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Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 19, 1922

FIREBUGS UNCHECKED

THE theory of spontaneous combustion advanced by some of the officers of the State police to explain the continuing destruction of barns and harvested crops in the neighborhood of this city doesn't carry a convincing sound. If dry weather and the condition of crops in storage were responsible for more than thirty fires in this region how are we to explain the seeming immunity of farm property in other parts of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where recent weather conditions have been identical with those experienced here?

There is abundant evidence to indicate that the destruction of costly farm property hereabouts is due to incendiaries. The police might as well admit this. The State owes it to the farmers to provide all the additional forces that may be required to clear up a very ugly mystery.

DENBY STANDS CORRECTED

VARIOUS people will read various meanings into the text of the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry which, after inquiring into the flaming charge of misbehavior and intoxication flung by Secretary Denby at the cadets who visited Philadelphia for the Army-Navy football game, found nothing wrong.

The Naval Board dismissed the charge in the politest manner possible in words. The Navy knows how to protect its good name without seriously hurting the feelings of the occasional landlubber who happens into control of its affairs. Even if a few midshipmen were tempted to drink, and even if their hair was mussed on the dance floor, the board would have been justified in closing its eyes to such minor infractions of traditional rule if it felt that there was no other way in which to turn aside a reckless indictment which involved the whole regiment of middies and their officers.

The fact is, however, that there was nothing that could be called drunkenness among the midshipmen. Mr. Denby followed the fashion of contemporary Washington. He lost his head. He flew too eagerly to the attitude of outraged righteousness. He owes an apology to the middies. And he owes one to Philadelphia.

SHOCKED INTO SOBRIETY

THE assassin of President Narutowicz, of Poland, appears to have been a madman or, at least, a weak-witted fanatic. That the murderer acted upon his own responsibility and without accomplices is a probability in which patriotic Poles are seeking a refuge of consolation.

Should present indications be confirmed, friends of Poland will accept them with relief. Political turbulence in the reborn nation has for years been of a type to sicken the hearts of earnest advocates of responsible democratic government. But [illegible] the fact that the shot fired at Narutowicz marked the first political assassination in the modern history of the Polish people.

But the edge of tragedy has in many instances been narrowly averted, and it is realization of these almost miraculous escapes which is undoubtedly exercising a sobering influence upon the public at the present time. All parties have been temporarily united in mourning for the lost leader. There is an unmistakable consciousness throughout Poland that its reputation as a law-abiding nation is at stake.

The outside world has been sorrowfully aware of the seriousness of the test for some time. If Poland is at last shocked into seeing the truth, there remains perhaps an opportunity for sacrificial national redemption.

TURKEY COOLING OFF

AS THE Lausanne conference goes on indications of the strategic character of Turkish truculence increase. Not a proposal made by the Western Powers has been amicably received by the Ottoman representatives. Yet in almost every instance tiventric displays of insurgency have been succeeded by conciliation or partial surrender.

Angora strategy, which at first seemed so formidable, is now unmasked as rather elementary maneuvering for position. Threats of a militant partnership with Russia were in effect withdrawn after the first few days of the session. There are evidences that the problem of the Straits will not prove insoluble. The menace of wholesale deportations has been modified. Turkey has applied for admission to the League of Nations.

The latest concession takes the form of an Ottoman proposal to guarantee the rights of racial and religious minorities in all that concerns their life and property, including protection for educational, religious and charitable institutions. If questions of franchise are not considered in this proposal, it may be contended with some reason that the subject is one for domestic regulation within the province of a sovereign nation.

The spectacle of amenability now presented is, of course, the direct consequence of the concord of the Western Powers, supported by American opinion as expressed by Ambassador Child. The Turk yields when he is compelled to do so, not before.

In his diplomatic dealings his boldness is tempered by his gifts as a realist in facing facts. The trouble in the past has been that facts so often played into his eager hands.

