### EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. R. CURTIS PRESIDENT

John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer;
Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Ludingten, Philips, Collins, John B. Williams, George
P. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors.

DAVID E SMILEY ..... Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager

Published daily at Printe Livers Building
Independence Square Philadelphia.
Ariantic City Press I wise Building
New York 2014 Modison Ave.
Dersoit 701 Ford Building
St. Lovis 613 Gahe-Democrat Building
CRICAGO 1202 Tribane Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUESAV.
N.E. Cor. Perusallyania Ave. and 1415 St.

N. E. Cor Pennsylvania Ave. and this St.
New York Runau. The Sun Building
LONDON Duneau. Trafnigar Building

The Evenino Public I there is served to sub-scribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (II) cents per work payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States Canala in Philadelphia in the United States Chart in Finished at a resident, posture free fifty (50) conta per month, Ex (50) dollars per cont, balance in a two-ce. To all foreign countries one 31 to discuss in the Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed that give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, tuderenderer Square Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PNESS is exclusively empirical to the use for republication of all new dispatches credited in it or not otherwise to be in this paper, and also the healt year published therein. All rights of excit irration of special dispatches become are given there of

Philadelphia, Friday, December 22, 1922

### HOOVER IN EUROPE

No MORE important news than that which yesterday linked the name of Herbert Hoover with a proposal for an American survey of the reparations deadlock between France and Germany has come out of Europe since the close of the Versailles Conference.

That conference left the affairs of the Old World in complete chaos. Until nosno plan has been formulated for a settlement of the war-cost tangle on any basis other than that of political opportunism, imperialist theory and the passion for revenge. The news that the present German Government would gladly accept the findings and recemmendations of an American commission headed by Mr. Hoover and dedicate i to labor fairly and impartially in the larger interest of France, Germany and all other peoples now involved in their dilemma is highly significant. The apparently inspired report that Britain would aid and favor this scheme shows clearly the major drift of civilized apinion against the Paris polley of ruthless pressure, since it is plain that Washington would welcome a means to put an end to the hardening economic and political paralysis of Europea

Americans, like the President and Secschemes of annihilation anywhere it Europe will lead inevitably to another

### THE "TIGER" SUMS UP

H M. Clemenceau issued an interview which all Americans should rend. Quite own country.

invasion of the Rung Valley would profitable or wise. He fours that wrikes and other troubles would follow the new i military "advance" of which the politicians at Paris are talking.

Thus we are reminded that M. Clemenceau is not only out of office, but that he is no more able to control or influence French foreign policy than if he were a citizen of Timbuctoo. This is a fact that must be kept well forward in the mind of any one who wishes seriously to consider the suggestions which the denosed veteran has been making with a view to encouraging co-operation between Washington and Paris.

# THE BONUS AGAIN

TN AN address delivered to man int-■ erans in Washington, Colonel C. R. I Forbes, director of the Veterans Bureau, asserted that Mr. Harding will approve a soldier bonus bill to be presented to the next Congress if a way can be found to obtain the necessary revenues.

The Western farmers have no objection to bounses for soldiers, since they are seeking something very much ake Federal bonuses for themselves. The representatives will doubtless support a new bonus bill. They know, or they believe they know, where the necessary revenue will come from: I will come, if the farmers have their way, out of the pocket of the East, with the money required for all sorts of agracuations san-

The West, after heleting to its paidticians, seems to be confirmed in the belief that all the land east of the Misssissippi is running with gold and treasure and actually in need of looting. Senstor Shipstead and his friends seem at times to view the East ab ut as Cortez

# SHOULD THEY SWEAR OFF?

WHEN Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, strone to the center of the stage in Washington-that is, to the floor of the House-and demanded in an impassioned speech that all Washington officialdom, from the President and Calinet members and Senators down, take liquors he symbolized all that is wrong and excesses of misdirected emotion make prohibition enforcement difficult, and men like Mr. Upshaw threaten to make the Volstead law seem intolerable and ridiculous.

