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Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 25, 1922

JUST SO!

THE audacity of Mr. Pinchot, it marks Senator Vare, in "seeking a nomination at the hands of the Republican voters is, perhaps, without parallel in the history of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania or any other State."

This is just what the Senator would be expected to say of any man who had exercised his inalienable right to follow his own convictions in voting.

Any man who dares to attack the abuses in the Republican Party and tries to cure them is audacious. The little fellows take their orders and do as they are told, and receive their little rewards. They would no more dare to seek a nomination in opposition to a group of leaders than they would jump off a nineteen-story building into the street. It isn't in them. They are not built that way.

Senator Vare cannot understand a man who assumes that the nominations are made by the voters at the primaries and that he has a right as a Republican to seek a nomination at their hands.

It is not surprising that the Senator thinks that Mr. Pinchot is audacious in daring to contest the nomination with the man he and Eyre and Leslie have selected to be the next Governor.

CONGRESS MUST BE SHOWN

THE skepticism with which Congressman Bland, chairman of the House Committee on Expositions and Industries, views the possibility of Federal aid for the 1923 fair is by no means surprising.

Congress, the most extravagant legislative body on earth, automatically delights in posing as a symbol of stern frugality. Mr. Bland adheres to this transparent convention, although there is unquestioned warrant for wariness in the economy pains which are certain to afflict Congress if it succeeds in putting through a costly bonus measure.

Representative Bland, however, need not necessarily be regarded as a conclusive depressant. Prodding is invariably needed to arouse congressional interest along practical lines in world fair projects. And in addition to such pressure definite accomplishment at home must justify Federal assistance.

The appointment of a director of vigorous type and recognized constructive abilities will enable the promoters of the fair to speak with authority and to urge their claims with some basis of conviction. Definition of the actual boundaries of the exposition is also essential. At present the term Parkway-Fairmount seems vague and loose construction. It is imperative that the setting should be charted, its frontiers established, its topography duly surveyed and considered.

Congress is unquestionably open to persuasion if the major and initial responsibility is accepted in Philadelphia. Mr. Bland is probably aware of this. His reserve should be interpreted as an incentive for hard work and organized hustling.

ORGANIZING FOR VICTORY

IT IS generally admitted that the nomination of Mr. Pinchot depends on the size of the vote polled for him in this city and in Philadelphia.

He is expected to carry the country districts. The contractor machines in these two big cities of the State hope to roll up big enough majorities to alter to offset the rural Pinchot majorities.

They can do it if the free and untrammeled voters are too indifferent to go to the primaries.

Efforts have begun this week to organize the Pinchot sentiment here and to make arrangements to get it out to the polls. Mr. Fisher is co-operating with Mr. Pinchot in this work.

If the man who asked Mr. Fisher to become a candidate can be arrayed solidly behind Mr. Pinchot the Vare machine will not find it easy to carry the city for Alter.

But these men will have to get busy and will have to urge their friends to get busy also if the full anti-contractor machine vote is polled.

A NEW STAGE OF THE BRIDGE

THE huge bridge caisson, the largest ever built, which was honored with a formal launching in Camden yesterday, represents a new and realistic stage in the progress of a monumental undertaking.

The work is now well past the illustrious details of vague promises and aspirations of oratory. As a matter of fact, those superfluous preliminaries have, from the onset of the project, been reduced to a bare minimum. The Delaware Bridge operation has been entrusted to the most authoritative technical experts procurable and has been refreshingly free from obstructive political bickering.

Work within the giant caisson and its sister, soon to be sunk on the New Jersey side, will both literally and figuratively establish the foundations of one of the most notable interstate enterprises in the history of the country.

There is no reason to fear that the whole structure will be uncompleted by 1926. Indeed, the signal evidences that the bridge will be finished on time should serve as a stimulus to the fair program, of which the Delaware span is entitled to rank as an impressive feature.