EXTRAVAGANT WISHES THAT WON'T BE GRANTED

The Intimations That Legislative Appropriations Must Be Kept Within $90,000,000 Heartening to Pinchot's Supporters

ALTHOUGH Mr. Pinchot has made no formal statement on the subject, it is assumed that Dr. Clyde L. King, chairman of his Budget Committee, is speaking for him when he writes to the heads of the State departments informing them that the appropriations for the next two years must be kept within $90,000,000.

The heads of departments had submitted estimates to Dr. King calling for $220,000,000, whereas the appropriations for the current two-year period were only $118,000,000. Mr. Pinchot, speaking in Washington last week, remarked significantly that the estimates submitted represented nothing more than wishes. This should have prepared the interested persons for Dr. King's letter.

It is a sad commentary on the point of view of the department heads in Harrisburg that they should think it expedient at this time to ask for an increase of $100,000,000 in expenditures. They cannot have expected that their estimates would be accepted either by the new Governor or by the Legislature. They must be aware that the appropriations of the last Legislature were in excess of the revenues, and that the incoming Legislature would be forced to practice the most rigid economy if the books were to be made to balance.

The budget estimates are a challenge to the Governor-elect to demand a reorganization of the executive departments in the interest of economy. A start has already been made, but it has not gone far enough. There are commissions and boards the duties of which overlap. There are departments which might well be consolidated, and there is a multitude of paid hangers-on in the departments who ought to be sent home to earn an honest living at some kind of productive work.

Frank O. Lowden set out on a similar task when he became Governor of Illinois. Under his guidance the Legislature consolidated 125 State departments and commissions into nine, adopted a budget system and authorized the creation of a purchasing department so that all supplies might be bought in the wholesale market at the lowest prevailing prices. The result was that the expenditures of the State were reduced from $[illegible],000,000, in the last year of the previous Administration, to $16,400,000 in the year after the Lowden reforms went into effect.

If this thing could be done in Illinois it can be done in Pennsylvania. Indeed, it ought to be possible to make greater economies here, for unfortunately in this State the purpose of government has been to conserve the interests of the people, but to keep alive a political organization. Places were found in Harrisburg for deserving Republicans because their services were needed in the different counties by the leaders who had them appointed. Big fees were paid to political lawyers in disregard of the law because the lawyers happened to be of the right kind. They were friends of the leaders. Respectable citizens who served in the by appointment on boards or commissions, the expenses of which were paid out of the public treasury, saw positions which did nothing other than what could have been done better by some existing agency.

And our Governors have gone along with the old system because the men elected were part of that system, had been promoted by it and could not be expected to kick out the props from beneath the feet of their associates who were hoping to rise higher in the same way.

But Mr. Pinchot is not part of this system. He won his nomination in opposition to the system's candidate. He has pledged himself "to clean up the mess at Harrisburg," to use his own words. Although he has not yet taken office he is preparing himself for the task that confronts him. He should insist that the appropriations be cut down to keep the appropriations down to $90,000,000 as a starter will be encouraging to those who are hoping that he will not falter in the course on which he has set out.

THE PRECEPTS OF BORAH

SENATOR BORAH can usually be counted on to expatiate upon the fulness of Europe and the possible contamination of the United States should a policy of international cooperation be adopted. His latest indictment of Old World chancelleries is, however, accompanied by a set of rules for good behavior which may be regarded by his admirers as acquitting him of the charge of being merely a destructive critic.

Mr. Borah calls for a reduction of German indemnities, waiver of the right to invade the Ruhr, recognition of Russia, abrogation of secret treaties, limitation of armaments and ratification of the Washington conference treaties. If Europe will heed his instructions on these subjects, the Senator from Idaho is willing to admit that America could lend a helping hand without fear of corruption.

While his fellow citizens generally are in no mood to deny this, it is permissible for some of the number, particularly those with memories, to question the inclusion of one significant feature in the program of virtue. Mr. Borah stipulates for official confirmation of the arms treaties.