All Government officials are already under oath to obey and respect the laws of the land. Then they are under an oath to abstain not from the use but | international law. from the traffic in liquor.

Official Washington seems to have been rather far-sighted. It is not by any means consistently "dry." If it appears

important places are disregarding the spirit of the law he ought to inquire into the deeps of his own mind and decide whether there may not be something inherently wrong about a method that doesn't convince even those who originated it. The "dry" laws are ignored in the upper social levels. The poor, looking at the rich, drink without compunction. Oaths of abstinence might do some good. But can you see Congressmen and society leaders and Cabinet officials ranging themselves in long lines on Pennsylvania avenue and lifting their hands in the air while Mr. Volstead sternly pledges them to drink nothing stronger than tea?

### HOME-RULE DISCUSSION IN ADVANCE OF ACTION

Experts and Interested Officials Preparing to Advise the Legislature How to Permit the Cities to Draft Their Own Charters

DISCUSSION of provisions to be incorporated into the bill carrying into effect the home-rule amendment to the Constitution, begun in Harrisburg by a group of Mayors and city solicitors and others interested, will continue until the measure is framed and introduced in the

The constitutional amendment, adopted in November, empowers the Legislature to permit the cities to draft their own charters. It was suggested while the amendment was pending that it was not comprehensive enough to permit the cities to amond existing charters. There but it would not be difficult for the courts to say that the purpose of the amendment was to give the control of their | ple of sovereignty. charters to the cities and that the power to draft a charter would carry with it drafted and adopted. This bridge can up for final decision. be crossed when we get to it.

The matter on which attention must new be concentrated is the form of the net to be passed by the Legislature carrying out the purpose of the amendment. Without any doubt the laws of other States will be studied before the will takes final form. Fortunately, Pennsvivania does not have to break new ground. There are a number of States n which home rule has been granted to the cities. Among them are Ohio and Michigan. The experts agree that the While plan is as good as any.

retary Hughes, saw long ago that the freedom of action of the cities by patriotic societies or chiefly a decorative providing that no provisions may be Inserted in any charter which invaluate war and perhaps to the olditeration of or supersede the general statutes. Such | the most accomplished and practical of much more of the Obi World's civilian- | autonomy as is granted is in purely local | architects. matters. A city may decide for itself whether it shall have a Mayor and Coun- poses to erect a public building it secures cil or whether it shall put its govern- an appropriation from Council, the size ment in the hands of a commission with | of the structure is determined, plans are a city manager. It may decide whether | drawn and contractors are asked to subit shall clean its streets by contract with a mit bids. If these exceed the sum availprivate companies, or whether it shall do | able they are rejected. On this prounconsciously he revealed himself as one the work itself. It may own and operate cedure and on the authority of the City who has lest touch with affairs in his street railways and lighting plants and Controller to forbid expenditures exceedwater-supply systems, or it may grant ; ing the councilmanic appropriation, The "Tiger" doesn's believe that an franchises to private corporations. It unless the Municipal Legislature itself indebtedness beyond the limit fixed by the Constitution of the State. It is usual to be adopted a commission shall be created to draft the document, and that after it has been drafted it shall be submitted to the voters for their approval.

The Harrisburg conference suggested that the bill provide that a City Council, er a two-thirds vote, might submit to the reorde the question of creating a commission to draft a charter, that the commusion should consist of fifteen members and that no voter might vote for more than ten candidates. This arrangement would give minority representation. Then when the charter was drafted it should be submitted to the people for ratification.

Nother the size of the commission nor minority representation is a matter of and importance. What it important, novemen, is that a fair and workable plan to devised for giving the cases of the State control over local affairs. This waght not to be difficult. The only est of factional politicians, who may desire to retain their power to steddle in the affairs of their cities through the Leg dature when for the memort they have lost their tulstical control over the First base money.