PREVENTABLE AIR ACCIDENTS

THE army and the navy, and wherever aviation is highly organized upon a common basis, elaborate inspection systems are used to detect mechanical troubles in an airplane as soon as they occur. To the prevention of "ground work" at airports, the

tion fields is as important as work in the air.

It is unfortunate that machines used in aerial flights and for the diversion of amateurs are often old and sometimes imperfect. They are not subjected to the careful inspection and the expert care needed to keep them at the standard of fitness required by most professionals. Accidents such as that which occurred near Hatboro on Sunday, when a pilot and his passenger were burned to death after a fall, will be less frequent when stricter legal regulation is provided to protect the lives of thrill hunters by forbidding the use of any airplane that is not as safe as mechanical skill can make it.

WOMEN'S UNCENSORED POLITICS IS A GOOD SIGN OF THE TIMES

Fortunately for the Country, They Aren't Training in the Usual Game of Evasion and Compromise

SURELY, if women were not gifted with a peculiarly subtle sense of humor, they would be irritated by the note of tolerance and condensation that is apparent in editorial and other discussions of their public work.

Last week in Baltimore leaders of the women's movement in the United States, Mexico and the South American countries assembled to consider means by which all the Americas might be reconciled in spirit for their own good and the good of the world. The debate and the addresses were in vivid contrast with prevailing political policies that still tend toward confusion and disintegration and persistent enmities on this continent. Observers for the press wrote much about the gowns.

This week the League of Women Voters, which very wisely sought to shed a little light on our system of diplomatic relationship with our neighbors, is continuing an informal conference intended to give better definition to the opportunities and duties of voting citizens. How many generations have passed since men met voluntarily to consider their obligations to their country? And how long has it been since party leaders could talk as plainly and as clearly as women in politics are talking now?

It is with fresh eyes that women view the political scenes of these unquiet days. That, perhaps, is why they can be clear-headed and why their public addresses are astonishingly lucid and direct.

Men have been writing books and preaching sermons about "means to chasten the flapper" and to explain the meaning of youth's shortcomings. "Reform their parents," said Lady Nancy Astor. And she seems to have said it all.

Similarly, it was Mrs. Warburton who first tendered political aid to Pinchot—the Pinchot who is now almost everybody's candidate. Even Mr. Fisher was disposed to be cautious in the text of his belated indorsement.

"I'm for Pinchot," said Mrs. Warburton in effect, "because he is able and because he is honest."

Suppose women—the women whose sons and brothers and husbands have been herded out to European battlefields regularly in each generation—were sitting now at Genoa. Would they follow their ancient habit and be concerned about general human welfare and peace and the security of life or would they sanction governmental policies inspired only by group ambitions for trade or financial advantages? Suppose women had had something to say about our diplomatic policies in Mexico and Latin America. Would we still be willing to think almost exclusively in terms of all even at the risk of an international break? Would the feminine instinct for order permit greater depths of misunderstanding between one part of the American continent and another than are to be found even now between the United States and any part of Europe?

It is precisely because women are new in politics that they can afford to pioneer, to be even gallant and to look the facts in the face without shrinking. If the country at large were alive to the simple truth it would at once recognize the political inexperience of women as a cause for high hope and an assurance of better times to come. For, being new in politics and, as the bosses say, inexperienced, women voters have no highly complicated organization to protect with base compromises.

As voters they have no debts to pay; no bosses to placate; no party system to consider before they consider the welfare of the country and its people; no hidden scheme of party government to demand their allegiance and their service. They are, for the time being at least, free from a thousand inhibitions that befuddle the average out-and-out party man. They have not even a political tradition to keep them in line for things they do not believe in. And so the women voters of the United States are thinking in simple and fundamental terms. They have not yet learned—and probably they never will—to let a cloud of incidental concerns and the fogs created by deliberate self-interest obscure the difference that exists between right and wrong between political corruption and political decency.

What will happen as they go further in what Senator Penrose used to call "the game" remains to be seen. But for the present women voters are looking at public questions honestly, simply, earnestly and with all their intelligence.

