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Philadelphia, Friday, December 29, 1922

SERVICE GAME PROBLEMS

INDICATIONS of the loss of the service football game here for 1923 do not come as a surprise.

The course of intersectional games in recent years strongly predisposed to the spectacularly staged annual contest. For many seasons, although not always with success, the Navy has favored Franklin Field for numerous reasons, the most obvious of which is its accessibility to Annapolis. Equally cogent are West Point arguments on behalf of New York, reasoning which becomes effective this year under the terms of the agreement whereby the Army is entitled to make the choice, subject, of course, to the approval of the superintendents of the academies.

Stories of extravagant anticipations practiced here during the Army-Navy game week last month should be taken too seriously as governing the choice announced by Colonel Koehler, head of the West Point Athletic Committee. Without doubt a few grievous offenses against civic hospitality were committed. But that New York or any other metropolitan community can especially claim exoneration on this score can hardly be conceded by impartial critics. Simplification of the transportation problem has assuredly a prime factor controlling the West Point decision.

The bid of other communities for the game introduces a new element for consideration. Within the last few years there has been an extraordinary increase of great athletic arenas throughout the United States. Baltimore now boasts of a fine stadium, for which a strong plea for recognition was entered. Claims by other cities with few facilities for accommodating major gridiron contests are certain to be registered.

A new obligation thus rests upon Philadelphia as potential hosts. The geographical advantage of this city's alternate years is great; but, even aside from moral and ethical amenities, there are signal practical reasons why the accidental favor should not be jeopardized.

THE FIGHT AGAINST BABEL

MAX BEERBOHM has mingled with characteristic irony in the amusing but evanescent passion for studying Russian which swept through Great Britain at the opening of the World War. The craze subsided and English men and women resumed the old, but rare practice of relying upon the slack resourcefulness in foreign tongues as a prop in a branch of international communications.

In reluctance to struggle with the speech of other peoples, average Americans are even more sorely vexed by Britons than by dies of blood. Refuge is sought, but by no means especially in jests.

The Nation's leading authority on modern languages and literature, in session in Philadelphia this week, [illegible] Courageous attempts to [illegible] at least to modify the international [illegible] are under discussion in America with a scintilla of world vision will welcome valiant experiments. There are, of course, monumental obstacles, but the people of New York and vicinity are even more formidable.

It was the "Society for the Nations" which a covenant of [illegible] understanding was devised at Paris in 1919. Nobody seems to know why this was not literally translated, "Society of the Nations." But the term "League" was substituted, with the result, naturally, that consequence that "society" was supposed to imply all the things which the English title fails to suggest.

The seeds of [illegible] distinctly unpopular doctrines. Perhaps earnest students from meeting here will have the privilege of enlightening a distracted country bewildered by a confusion of tongues.

WOLVERTON DECLINES

PROSECUTOR WOLVERTON'S [illegible] office of state [illegible] Director [illegible] New [illegible] should [illegible] creation [illegible] Georgia, [illegible] the movement for enforcement [illegible] causes [illegible] given [illegible] tionalism, and that the "dry" problem [illegible] about whose [illegible] was [illegible].

Mr. Wolverton at least was not deluded. He is an able man, with a great deal of experience in the difficult business of law enforcement. Senator Edge and Senator Frelinghuysen had urged him to accept the job. He declined to accept, with the broad intimation that enforcement, with the limited facilities provided by Congress and the open antagonism of the police and local officials in many parts of the State, is next to impossible.

If other men were as candid as Mr. Wolverton the Volstead law might ultimately become a real enforceable statute. It is largely because some conspicuous representatives of the enforcement division delude themselves and the public that violation of the "dry" laws is easy and relatively safe. When Congress is ready to admit that a handful of agents cannot enforce the statute it may find a way to make enforcement possible.

RAPID TRANSIT LOANS OUGHT TO BE REVISED

Money Set Aside for High-Speed Lines Under the Old Program Must Be Freed for Use Under the New

IT SEEMS to be agreed that the high-speed transit plans approved by the voters when they authorized the issue of bonds to carry them out must be modified.

If they are modified, it will be necessary to revise the vote authorizing the loan, because that loan was made for specific transit lines and the money can be spent for no other lines.

The demand of the representative business organizations that the Mayor and the Director of City Transit and the Rapid Transit Company agree on a new [illegible] based on a realistic [illegible] of values.