His demand acquires special interest from the fact that his efforts to defeat these pacts in the Senate were vigorous and spectacular. To what change of heart or adjustment of viewpoint is his conversion due? Is it possible for Idaho as well as Europe to err?

Whether at the cost of consistency or not, Mr. Borah is now to be found denouncing France and Italy for neglecting to adopt a course which he formerly condemned. Indeed his present attitude suggests that further revisions of his original contentions may be in prospect.

It is not entirely extravagant to assume that American membership in the anathematized League of Nations might initiate machinery for the accomplishment of some of the reforms in Europe, which Mr. Borah considers indispensable to the welfare of civilization. Is his sense of world pain sufficiently acute to move him to further reversals of judgment?

WOMEN AS JURORS

THE suggestion that a law be passed exempting from jury duty all women who object to serving is made in the hope that it would remove the reluctance of women to have their names placed on the lists of voters.

In other words, it comes from those who think that women should be exempted from one public duty because of their unwillingness to perform another public duty.

When put in this way the logical fallacy in the suggestion should be evident even to the illogical.

We do not mean to say, however, that the thing ought or ought not to be done. Just what obligations are to be forced upon women, now that they are allowed to vote, has not yet been decided. Large numbers of women do not vote. They insist that they never asked for the franchise and that they were content with the old arrangement. If we may judge from the registration lists, less than half of the women who might vote in this city have availed themselves of the privilege. Now, the practical question is, Shall these women be compelled to perform functions the exercise of which they never sought and do not desire?

This is not a question to be answered offhand. What its implications are will become apparent to the Legislature as soon as it begins to consider a bill exempting women from jury duty whenever the women choose to ask it.

A TEXT FOR DRYS

THERE is sure death, observes Judge Dickinson, in the whisky that is being peddled nowadays. There always was death in whisky. Wood alcohol and fusel oil happen merely to have quickened its pace.

Many people do not seem to care. Do prohibition advocates talk in a language that the crowd can understand? To talk to young women of the social unrighteousness of thrilling first adventure with Barleycorn, to tell them that it is wrong to ignore the laws and undignified to sip forbidden cocktails is to talk in vain. The successful temperance advocates of the near future may do wonders by merely asking doubtants how they will like to have red noses when they are twenty-five and whether they will be content to lose their good complexions with their reputation for breeding and good manners.

ANOTHER FILM CASUALTY

ROSCOE—Fatty, if you will—Arbuckle is beginning life anew as a cafe owner in Tokio. He was the first conspicuous victim of the hysteria which is mistakenly called the life at Hollywood. Wallace Reid, who yesterday was the reigning Adonis of the pictures, is reported to be dying from the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

Will Hays, sage and mentor of the movie world, observes coolly that the case of Mr. Reid is one for "he prayed over."

We venture to believe that praying will not get Mr. Hays farther in Hollywood studios. The necessity of film actors and actresses are normal and likable and ambitious people. But in and about Hollywood there is a small class of high rollers cursed with too much money and unaccustomed to discipline or restraint. It is this class that is responsible for a revival of paganism in the great film colony. It will be useless for the promoters to set up alibis for these people. Mr. Hays should reserve his prayers for worthy causes. Hollywood should clean itself up, if only for the future good of the industry which sustains it.

Bugaboo — Sometimes the mere mention of an economic verity has all the [illegible] qualities of a verbal attack; a tribe [illegible] has been [illegible]. Such a phrase was "[illegible] iron law," coined by transcendental economists, a bugaboo to all trade [illegible]. Apart from profiteering, an [illegible] which may bring about its own remedy, experience is now teaching us, with [illegible] speeds at times, that the saying was a workable [illegible] rather than a damning indictment.