# AMERICA AT LAUSANNE

THE American contentions conducting the higher watervay connecting the unimpeachable in principle. Anchassader Child' memorandum de ivered to the Allie- at Lausanne is a restatement of a traume sal policy of the United States. This (government has consistently applied the "mare clausum" theory. whether applied to the Baltic or to the Bosnorus or to any other seas, straits or channels suitable for international com-

Mr. Child, however, takes the position four a declaration on behalf of free seas aufflerent to cover the subject. It is arises, since the Western European an oath of abstinence from strong Powers are unsted in their distrust of the Turk and firm in their insistence on | in the presence of a movement devised with Volsteadism. Extremes of thought | the control of an international commis- to transfer control of national affairs sion to keep the Straits open for world

Since our official observer has denied the rumor that his opposition to the program arose from the fact that the commission is to be under League of Nations auspices, the issue is reduced to a conflict in the basic interpretation of

The point involved bears a certain resemblance to that which was brought up during some of the earliest arguments upon the League of Nations. There were bo Mr. Upshaw that men in high and bodies of opinion in the United States

which clung to the conception of peace and comity among the nations preserved rather by force of idealism than by regulation, which was held an infringement upon national sovereignties. The so-called idealism of the League was, in fact, a venture in realities.

Some of the analogies with the situation at Lausanne are striking. The allied commission plan, accepted by the Turks, dispenses with abstractions and contains rules and guarantees for the free passage of merchantmen through the Straits and for some limitations on war vessels. Mr. Child, who has no vote in the proceedings, calls for the complete freedom and an end of all regulations. According to his plan, the Straits should be made as free as the passage between Florida and Cuba, where the principle of unfettered transit has never been ques-

There is much to admire in the American point of view. Could it be carried into practical effect it would prove the simplest of all the solutions of a problem which has vexed Europe for

But other Governments which are official members of the Lausanne conference decline to believe that an unpoliced Turk will play the game fairly. Moreover, the question of the amount of confidence to be placed in the Angora Government is not restricted solely to the subject of the Dardanelles and Bosporus.

The Turks themselves are said to be preparing to resist American suggestions regarding supervision and protection of racial and religious minorities on the ground that if Angora can be trusted is notelling what the courts will decide, on one point it should be relied upon to keep faith upon another without giving formal pledges subversive of the princi-

It will be interesting to note the stand taken by our envoys when the safethe power to amend it after it had been | guarding of Christians in Turkey comes

### THE VICTORY HALL FOG

WIDE discrepancies in the estimated cost per cubic foot of the Victory Hall were revealed at the meeting of selected architects called to invade the realm of realities.

It is not, however, easy to imagine that financial figures serving as a possible basis of the program could be obtainable under existing conditions. Nobody knows what kind of a building is to be erected; whether it is to obtain a group of auditoriums or one great hall: All the plans place restrictions upon | whether it is to be a kind of clubhouse for memorial to American valor. The plans are shrouded in fog impenetrable to even

When the City of Philadelphia pro-

But the Victory Hall is not under direct municipal jurisdiction. The County Commissioners are in control of the work and are invested with powers which strongly smack of extra-legality. It is indeed emestionable whether the act providing for the building is not an invasion of the rights of the City of Philadelphia.

The confusion resulting from the maintenance of both county and city officials in the same territory is of long standing, but the problem is now presented in a form particularly acute.

A definite court decision on the points involved in this anomalous state of affairs would be decidedly welcome, since it has been argued that the theory of the independence of the Commissioners is an archaic fiction and that these officials should by right be responsible to the municipality.

Certainly the history of the Victory Hall Is far from encouraging to the publie, which in the end is the source of revenues. It is suggested that the structure first vaguely discussed might cost \$16,000,000. This is a wild increase upon the originally mentioned possible cost of

Everything else concerning it is ingloriously nebulous, save the latitude and special privileges up to the present exercised by the Commissioners under a hadly drawn act.