The [illegible] were approved by the people seven or eight years ago. In the interim the Delaware River Bridge has been started, the development of the waterfront has disclosed the need of better transit facilities and the opening of new residence districts has put them in competition with the older districts for fast car service.

What is of still greater importance, it is now admitted that the whole transit system must be operated as a unit if it is to serve the people economically.

This means that the new plans must be made in consultation with the managers of the Rapid Transit Company, as the business organizations are suggesting. The high-speed lines must be built along routes where they can be fed by the slower surface lines and where population is increasing with such speed as to justify the conclusion that, within a few years, warrant the expenditure of money to give it adequate transit facilities.

But if we may judge from the experience of the past, no plans can be made that will not be faulty before they can be carried out in their entirety. It seems, then, to be the part of wisdom to make plans subject to revision as circumstances may dictate. The existing plans were brought to the good when they were made. No new plans can be wholly exempt from criticism for years, and to our minds with any degree of certainty what conditions will be then.

Therefore, when legislative authority is obtained for rescinding the vote by which the transit loans were authorized, arrangements ought to be made by which the bonds of the Transit Department should be left free to apportion the transit funds from time to time as circumstances may require. If this is not practicable, then it would be wise to secure authorization of loans from time to time as each extension of the high-speed lines is projected.

If the preparation of new plans goes along with the legislative authority to free the transit funds from the restrictions now resting on them it is hoped the city will be in a condition to make contracts for work as soon as authorized, and be leading in the first high-speed line to be built.

A KICK FOR THE KLAN

SIMMONS and the other organizers of the Ku Klux Klan have never made any secret of their efforts to outdo or ruin the members of fraternal orders already in existence. Klansmen have worked overtime in futile efforts to [illegible] passage of some of the [illegible] "secrets" of [illegible]. Nowhere have they had any success.

A. M. Beeler, grand master of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Masons, has flatly banned the Klux and in declaring that "no good Mason will have membership in or be affiliated with the Knights Kleagles," he has set an admirable example to leaders of fraternal orders generally.

The Klan's [illegible] that it [illegible]. It has been [illegible] by an [illegible] self-respecting fraternities. And so it should be.

LEADERSHIP AT PENN

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has grasped the [illegible] of a situation which has given painful assurance of the decline of [illegible] H. Penniman for the [illegible] of provost.

Dr. Penniman has [illegible] unmistakable appointment. During the trying season of strife and, as it proved, unavailing waiting for General Wood, Dr. Penniman exercised [illegible] his mastery of many difficult problems. His administrative capacity, the wisdom he has been testing in a field not [illegible] matched in the record of American colleges.

The elimination of the provost's name from the title means rather an accession of leaders than an increase of new duties. The obligations of an executive were competently assumed by him during the interregnum.

The division of authority effected by the trustees in their creation of the office of president in addition to that of provost represents a departure in organization not unlikely to exert a stimulating effect upon university direction throughout the country.

Qualities smacking of the superhuman are suggested by the conception of an executive trained to cope with the exacting demands of financial issues at a modern university and at the same time endowed with highly specialized vision in scholastic matters. The trustees are now engaged in meeting a practical problem in a realistic and soberly constructive way.

It is earnestly to be hoped that their search for a president or chief executive officer to head the business management of the institution will be as obviously auspicious as their selection of Dr. Penniman for academic leadership.

There is, however, one conspicuous virtue in this appointment which it may not be easy to parallel. Dr. Penniman is distinctively a Pennsylvania product; a graduate who returned to his alma mater for a career of service, exemplified both by his achievements as a teacher of English literature and by his response to executive obligations in a career of steady advancement.

His elevation to the highest academic position in the gift of the trustees is gratifying indication of the forces of productive evolution in the University and evidence of its capacity for deriving its inspiration from within. It is vitality of this kind which bears the stamp of authentic progress in great institutions of higher learning.

Students of Pennsylvania, its faculty, graduates and friends are warranted in looking with satisfaction the action of the trustees as the promise of a new era of development.

TENURE OF TEACHERS

THE principle of the bill approved by the State Teachers' Association regulating the tenure of teachers is sound.

The bill, which the Legislature will be asked to pass this winter, provides in brief that a teacher who has served three years in one school shall thereafter serve during good behavior.

Under the present practice in a large part of the State, if not in every community, the teachers serve merely from year to year and may be dropped without warning. In the country districts they are frequently employed from term to term and their tenure is subject to the pleasure of the local school committees.