Good-night Nurse — New York trained nurse, who swatted a waiter in a restaurant with a cooked pepper because her scallops and bacon were not to her liking, was discovered at police headquarters to have been convicted of disorderly conduct eighteen times in six years. Evidently a case of neglect to have her [illegible] with the rest of her.

MILLIONS IN CANDY

And More Millions in Ice Cream. Pennsylvania the Greatest Producer in the World—Helping Austria. The Edna Hughes School

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

CHRISTMAS time is harvest time for the candy men.

If you disbelieve the statement take a look at any candy store any day and see the crowds thronging around the counters.

All sorts of figures are quoted to prove that Americans are the greatest candy consumers, bar none, among civilized nations.

That we Pennsylvanians have a cosmopolitan sweet tooth is also demonstrated in that we are the largest producers of ice cream in the country, if not in the world.

It is estimated that Americans annually consume approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of candy, chocolates and confections.

The war and the demand of the boys "over there" for sweets gave the confectionery business a great boom.

The Government, as is well known, took over large chocolate factories and sent all their product to France during the World War.

Prohibition, too, has helped the business. Sugar and sweets help to allay the craving for alcohol and tend to lessen the desire for it.

AS TO ice cream?

Business in that industry is much better now than it was two years ago. It has gone ahead with giant strides.

Yet in the year 1920 five counties in Pennsylvania manufactured and sold over $23,000,000 worth of ice cream.

It wasn't all consumed in those counties, however.

Most of it was eaten in Pennsylvania.

It was also shipped outside to New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland from Pennsylvania factories.

These five banner ice-cream counties in the order of their output are Philadelphia, Allegheny, Dauphin, York and Lackawanna.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY leads in the production of ice cream.

Its output for the year named—the last figures available—was 11,273,000 gallons.

That amount is the equivalent of 225,460 barrels of fifty gallons each.

Second on the list is Allegheny, with a production of 3,741,000 gallons.

In sequence comes Dauphin, 837,000; York, 736,000, and Berks, 713,000.

The great bulk of this is consumed in the shape of ice cream soda, sundaes and the other mixed decoctions that find their way across the soda-fountain bar.

FREDERICK RASMUSSEN, Secretary of Agriculture, keeps tabs on ice cream, as well as on milk, butter, eggs, beef, corn and all other agricultural products.

He is authority for the above statements.

"Since the beginning of the ice cream industry in this country Pennsylvania has been in the lead," he said.

"It isn't a home industry in the same sense as the making of butter and cheese.

"From being a rare luxury served only on the Fourth of July it has become an important food product.

"The amount of cream used in the manufacture of ice cream, if converted into milk, would be equal to the amount of milk used in the manufacture of cheese or of condensed milk," said Dr. Rasmussen.

"Progress in the manufacture of ice cream has helped the dairy industry in every way.

"The unique feature is that instead of being exclusively a summer product, it is now an all-year-round necessity."

DR. E. V. McCALLUM, of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, is one of the scientists who introduced vitamines to the world.

Those who heard his lecture in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Food Administration in 1918, during the World War, on the subject of vitamines and milk, will not be surprised at the positiveness of this statement:

"The people who have used milk and its products liberally are the people who have achieved, who have become large, strong, vigorous people, who have reduced their infant mortality, who have the best trades in the world, who have an appreciation for art, literature and music, who are progressive in science and in every activity of the human intellect."

That's a statement worth considering.

MRS. MARY GIBBONS BABB, of Ardmore, was one of the most enthusiastic workers for the concert-mass-meeting on behalf of the relief fund for the professional people of Vienna in the Academy Foyer last Friday night.

Mrs. Babb, who is not only the wife of a University professor, but the daughter of Prof. Henry Gibbons, also of the University, and a cousin of Herbert Adams Gibbons, is familiar with conditions in Vienna.

She is a talented musician who was studying in the Austro-Hungarian capital before and during the World War.

TO THIS is due her interest in the professional people, artists, scientists, teachers and musicians, who are, she says, the greatest sufferers left in the train of the world cataclysm.