# POLITICAL BOLL WEEVILS

THUNDERING contest over the A Senate seat of Earle B. Mayfield, the Texas Kluxer who won by a narrow margin in the recent elections, is inevitable. It isn't any wonder that Washington is already stirred and expectant. The prospect of an airing of Ku Klux

political finance on the Senate floor should be welcomed by the country. There is as much hush-hushing over the Klux m Washington as there is over the Volstead act. Klansmen who put Mayfield forward as their most conspicuous candidate are boasting openly that they will soon control a balance of power in Congress and that they expect sooner or later to have majoritles on their side in the House and the Senate. Meanwhile, from Washington to the palace of the Klux Wizard in Atlanta, politicians are silent and a little timorous.

The contest over Mayfield will compel them to talk. It will compel them to line up on one side or another, where they may be seen and understood. Before many months we shall have an opportunity to determine whether it is true that many Representatives and Senators are ardent Kluxers. That is fortunate. Mr. Mayfield is unwittingly doing the people a service by stirring up an open fight.

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Frank Taylor Tells With Pen and Tongue Some of the Past Glories of Philadelphia Literature and the List of Local Literature Grows

By SARAH D. LOWRIE IT SEEMS that I have not yet heard the last of my few remarks a while ago in this column on books that might be written or that have been written concerning Philadelphia, past and resent. After I had gratefully set down he lists of books which two of the librarians of the town had been kind enough to provide me with. I received two of the librarians of the town had 'seen kind enough to provide me with, I received a letter advising me to get in touch with Frank Taylor, the artist, who my informant assured me knew more about the passing Philadelphia than any one else.

Almost simultaneously with the reception of this piece of advice one of the secretaries of the Paragraphy of the contraction.

of the Pennsylvania Historical Society urged upon me the duty of looking up the files of letters and historical data that were available among their archives at Thirteenth and Locust streets. I was assured, moreover, that there was there a great library of books known subject applicable to the history of the town as well as of the State.

And presently, as though to combine all these opportunities under one head, there

came an invitation to go to an evening talk on old Philadelphia by no other than Mr. Taylor himself, who was to illustrate his memories of historic and therwise ancient landmarks of the city by stereopticon views of his drawings.

A LL roads pointing thes to the Historical Society. I betook myself there the other evening, and in the space of an hour and a half I got more of the town and its flavor than I might otherwise have got in a year. I suppose the acoustics of that big galleried room in which the talks are generally given are had, but the two gentlemen who discoursed that evening. Mr. Carson and Mr. Taylor, did not bother to raise their voices above a kind of conversational chat. bove a kind of conversational chat.

They used about as much tone as one would produce in talking over photographs on a center table while casually waiting for dinner to be announced. As a result, every-where about one heard free translations of their murmura to the more or less deaf persons in the audience.

The audience was pretty well past middle age, as befitted the subject, so that there was a constant swish of whispered sounds from the somewhat younger generation to the somewhat older. This accompaniment, together with the interjected reminiscences ment the localities shown on the screen, reminiscences which every one freely indulged in to his neighbor, made for a great informatity of atmosphere. It was like an evening party at one's great-ount's, without the aftermeth of fruit cake and port wine, with a choice of macaroons and lady apples for those who feared the heavier diet.

T SPEAK of my great-nunt because she was unpermost in my mind all evening, I all hear her "Said I's" and "Said he's." and I seemed once more to be gazing down on approaching and departing pedestrians reflected in her "I spy glass." Where, by the way, have those "busybodies" departed that used to adorn the second-floor front windows of all our "best" houses?