That there is no law to protect the teachers was proved a year or two ago when the Lancaster School Board dropped several teachers at the end of the school year because the teachers had been guilty of joining a teachers' union. The teachers insisted that they could not be dropped in any such way, but their contentions were rejected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to whom they appealed. Dr. Finegan said that under the law they were hired from year to year, and that if at the end of a year they were not reengaged they had no claim against the School Board.

The public school teachers are asking for the same kind of protection given to the professors in most of the colleges. A new professor is usually hired for a year or two on probation. Then if he makes good he serves so long as he continues to do his work efficiently, and does not have to live in continual fear that he will not be reengaged at the close of the school year.

The disadvantages of the public school practice are illustrated right here in Philadelphia, where the Superintendent of Schools is assured of a tenure of office for only a year. His independence and his initiative suffer, whereas if he were certain of holding office for, say, five years at least, he could make plans in confidence that he would be able to carry them out.

The bill which the Teachers' Association has drafted may not be perfect in all its details, but it is aimed at the correction of a long-standing abuse which deserves the attention of the Legislature.

Passing

The Old Year may be expected to bring a flurry of almanacs and handpicked [illegible] pass out in a diminished number. At least it may be confidently predicted that he will return from "make up a brave front for the [illegible]." Why should anybody [illegible] be expected off to bring prosperity like a [illegible] baby?

Vast Heaving

It may as well be [illegible] at once that [illegible] over its marathon [illegible] has the essence of La Scala, which, in New York the other day, been duplicated. A large wave swept her lounge panes to the ceiling. What would Captain Margaret A. Moore Hall have done with such an incident?

Sympathy

Dispatch from Port Arthur. Only [illegible] of two Indians devoured by famished wolves. This and the fact that Sarah Bernhardt is figuring in the news serve to justify reference to an old story. Somebody once told her of an enemy devoured by wolves in Siberia, and Sarah said, "Poor things!" What a heartful this hunger must have!

Up-to-Date Grandmammas

Boston figures, we are informed, smoke pipes and carry them, when not in use, in the bands of their hats for all to see. Strange, is it not? When grandmamma was young her grandmother smoked a pipe. Now grandmamma still plays at being young and it is her granddaughter who smokes a pipe. Grandmamma is [illegible] were a dream [illegible] two lives.

Trouble in Eden

Assyria, Chaldea, divers in Mesopotamia, claim it was there Adam and Eve were born, and urge this as a reason why they should be permitted to live in peace. We can think of many good reasons why people should be permitted to live in peace, but this does not appear to be one of them. Adam and Eve, as we recollect it, were ordered to get out and hustle.

A Parable

Once upon a time a man sued another for $50. While the case was pending the creditor said to the creditor, "Will you settle for fifty?" "When will you pay the fifty?" "Well, I don't just know, but—" "Nothing doing. I'll just as soon not get the eighty as not get the fifty." Which perhaps explains why France is not enthusiastic over any suggested international commission to mediate in the matter of German reparations.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Now That Budgets Have Become the Thing, Pleaders Must Present the Duty of Giving as Interestingly as Old-Timers Presented the Sentiment of Giving

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TEN years ago every one swore by the word "expert," just as now they swear by the word "budget," and twenty years ago they made the word "specialist" do duty for a signpost for all roads to success. When "budget" has passed out, one wonders what will become the word that hoisted it into oblivion.

A lot of people who are working and overworking the word budget today are finding that making a budget, for all the arguments in its favor—and there are none worth considering not in its favor—for all that can be said for it as a system for the finance end of organizations, does not do more than announce how much needs to be spent. It cannot collect money, nor make money, nor very successfully beg, borrow or steal money. In fact, a budget as a money getter involves just as much effort as the old way of spending first and asking for the money afterward. All philanthropies used to be run on the debt-paying plan; and most religious ones had a text for that method:

"The Lord will provide," said they. And without quite admitting it they rather favored the ravens as a symbol of their "simple trustingness," because the ravens had fed Elijah, who, whatever he did or did not do in this vale of tears, certainly did not finance himself on the budget system.

WOMEN and men who won't have scorned to run up a bill for themselves with no money in sight to pay it run up thousands bills for their hospitals and charities and missions as stewards of the public, and then came back on the public to have the debts paid.