Their public discussions have, therefore, a cheerful sound. Party loyalty has not yet become a religion with them. They are for the right first and for the party afterward. For that reason and for that reason only they will seem inept to the goosestepper in politics, for whom party management has become a business of compromise, evasion and the frequent betrayal of just causes.

THE DIPLOMACY OF "IFS"

RAYMOND POINCARÉ'S assortment of monkey-wrenches has been exhibited again for the benefit of those political forces responsible for his elevation to the Premiership. To spectators unversed in Touchstone's accommodating philosophy of "ifs," the display may conceivably be alarming.

If the Versailles pact is not executed, France will exert military pressure alone. "If" a French delegate comes to the work in Genoa, "if" it will be obliged to quit. If "proper guarantees" are not given, France cannot co-operate under Lloyd George's international non-aggression agreement.

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Much virtue in "if." It has permitted M. Poincaré to speak daggers, but to use comparatively few.

Ever since his accession to office the French Prime Minister has been lavish with threats. He was recalcitrant at Cannes, but eventually swung into line. Because of the Russo-German Treaty, he was for backing up the Genoa conference, but didn't. He was furious at George Clibber's plea for reducing military armaments, but that is now a "closed incident."

In fact, setting aside his threats and reviewing realities, it is difficult to discover any extreme divergencies between M. Poincaré's actions and those of his unfortunate and disgraced predecessor, Aristide Briand.

There is, of course, still the possibility that M. Poincaré may really kick over the traces. Thus far, however, he has, doubtless involuntarily, been teaching the outside world to discount his most fiery outbursts.

A deserving object of commiseration at Genoa is Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, upon whom devolves the trying task of adjusting himself to so-called "ifs," while at the same time endeavoring to support the irrational Chauvinists at home, who are the mainstay of the fulminating Chief Minister.

AMERICA: 1922

AUGUST PROBST, a Swiss, twenty-two years old, was engaged to be a butler at a club where the ultra-fashionables of Pittsburgh lead their ease in luxurious exclusiveness. August was engaged to be a butler at a club where the ultra-fashionables of Pittsburgh lead their ease in luxurious exclusiveness. August was engaged to be a butler at a club where the ultra-fashionables of Pittsburgh lead their ease in luxurious exclusiveness.

It flows through hundreds of miles of flat country. Like every great river, it brings down a vast mass of sediment in solution and suspended in its bottom. It is the Yukon River has reduced the depth of Bering Sea to five feet at a distance of three miles from the river's mouth.

The natural effect of the settling of this sediment is gradually to raise the bottom of the river.

These causes changes in the channel and produces overflows when the spring floods come.

By confining the river within prescribed limits by means of rigid artificial banks or dikes, its overflow is prevented and the lowlands are protected.

But, it is pointed out, as the deposit of sediment raises the bottom at the river higher every year, so the dikes must continue to be raised.

This involves vast expense, the river channel is ultimately raised above the surrounding country and greater danger to life and property is incurred.

IT IS the theory of the engineers who favor this system that by confining the stream within these levees the current will scour out the channel and keep it at one level.

At the delta through the river makes its way to the Gulf through a dozen mouths, a ship canal can be kept open by a channel that scours itself out between the walls of jetties.

For this reason it is assumed that the same process will be repeated between one levee or dike along its banks from Cairo to New Orleans.

Mention the floods grow worse each year.

The present has been an unusual spring. Everywhere near the headwaters of the Mississippi persistent rains are reported. The precipitation has been unprecedented all the way from the mountains to the Gulf. Only the periodic overflows of the Yellow River of China can equal the disasters in the Lower Mississippi.

Millions of lives have been lost in China, though, compared with hundreds in the Mississippi.

Fly Time A new airplane wing, on trial in Washington, permits almost vertical take-off and landing. It may only be a little while before the airplane will get into its plane at the top of his office building, travel sixty miles in thirty minutes, drop into his back yard, taxi into his hangar and be ready for dinner in next to no time.