THANKS to Mr. Taylor's appreciative A sketches of old street corners and vanished houses and fact-changing alleys, very much of the town of forty and fifty years are gently slid into view on the screen and upped off again like a thing seen in a

I saw the value of those sketches better the screen than they have had for me as ack and white wall sketches. I understood he proportions and the perspective better. They were more interesting, I thought, than the photographs could have been, and somehow more real. I fancy a photograph takes in more than the eye can verify, so that one sees too much in an enlargement, whereas in these cularged drawings of Mr. Taylor's it was about what one would see looking laws a sell-country. down an alley, or up at a house, or across

THEN, too, there were things we have gradually lost out of our vistas without ors on the street, hitching posts, food codecd-in two-story bouses with dormer such as the two quaint ones belong-the Philadelphia Library on Jumper Walout screet for an instance. And so were theatres whose pillared fronts took as way back" to our first Pinatore." Signer Blitz, Mr. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Drew and Jefferson in "The tures that are at present occupy-

penses and streets and allers of where the terminus of the Camelen Reelge is building. about the clutches that are being razed; be has done his best to make them, if not manortal, at least longer lived by his very athetic drawings. One of them is, or surprisingly beautiful of its kind, but as well down as turned into cream factory or an express ware. wase, the anticlimax of some further up-

GENERALLY a beautiful old house that ise, for instance, on Rittenhouse Somere s the ter dead. The Joshua Lindheatt looks that used to be at Broad and Walnut treets and the good luck to be tern down Jose it became dilamidated and accure Mr. Frank Miller it still lives a stately life porary shops and the gandy theatre that are planted where it stood with such graclous tranquil case under its elm tree

COME of the old steeples that once graced S the town are back on their former towers, but not so many as there would have been if the artist had been able to get sketching earlier in his career, for steeple building appears to have come to an pe termination in Philadelphia about the year 1870, when a great windstorm that was n his way a hurricane seems to have golden down many ambitious steeples and discouraged the congregations from rebuild-ling them. The Colonial churches had well-built and not too high steeples. A later generation built high but not well, hence the breakdown, I suppose, and hence the ugly truncated towers that are left!

BIT my evening under the auspices of the Historical Society was not the only one of historical interest which I owe to the renders of this column. Later on in the week I received from Mr. Charles Nirdlinger a play written by himself, whose setting is for the most part Philadelphia during the election of Jefferson to the presidency. The immediate foreground, indeed, is the house of Mistress Dolly Todd, later Dolly Madison. of a most illustrious kind. paying

The book is delightful, and I think quite flawless in its atmosphere, as well as briliantly sure in its characterization. I wish that conversation were as clever now as it But oddly enough, one of the few houses that I know where it is still such another gentlewoman's house, with cherished and practiced as a fine art is just

"The First Lady of the Land." The play, "The First Lady of the Land," might well be a piece de resistance in a cycle of historical plays that could be given with effect by great actors during the Sesqui-Centennial. I am hoping that since Nirdlinger is such an authority on the history of the town he will be the producer of such a group of plays, written or to be

London inventor declares he can electricity from the wind. This gives added meaning to the phrase. "The air was elec-

# STILL KICKING



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. ERNEST LAPLACE On Pasteur the Man and His Later Work

T OUIS PASTEUR, the centenary of whose L birth will be celebrated all over the world on December 27, had almost as many great characteristics as a man as he had as a biological chemist and pathologist, says Dr. Ernest Laplace, who studied for a long partial with the great French scientist.

"Some of Pasteur's greatest work was who discovered and prove good all doubt that germs are the f infectious diseases, and by so doing be onferred an inestimable boon upon manand and made preventive medicine-the ave come, at least so soon, without Louis

# Discovered Scientific Vaccination

"It was Pasteur who discovered that the most fatal of diseases among animals, an hrax, was due to a germ in the blood. He isolated it and cultivated it in bouillon, reproducing the disease with this culture and hus establishing the relation between the germ and the disease. He did the same thing with chicken cholera. On examining the exercta of chickens which had died of the lisease, he found it swarming with germs He made cultures of these and reproduced this disease also by inoculating healthy chickens with the germs so obtained.

"These cultures were allowed by accident to stand for two weeks. On inoculating chickens with these cultures the chickens did not die from cholera, and he concluded that the cultures had been spoiled by stand ing. He then produced fresh cultures of great virulence which immediately were fatal to chickens inoculated with them. But upon inoculating with those fresh cultures the chickens which had previously been inoculated with the cultures supposed to have been spoiled, they still lived.