"I recall while in Vienna in 1914-1916," said Mrs. Babb, "how unpopular the war was with the Viennese. They were forced into it against the popular will.

"Dead silence reigned as the troops filed off sadly in their gray uniforms. There was no enthusiasm. War was hated.

"It was really a source of public congratulation when a citizen was rejected as unfit for military service.

"Russian prisoners were cheered and sympathized with as their trains moved through Vienna to the prison camps farther north.

"The Viennese are to be pitied and helped. They were unwilling participants in the war.

"And to think," said Mrs. Babb, "that their finest men, greatest scholars and ablest professional people are now the worst sufferers."

IT IS a $6000 schoolhouse in a mining district in Tennessee.

In the presence of a mountain audience it was dedicated "The Edna Hughes School" on Thursday of last week.

Miss Hughes is the daughter of the late Charles A. Hughes, of this city.

He was a coal operator with extensive mines in Cambria County.

His sons, Harold, Kenneth and Robert, are now managing the property.

Harold ten years ago was one of the collegiate chess champions of this country at the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Hughes, who is a graduate of Wellesley, took up educational work among the mountains of Eastern Tennessee soon after her graduation.

With the aid of the eager seekers after knowledge in that remote region sufficient money was raised, added to her own dollar for dollar pledge, to erect a school that is a credit to Tennessee.

There's a lesson in this.

Tens of thousands of boys and girls in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky can neither read nor write.

Nor can their parents.

They are of revolutionary ancestry and of the best American blood in the country, but they are poor and have been deprived of every advantage.

Millions of dollars are being sent abroad and are being spent in Americanization schemes on this side, while these stanch, patriotic, pure-blooded Americans are left in ignorance among their native mountains.

Is it right?

Think it over.

British memoranda to Turkey set forth that it is unthinkable that Mosul should be detached from Irak; after which we learn unofficially that agreement has been reached whereby Turkey retains sovereignty and England the oil concessions. "Unthinkable save in terms of oil," as it were.

THE MERRY "HA-HA"!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

On Folk and Esthetic Dancing for Children

THE development of dancing of various kinds has been one of the most interesting features of the work of the public playgrounds, according to Miss Margaret Williamson, executive secretary of the Playgrounds Association. Esthetic dancing has become more and more popular within the last few years, except with the smaller children.

"There has also been a change in the age at which the children are being taught this dancing," said Miss Williamson. "Some years ago it was not thought to be practicable to teach esthetic dancing to children under fifteen or sixteen years of age, but now it is begun at about the age of eight years, and the results show that beginning this early is fully justified.

Much Used in Pageants

"Esthetic dancing is much used in pageants and other demonstrations, and therefore has uses besides those of mere enjoyment. The younger children still stick to the folk dancing, which seems to have lost little in popularity, but the esthetic dancing has been largely taken up by the older children, and it fits admirably with their dramatic as well as with their classwork.

"The younger children are taught the folk dancing in the schools along with their gymnastic exercises and is a part of their regular program. There is a good bit of esthetic dancing on the school playgrounds, but the folk dancing is the outcome of the children's physical education. From this folk dancing they advance to esthetic dancing, which may be considered as a step higher, and they are taught to interpret different stories by means of this form of dancing.

"The folk dancing may be said to be an interpretation of the customs and to some degree the manners of different countries, and an expression of their ideals. Such countries as England, France, Russia, Greece and others always had dances of some kind to express their feelings and emotions in national celebrations. Of course, they are radically different in various countries. Thus in the countries which are uniformly cold the dances are much more vigorous than in the warmer ones, such as Italy or Spain, where the national dances are more languorous.

America Uses Many Dances

"In America we find that there is interest in almost every kind of dance, especially in the esthetic ones. Various names are used for the esthetic dances, some persons calling them 'natural dances' because they are performed in a perfectly natural manner and because the feelings aroused by the music are expressed in the dance.