So that institutions not only lived on the income of the coming year, but way beyond the sum of the income of the preceding year. And two-thirds of the discussions of board meetings were concerning the money due and overdue on bills for food, long since consumed, and about salaries long overdue. In fact, overdue salaries were rather the expected condition for workers employed in philanthropic and religious institutions, just as small salaries were the rule. If you asked the market price for your work and expected it promptly, you were supposed not to care at least the welfare of the institution or children you served.

THIS coming of experts into philanthropy was an all-round change for the better. It money businesslike and honorable [illegible] managed to make the atmosphere of board meetings by insuring all the facts for their detailed reports. Among those changes for the better the use of the budget also is, I think, so far the best.

They set a different standard in the first place. Budgets and meant the whole difference at a hospital, a religious or educational institution. And when they turned on the idea of putting an enterprise on a "business basis," what they meant was paying the market price in the market way for what you demand on your business force. And they proved that they could be just as interested in their work if they were expecting to pay on the spot as though they meekly let it be supposed that it did not matter when they were paid.

OF COURSE, with this change in policy there had to be something substantial for the first of each month in the bank, and there had to be a look ahead of at least half a year to insure the salary and office end of the institution, so that those payments could be as automatic as the payments of banks to their office force.

This of itself entailed an office budget, reported by the treasurer or the finance committee in advance. And gradually the idea of a general budget covering all expenditures of the near future or, better still, all the near-future expenditures covered by a certain assured income, got put over the top first for a few philanthropies, then for some churches, then for more philanthropies, and now for the people's business—the State.

I NOTICE that Dr. Kelly, in speaking of the budgets which some of the departments of the State have suggested as covering their requirements for the coming year, has called them "wild wishes" of the departments. Being an expert, and a specialist at that, he naturally has short shrift for any kind that does not fit into the expert's groove of efficiency. But he would do well to recollect that these men who appear to be willing to run the State on "wild wishes" were mentioned, within a few years, to running their charitable institutions and their churches on "wild wishes," many of which wishes came true, thanks to a biddable public who had grown accustomed in the name of religion and charity to pay up mortgages that some "simply trusting" elder or deacon or trustee had run up for the good of the cause.

In short, though we are quickly arriving out of the program of the "wild wishes" that we have been fed up with, most of our philanthropic lives, it is still hard for some people to dissociate money paid by the general public, whether in the form of taxes or of collections or of dues or of pew rents, from the general category of "manna" or "raven's food," a sort of extra bread that it would be impious to limit by expecting less than we can use.

APPARENTLY, too, the word "budget" seems to many cheerful spenders to convey a way of getting money as well as a plan for spending money.

I think that is where the churches that are gallantly trying to modernize their methods and live up to the best business ideals of the present are "up against it" with the rank and file of their members. The experts calculate what the budget should be, based on last year's income and this year's needs, also based on an increase of interest in those needs by the congregation, based on an expectation that the minister will be more interesting about them. Then after some paring down and some adding on the details of the budget are agreed upon and the budget is announced and is accepted by the congregation, to the extent, that is, of no one being more than talking against it as one would talk against the weather, with no idea of changing it.

BUT accepting a budget does not raise the money to pay for the outlay that is anticipated. Just as much money has to be raised as in the old days. Only now it has to be raised before it is spent, which is honester but not resurgent in its appeal to men and women habituated to think backward and not forward in their religious gifts. In fact, the church is going through a mighty difficult four or five years of it, and deserves the observant sympathy of even more onlookers.

Slowly but surely the specific appeal option, asking for something picturesque as an extra, and getting it because he talks well, is being discouraged from the one-time for forays at the expense of the regular budget items.

Slowly but surely the generous giver to extras is being disciplined into being a steady giver to necessities.

But it is a hard discipline for those who enjoyed having their feelings well stirred before their generous impulse reacted. It is hard on the knowing ones who could harrow money out of folks' pockets as easy as whistling for a pet plan that the picture of the budget was too small to realize otherwise.

Their heyday is passing. The men nowadays who can help the church best in the new regime are the men who can put the duty of giving with as much fervor and interest as the other sort used to put the sentiment of giving.

THE ATTEMPTED STAMPEDE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOSEPH J. KELLY
On Saving Money for the Housewife

IF THE housewives of Philadelphia would get the full value for the money they spend in purchases at stores, especially in food, they should always purchase by a known quantity and find out from the dealer exactly how much in weight or measure they are getting and the price per pound, quart or other unit, says Joseph J. Kelly, chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the County Commissioners' office.