"The principle of scientific vaccination was thus discovered. The su spoiled cultures had given the The supposedly the disease in a mild form, from which they had recovered, leaving them immune to the attacks of the more virulent cultures. And so the same principle of the attenuation of a virus is applied to most germ diseases, re-sulting in the many serums and vaccines now existing throughout the world for the prevention and cure of infectious diseases.

#### The Hydrophobia Experiments "Hydrophobia, the most drended of all

diseases, was next communicated by Pasteur from dog to dog by inoculating dogs with a bit of the brain tissue of those which had died of hydrophobic. This virus was subdied of hydrophobia. sequently injected into rabbits, and it was shown that the rabbits died shown that the rabbits died of a hydro-phobia twice as virulent as that of the dog. "On drying the spinal cords of rabbits which had died of hydrophobia. Pasteur discovered that during the course of two weeks these very virulent cords became gradually harmless, establishing a regular scale of virulence according to the number of days the cords had dried. By gradually injecting first cords of very little virulence and later cords of a greater virulence, a form of tol-erance was established. Thus a human being or a dog bitten by a mad dog is given immunity against the form of hydrophobia. namely, that of the rabbit, which is more virulent than that of the dog, and therefore the victim can resist any form of hydropho bin that can come from the bite of a mad

dog. By his experiments Pasteur thus far had the following marvelous facts First, spontaneous generation does not exist; second, germs are absolutely necessary for the processes of fermentation and putrefaction; third, certain germs having access to the human economy find a suitable soil there for development, decomposing the elements of the body and producing poisons the physiological effect of which constituted the symptoms characteristic of the disease.

Preventive Medicine Established "Isolation in the shape of quarantine and the workings of Boards of Health were not

the only outcome of these facts. Preventive medicine was established as a science, but, the principle of vaccination, whereby an attenuated virus can protect a human being or an animal against a virulent a discovery which outranked in medicine before or since. Pasteur's work opened up the widest loved it.

avenues for research by scientists the world over on these lines. As a result, within a short time the care and prevention of tuberculosis, cholera, pneumonia, tetanus, ty-phoid fever, malarial fever, yellow fever and many other confagious diseases were

world; later explorers had define its various countries and localities. "Pasteur's work has mapped out the pos-

ibility of a gradual extinction of contagious and infectious disease from the earth. He has left humanity face to face with only uch diseases as may result from heredity or the mistakes which man definitely decides to commit.

# Better Health for All

The expansion of his work through the coming ages must result in better health to all living creatures. To man, better health must lead to nobler thoughts, and nobler houghts must lead to higher aspiration bringing humanity closer and closer to its loftiest destiny. With such possibilities of ever-increasing good to all humanity, what man has ever lived who can claim such greatness as a benefactor to the race? "Pasteur's greatness did not consist in de-

stroying men and countries for the purposes of satisfying ambition or statecraft, but with nobler feeling was ever overpowered with lave for his fellow men and love for his country. A plebiscite taken in France some years ago voted Pasteur the greatest of all Frenchmen, who had ever lived Pasteur the Man

"The chief characteristic of Pasteur's life was his power for focused and concentrated was his power to confirm a problem, one confort toward solving a problem, one conformally of purng that made him more and more realize the marvels of nature and the humility with which the scientist should approach secrets of formative creation, realizing that man's highest scientific attainment and greatest unraveling of nature's problems are but a fercuste of that eternal fountain of knowledge beyond the grave,

"Often have I heard him say: "There is so much to be done and the time is so short for it. He deprecated intellectual pride I possessed touch more knowledge than I can possibly possess. I would still have the faith of a Breton near-ant, and if this knowledge were doubled I might then have the faith of the Breton pessant's wife. "On my has visit to him, in 1863, after

discussing many of the later advances in medicine and biology, he said as we parted; Good-by, but remember that the last word will be spoken by chemistry.