"The pleasure which the dance gives and the physical benefit to be derived from them are the chief advantages of the dances as used in playground work. The children themselves are greatly interested in the dances and are thoroughly alert and eager to learn. The playground instructors must watch carefully, however, to see that the dancing is not carried to extremes by the children, especially when the dances are first taken up.

"The folk dances which are taught to the smaller children and the older ones, too, for that matter, are not very strenuous. The whole matter is largely one of the right kind of supervision, and the value of the dances depends to a large extent upon this supervision and instruction. In order to do this work to the best advantage there must be plenty of instructors, and they must be thoroughly trained in the work and in how to handle the children to the best advantage.

Great Cultural Value

"Both the folk dancing and the esthetic dancing have great cultural value. They are more essentially a part of the education of girls than they are of boys, because the boys will not always do as they are asked in regard to the matter of dancing.

"It cannot be denied that the art of dancing gives both a grace and a polish which it is difficult to achieve otherwise. The next generation will certainly know more about esthetic dancing than the present one does, for the interest in it is becoming greater and greater each year. Dancing of this kind goes hand in hand with music, and it invariably leads to a love for the beautiful, which is the very foundation of all the cultural studies.

"Dancing in a recreation center means a lot, not only because of the supervision, but also on account of the associations. It is supervised by trained teachers who have made a special study of that kind of work and is taught in such a way that the children, no matter what their ages may be, derive the greatest amount of good from it.

Much Folk Dancing Still Done

"A few years ago there was much more folk dancing done than there is at the present time. The younger folk take to it especially eagerly. In some other cities folk dancing is more popular and is indulged in by older persons to a greater extent than is the case here, but this is largely due to the fact that in those cities various institutions teach it and encourage it, which is not the case in Philadelphia.

"But in spite of the popularity of the esthetic dance, there is still much folk dancing here, although it is not so popular as it was before the esthetic dance came to be so generally understood and liked. Here as elsewhere the younger people do not start with the esthetic dancing, but must receive some instruction in it first.

"Much folk dancing is also done on the school playgrounds. It is possible for the children to furnish the necessary music for folk dances by singing, whereas more elaborate music is required for esthetic dancing, and this is not always available on the playground. Some years back the older folk did much folk dancing, but they have now generally changed to the esthetic dance. The folk dance was once identified with the drama, but the esthetic dance is taking its place to a certain extent even here.

Esthetic Dance More Difficult

"The folk dance is easily learned, but the esthetic dance does not come even in several years. The esthetic dance works out the idea of the music to which it is danced, and as a consequence there are a great many and greatly varied steps in it.

"These technical steps must be learned before the dance can be done well or effectively. Many of them are not easy, and it takes two, three or four seasons to learn them sufficiently well to do good dancing. In a way this has its own compensations, and it has been our experience that children like the esthetic dances better partly for the reason that they are obliged to do some work before they can perform the steps.

"Playground dances of all kinds are constantly growing in popularity. Some of them have been done ever since the playgrounds were organized, but more persons have been taking up the dancing feature each year. We have had from 300 to 350 persons learning dances at the Kingessing and Sherwood centers, to mention only two of them, and some of the classes have become so large that it was necessary to divide them into two sections, it being impossible to handle them all at one time.

"While dancing is only one phase of the many activities conducted by the Playgrounds Association, it is proving to be one of the most popular and, we believe, one of the most beneficial to all who take part in them, regardless of age. The piano is used for the music in the centers and the dancers are being taught all the time. The teacher selects the lesson and prepares it thoroughly, and the classes are divided according to age groups running from four years to eighteen years of age."

