. Thus the high schools offer the highest facilities or preparing the boy or girl for practical

## Considering the Courses

'Few of the students and, perhaps, still fewer of the parents, realize that the high schools of the city are prepared to offer the students a course which will fit them im diately to take a position in business life he necessary for the student to take a position as soon as possible after the expiration of the school courses, it is a very importhe parents to consider carefully the group studies which may be pursued in the high school after the close of the grammar hool courses.

"It may be and it is well for every tudent to have a broad general education n addition to the business training. Busiless contact will be the lot of practically very graduate of the high schools, and therefore, to a great extent the success which the cluid will make in life is dependent upon the proper handling of the future business relationships. "It is the experience of almost every per-

who has gone into business life direct from the schools that a knowledge of and certain amount of skill in the use of cerain subjects which constantly come to the in the lusiness world are necessary. The high school commercial training gives his knowledge and, therefore, his the student for such business activities as he may want immediately to pursue. Preparing for College

"On the other hand, if the student he so situated as to be able to take a college course, the high school will fit him for that as well. The highest facilities for pursuing this aim are here given.

But the majority of students are not so situated that they can take the last course in higher education. Making a living will be the lot of by far the greater number, and, therefore, preparation for business is one of the very best preparations for making a iving.

"The demand for the trained worker grows with each year. The untrained worker has but a poor show in the business world today, compared with the perwho has youth, the will to achieve and the knowledge necessary to bring this about, The business world today is full of opportunities, but it demands persons who know how to do the things which it wants done. Therefore, the boy or the girl who sees that his or her lot in life will be to make a living as soon after school is finished will do well to consider carefully the things which the high schools offer to them it order that they may neldeve this end.

## Santa Claus

To give is better than receive." Love never lets the children grieve." Oh, what a lot of kindly saws Are gathered round dear Santa Claus! And what a lot of kindly ginks Are proud to do the things he thinks letter-men, hardworking guys, Who bring the kids the things they The salesgirls, enterprising queens, Who and the dope for Christmas scenes; And all the chaps who earn the rocks. That buy the things for little socks. When Santa from the North Pole starts We wear his trappings in our bearts.

### SHORT CUTS

Even when debts are canceled somebody

Speaking of collapses, just watch he Christmas pocketbook.

A pedestrian has no rights a traffic cop bound to respect.

Letter carriers are beginning to feel the weight of Santa Claus' pack.

The burning question of the day continues to be, "Have you any coal? Daugherty's enemies might have had

better luck if they had let him alone. Corn is still King; but his first name is not

Somebody should send the Moscow Soviet a copy of the Sun's Santa Claus

The light cruiser building program i making light of the limitation of conference.

There are those who think the immigralaw and the Volstend law should swap their percentages. Added to the terrors of the third degree

is the fact that conviction for perjury may await one who succumbs to it. One thing that commends the slin subsidy to many is the fervent heat with which La Follette opposes it.

Chief of the Federal narcotic squades the drug addict is disappearing. But says the drug addict is disappearing. it may be merely round the corner.

Warden of Sing Sing has opened cafeeria for uninvited guests. Unwilling guests will, as ever, receive first attention.

Efforts to dislodge Lodge may not be ccessful, but they contribute nothing to

the peace of

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the meaning of the word Alaska? Who was Albertus Magnus?

When and where was the expression New World first applied to America? What is the right of angary? What is the meaning of yule? Into what ocean does the Niger River flow? When was Tweed the bess of Tammany! Who was the first aviator to cross the

Who was the first aviator to cross the English Channel?
How did the name Tivoli come to be associated with theatres, gardens and places of amusement?
What kind of an animal is a serval?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Menai Straits is a channel between the Island of Anglesey and Northwest Wales, spanned by a famous tubular bridge. Lundy's Lane is the name of a battle.

fought near Drummendsville. Ontario. between the British and the Americans in 1814. It was virtually a drawn

battle.

Justices John H. Clarke and William R. Day recently resigned from the Supreme Court of the United States.

Madrepore is any branch ref coral or perforate stone coral. It is also the name of the animal which produces madrepore coral.

Opossums and kangaroos belong to the order of marsupials, pouch-carrying animals.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, was of the Greek race, a member of the famous Greek race, a member of the famous Ptolemy family, who became rulers in Egypt after the break-up of the Empire of Alexander the Great. tontine is a collective form of life annuity, the individual profits of which increase as the number of survivor diminishes, the final survivor taking the whole. The subject of tontines is treated at some length in "The Wrong Hox," by R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne.

Hox," by R. L. Stevenson and la Osbourne.

8. Herman Sudermann, the distinguished German dramatist, wrote the play "Helmat," known in the English version as "Magda."

sion as "Magda."
he word soughing may be pronounced
"suf-ing." "sowing" or "souching."
bezonian is a raw recruit, a wretch, a
knave. It is derived from the frence.
"bisogne, "a recruit, from "besoin,
need. The word is effectively used by
Shakespeare in the demand in "lient"
IV. "Part II. "Under which king."

Shakespeare in the demand in 'IV." Part 11. "Under which bezonian? Speak or die "