"And so it is: the development of biologi-

cal chemistry, founded by Pasteur, is ever-growing science, the greatest fruits of which must come from the branches of that marvelous tree of knowledge of which Pasteur is the trunk and the root. ness of time, neknowledging Pasteur velous works as the world's greatest benefactor, the history of medicine will be divided into two great epochs—hefore Pasteur and after Pasteur."

Boston Federal Grand Road Builders | Jury may investigate report that at a recent banquet of the England Road Builders' Association rye whisky was served in nursing bottles, which were frosted to give the impression they were trosted to give the impression they contained milk. Catering nurses might perhaps sing, "Rock-and-rye, haby, drink hearty, old top. Are you enjoying your hottle? Sure, pop." But if a true bill is found, it will be a case of "Good-night, nurse."

Lodge (typifying his kind) is being inconti-nently dragged toward Lodge Being him firmly by the while the Sentiment of the Country speaks to him southingly. The Lengue isn't in sight, Of course not, It is hid; covered; camou flaged; called by other names; but just ahead. When he meets it at la will embrace it and swear he has always

### SHORT CUTS

Welcome, little solstice! The world, perchance, grows dryer; But every day in every way The sun grows higher, bigher.

Upshaw and at 'cm!

The Lausanne game appears to be

Christmas waits sing gladsome meas-

Strait poker. Caroler's hint to Santa: "Then Yule remember me!

This is where the Sun begins to under study the cost of living.

It is really astonishing how prone juries re to forget sex equality.

Only one more day for shopping.

Coal famine has closed schools in Hoboken, N. J. School children every-where: "Why wait?"

John Hays Hammond fears another coal strike is coming next April. Round about All Fools' Day, we presume.

To cut according to one's cloth is primitive wisdom, but it is knowledge a public body is slow in acquiring. That fear of Turkey should drive Croz

tia and Serbia to closer union simply illus trates that out of evil good may come. Loot from the Naval Supply Base in Brooklyn, take it from Department of Jus-

tice detectives, looks like a million dellars. Without intent to show disrespect to Poland's new President one cannot but feel

that Wojciechowski is an ideal name for a

hay-fever victim.

Ouce upon a time Santa Claus played practical joke on a small boy by putting piece of coal in the toe of his stocking. Nowadays Santa only does that for very

After men who stole a million dollars worth of stuff from the Brooklyn Navy Pase have been punished, something may be done about the laxity of the system which makes such robberies possible

Says Uncle Sam to France, to wit: Though up the Hun neglects to cough, a take the Ruhr, the Rhine we guit. You're on! We're off!

# What Do You Know?

 What is gold and ivory used in works of art called?
 How many ounces make a quart? in addition to French. What language,

3. What language, in addition to French is spoken in Brittany?
4. Name two American States that have "Panhandles."
5. What is the first name of Bonar Law?
6. What was the year of the Boxer rebellion in China.?
7. Who is Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac?
8. What is presented.

Who were Pyrumus and Thisbe in classi-10. What kind of an animal is a quetzal?

# Answers to Testerday's Quiz

1. Hamlet in Shakespeare's play of that name says "Use every man after his desert and who should scape whip-2. George Tchitcherin is the chief Russian

George Tchitcherin is the chief Russian envoy to the Lausanne conference.
 A Turk is an Ottoman inhabitant of Turkey. A Turkoman is a member of one of the Turkic or Tartar tribes dwelling in Turkestan.
 Vodka is made from rye, or sometimes from barley and potatoes.
 The royal house of Great Britain is the house of Windsor, formerly called the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
 A wildebeest is a South African gau.

A wildebeest is a South African gnu. Walt Whitman, the American poet, died In 1892.

In 1892.
8. A volute in architecture is a spiral scroll-like ornament, as in a Corinthian capital.
9. Christmas waits are so called from the Old High German "wahta," a watch-

10. A stanhous is a light, open-seated vehicle, harmer, after its originator, Fitsrey Stanaope (1787-1864).