"We are trying our best to educate the public to do this thing," says Mr. Kelly. "But it is not always easy work. When a dealer says 'That will cost $1.25,' for example, the customer should refuse to accept this statement and insist that the dealer tell exactly how much the sugar weighs and how much the price is per pound or other unit. We follow up all complaints when they are made to us, but if the complainant cannot tell us how much was purchased and how much per unit was paid, we are helpless. If we know these two things, then we can take action in case of overcharge or underweight.

Examining Scales and Measures

"Our bureau was created in 1914 and it is our duty to make periodic examinations of all scales, weights, measures and other implements used in selling to the public. After examination the apparatus is stamped with our seal showing that it is correct. We have sixty inspectors working all the time at this job, which includes not only scales, weights and measures, but gasoline pumps, of which there are between 8000 and 10,000 in the city, and various other apparatus used in selling.

"If we find that a scale, for instance, is cut of order but can be repaired, we tie it up until such repairs are made. A permit must be secured from us before the repairs can be done and then the scale is re-examined to see that it is accurate. If it is found to be impossible to put the scale in working condition we condemn it. The scales are then broken up with a hammer and sold for old metal. The accurate measures are handled. All this work is done under the supervision of an officer of our bureau, so that the public is protected against the further use of inaccurate apparatus.

"The purpose of the bureau is to protect the buyer against intentional or unintentional overcharge or shortage of weight. We issue a pamphlet of suggestions as to buying, which also contains a copy of the law relating to these things and which any housewife can get from us.

The Purchasing Squad

"Our bureau also has what we call a 'purchasing squad,' which visits stores which we have reason to suspect are not dealing fairly with their customers. A woman will go in and make a purchase, getting the slip showing the weight and amount per pound charged. Then one of our inspectors enters the store with the purchase, which is immediately reweighed on the same scale. If there has been an overcharge or a shortage of weight, we take action against the dealer or, if it is seemingly unintentional, we have the scales fixed.

"If the case is sufficiently flagrant to warrant prosecution we do this through the Central Magistrate's Court and make it as public as we can. This is a more effective plan or procedure than simply to have a fine imposed, as the law on this matter is not very drastic. For this reason it is important for us to know just the amount purchased and the price per unit charged. Otherwise we cannot do much when complaints are brought to our attention.

Fraud in Quoting Prices

"The intentionally dishonest dealer today has the best and most accurate scales that money can buy. He knows that they will be examined often and that any shortage in weight or inaccuracy in the apparatus will be immediately detected. Fraud today is practiced in the quoting of the prices of the commodity and not in the shortage of weight.

"There are now not nearly so many short weights as there were formerly, and the older methods have pretty much gone out of practice. Among these were the putting of wooden dishes soaked in water in the scales, ostensibly to hold the commodity, before the article was weighed. There were also boxes which contained only fourteen ounces which were sold for a pound.

"But there is little of this now. The pound box today must hold sixteen full ounces outside of the weight of the container itself, and it usually does this. The old practice of wrapping meats in four or five wrappings of paper and selling the paper at meat prices is now generally obsolete, and we believe that the work of our bureau has had a great deal to do with this reform.

Keeping Constantly at It

"But we have to keep constantly on the job. There is nothing spectacular about this work, but the dishonest dealer is coming slowly but surely to know that sooner or later he will be detected and the intentional short weight is going out of existence. As I said, the trend is now practiced by the dealer giving the total cost of the purchase, and the buyer seldom knows exactly how much per pound she is paying for what she gets or whether or not there has been a nickel or a dime added to the total price.

"The housekeepers can do much to protect themselves against this if they will follow the plan I have urged, of knowing the price per pound and the exact amount which the scale shows, for the scale is usually correct.

"We also test hay scales and, for that matter, every commodity which is sold by weight, measure or numerical count. The law of the State prescribes that this is the manner in which everything shall be sold, and the former methods of buying, say a half peck of apples, has now not only gone out of existence, but is illegal as well.

Dealers Willing to Co-operate

"There is not a great deal of intentional dishonesty. The honest dealer is willing to cooperate with us in securing the rights of his customers, because it is to his ultimate advantage to do so, and the dishonest one knows that he will be caught sooner or later.

"Our bureau also tests milk bottles, and this is quite a job when it is considered that there are about 20,000,000 of them coming into Philadelphia every year. Years ago we found a number of bottles which were short and we sent them back by the carload. In this case also we found that the manufacturers were willing to cooperate and immediately supplied bottles of the right size.