Collapse of the Mark — Germany has an industrious people, fertile fields and productive mill and factories. The only "collapse" she knows is in her monetary system. Here is a collapse that alarms the world. The only people who appear to get comfort from it are the German statesmen, garrulous old women with the "megrims," who are expecting a handout. And, if all the demands of the Treaty of Versailles were wiped out tomorrow, it would make not a particle of difference. Germany would still have a financial problem to solve; a problem she could solve today. But today she has other fish to fry—the poor fish to whom she owes money.

Consolatory — Federal District Attorney in Raleigh, N. C., plans to enter civil suits for collection of liquor taxes from convicted violators of the Volstead law. This makes things interesting for the bootlegger. He may be arrested and punished by the State; then for the same offense he may be arrested and punished by the Federal Government. After which, presumably, he may be sued and assessed damages both by the State and Federal Government. This would be plum' discouraging to most law violators, but, "Shucks!" he says, "so long as you ain't caught it don't mean nothin'."

Old Paradox Spring Wheat says a wet blanket is the most cheerful thing imaginable at a Christmas party.

SHORT CUTS

Christmas cheer radios as well as radiates nowadays.

Only a few days more for the Christmas seals to perform.

"Make it snappy," said the Weather Man, and Jack Frost obliged.

After all, Europe would rather have our exports than our experts.

State authorities may yet find an effective insect powder for fire bugs.

Moscow hangman has hanged himself. One really good job to his credit.

Compared to pre-war practices Christmas turkeys are still roosting high.

The way the Atlanta krowd sees it K. K. K. means Korral Kash Kwickly.

The Irish never liked English soldiers so much as when they saw them leaving.

As we understand it, the agriculturists want to run the railroads on the bloc system.

Memoirs frequently make trouble. Lloyd George's are doing it ahead of publication.

Santa is just about ready to strap on his pack. After Christmas he himself will be strapped.

It may be that the reason the farm bloc is so inconsiderate is that it feels it has a real grievance.

Brennan, of Michigan, would like to know how much Pennsylvania coal is being sent to Canada. There are Pennsylvanians who would like to get the same information.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what American State were women allowed to vote in the early part of the nineteenth century?
2. What former President of the United States had Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, as a guardian?
3. What is a xebec?
4. What is a morello?
5. Which is the older city, Petrograd or Philadelphia?
6. Who said "The noblest sight on earth is a man talking reason and his wife sitting at the fireside listening to him"?
7. Where is the next Pan-American congress to be held?
8. What is the meaning of the French expression "de trop"?
9. What kind of an animal is a coypu?
10. What is a quincunx?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The name Alaska is derived from the Aleut word "alak-shak," meaning "great country."
2. Albertus Magnus was a noted scholar and philosopher of the middle ages. He endeavored to reconcile philosophy and theology on Aristotelian principles. In the thirteenth century, in which he lived, he was regarded as the most learned man of his time. He was a German and bore the title of Count of Bollstadt.
3. The expression New World (Novus Mundus), applied to America, first occurs in a letter from Americus Vespucius to Lorenzo de Medici, written in 1503.
4. The right of angary in international law is the right of a belligerent to commandeer and seize any sort of neutral property on belligerent territory if needed for military use. The seizure of Dutch merchantmen by the United States in 1918 was defended as being in conformity with the right of angary.
5. The word yule is from the Anglo-Saxon "geol," meaning December.
6. The Niger River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.
7. William Marcy Tweed was grand sachem of Tammany, 1869-1871. His notorious political activities reached a climax in the systematic public spoliation by the "ring" in the early seventies of the last century. Tweed was indicted for forgery and grand larceny in 1872. He was convicted, sent to jail, released on a technicality, imprisoned on another charge, effected his escape, fled to Spain, was captured and sent to Ludlow street jail, New York, where he died in 1878.
8. Blériot made the first crossing of the English Channel in an airplane in 1909.
9. The name Tivoli has come to be associated with places of amusement and recreation because of the magnificent summer villa and gardens constructed by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in the second century A. D., at Tivoli, Italy.
10. A serval is an African wildcat, yellow with black spots, a ringed tail and long legs.