"We are trying to standardize the methods of selling all commodities and the housekeeper or other purchaser can help by demanding standards. In this way frauds will soon be detected and punished.

Measuring Coal

"The matter of measuring coal is an important one, for after its delivery its weight can be checked only roughly. If the bin is rectangular with level bottom and sides, the amount of coal it contains may be roughly ascertained by measuring the exact length and width in feet and fractions of a foot. Then level off the coal and measure its depth in the same unit.

"The product of the length and width of the bin, multiplied by the depth of the coal in it will be the number of cubic feet of coal in the bin. Multiply this result by the weight of the coal per cubic foot and the result will be the number of pounds of coal in the bin. These weights are 53 pounds per cubic foot for buckwheat, 53½ for pea, 55½ for nut, 56½ for stove and 57 for egg.

"While it is true that this evidence alone would not be accepted by a court, it may be used to detect gross shortages and as the basis for a complaint. If coal shortages are detected, the details may be reported to our bureau and we will check the weight of the next delivery if notified when this is to occur. A weight ticket should be furnished to the purchaser, showing the net weight of the coal claimed to have been delivered."

Mugging a Sense

Des Moines chief of police has ruled that henceforth even clubs will be photographed before being presented with a lease in Philadelphia. There are points about this rule that titillate the imagination, tickle the pituitary and stir a lifted interest; but wouldn't it be more effective if the pictures were moving pictures thrown on the screen of a neighborhood theatre?

SHORT CUTS

Perhaps Bergdoll is returning to join the Ku Klux Klan.

Hats will be off to Governor Parker if he makes the Klansmen take their masks off.

The oldest cat in the country has just died in Billings, Mont. Must have lived all nine.

The "lure of Broadway" is stage-begotten, stage-nursed and, we suspect, stage-confined.

Sometimes the suspicion forces itself upon us that Borah is less a prophet and prompter than an anticipator.

There is no very strong expectation that any great number of automobile bandits will make good New Year resolutions.

French astronomer says there are male and female stars. A clever attempt, perhaps, to make a treatise on astronomy a real competitor for popularity with the sex novel.

No, Madam. We do not believe the cigars a woman gives her husband at Christmas help to make him swear off smoking at New Year's. He can always give them away.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., boys have been sentenced by a local court to stay away from the movies for a year? Doesn't this come under the head of cruel and unusual punishments?

The Irish Free State is to join the League of Nations. Evidently does not share the fear of some in the United States that England with her six votes certainly now will dominate.

If detectives investigating the Hall-Mills mystery and the detectives investigating the Wall Street explosion mystery were to swap clues they might achieve an entirely new variety of non-success.

Dr. Conwell says that of the 100 money kings America has produced, less than 1 per cent acquired wealth dishonestly; but it is, of course, understood that bootleggers are excluded from the list.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what part of Germany is the Ruhr?
2. Who was the fourth Emperor of Rome?
3. What ocean is known as the Western Ocean?
4. What was the first name of Pasteur?
5. What does the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provide?
6. Where is the Mekong River?
7. Who is the present Governor of Porto Rico?
8. Who was the mother of Napoleon III?
9. Who represents American interests in the Reparations Commission?
10. What King of Lorland was murdered in the Tower of London?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The first resignation in the Cabinet of President Harding was that of Will Hays from the office of Postmaster-General. He was succeeded by Hubert Work.
2. The Tanana River is one of the great branches of the Yukon in Central Alaska. The town of Fairbanks, northern terminus of the Government railway, is on the Tanana.
3. Herodotus is famed as the "Father of History."
4. Ludwig II, King of Bavaria, was the patron of Richard Wagner.
5. Woodrow Wilson is sixty-six years old.
6. Claude Monet was a leader of the French impressionistic school of painting developed in the sixth, seventh and eighth decades of the last century. He is living and has attained the age of eighty-three.
7. Aspern, in Lower Austria, was the scene of a victory gained by the Archduke Charles over the French under Napoleon Bonaparte on May 21 and 22, 1809. The conflict is also known as the Battle of Essling.
8. The Risorgimento is the name given to the Italian uprising for independence and national unity in the nineteenth century.
9. St. Vitus was a Christian martyr of the time of the Roman Emperor Diocletian. His name is associated with a nervous disorder, because it was formerly believed that good health could be restored to dancers before his image on his festival day.
10. "Passing" is a term meaning here and there; in various passages; used to refer to the recurrence of a subject in an article.