Russia's Need Russia wants a loan of \$2,000,000,000 from the Allies. When she says the money is needed at once if railroads, agriculture and industry are to get into shape she says every one will readily believe. Doubt only begins to show its ugly head when the matter of using the money wisely and eventually paying it back is considered.

Triumphs of Modernity The body of a child believed to have been buried in a derailed locomotive was found in Newton Creek, N. J. A woman against whom no charge has been made is being held by the police. "During her questioning, which lasted all through the night," reads the news report, "the woman remained calm, answering questions readily, but telling the detectives nothing which would have a bearing on the mystery." Wonderful thing the third degree; beautiful though illegal. And "questioning through the night," though not quite so violent as the rack or the thumb-screw, is

SUFFERERS AT HOME

The Great Flood in the Mississippi and What it Means—Is the Levee System a Failure?—Thousands of People Homeless

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE Federal Government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the lower Mississippi Valley. In addition it is rushing aid from every available point to the submerged districts.

A flood in the Mississippi doesn't mean much to the people of Pennsylvania beyond a lot of interesting news dispatches.

To millions of people in the Central South, however, it spells loss, danger, semi-starvation and possible death.

Any one who has never witnessed the Mississippi in flood can get no conception of the scene and its attendant horrors.

Today every available river craft from Memphis to New Orleans, possibly, is enlisted in the work of saving human life and property.

Tens of thousands of people are camped in the highlands beyond the reach of the yellow floods, or else living in hastily constructed shelters along the levees.

I HAD the unique experience of traveling for a week on the crest of a Mississippi flood. It was thirty years ago.

The voyage was made as a newspaper correspondent in a sixteen-foot skiff with a photographer and two Negro boatmen.

The latter were roustabouts on one of the Lee Line steamers whom Mike McDonald, the mate of the R. E. Lee, picked up for me on the levee in Memphis.

Two colored men whom I had engaged the day before backed out at the last minute. They were afraid of the river.

They were willing to work on a steamboat, but they drew the line at a skiff—and the river thirty-five miles wide in places.

During that experience we camped on the levees at night, with the river, as yellow as oil, stretching away for miles to right and left.

With us on the tops of the levees were men, women, children, horses, cattle, poultry and what household belongings the wretched humans salvaged from the clutch of the Father of Waters.

THE present flood is said to be the worst in the Mississippi Valley has ever known. Of course, the greater the flood the more widespread the devastation, the loss of life and property and the suffering.

The subsidence of the waters does not mark the end of the trouble.

New homes must be built. Plantations and farms must be restocked. The varied life of great communities must be established anew.

The last great flood in the Mississippi River was in 1916.

War was impending, however, and the country did not attract the attention that the present one has done.

Every great flood in the Mississippi Valley demands heavier appropriations for relief.

The population affected by the floods is growing larger year by year.

As far back as the great flood of 1882 rations costing \$220,000 were furnished the needy.

In 1884 Congress appropriated \$300,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

This year it is a million—and it may be more.

AFTER every great inundation there rises the recurrent cry against the levee system. Engineers, newspapers and sufferers from the floods cry out against the futility of the levee system upon which the Government has been spending countless millions of dollars.

From the time the Mississippi River Commission was formed in 1870 until the beginning of the present century the total amount of money appropriated for its work was \$43,752,000.

Opponents of the levee system claim that the Government itself is responsible for the Mississippi floods.

The Government engineers, which seeks to control the waters of the mighty river, actually causes its recurrent overflows and floods, they say.

GRANT M. SIMON On Architecture's Relation to Other Arts

ARCHITECTURE is the art which, used to the best advantage, furnishes the background for the other arts, according to Grant M. Simon, architect of the Meade Memorial in Washington.

"Most of the other arts," said Mr. Simon, "such as literature, in the case of a novel or poem, painting as in a picture, sculpture, and the rest, are direct arts, but the real province of architecture, especially when applied to the designing of a memorial, or other structure the purpose of which is decorative or commemorative as well as being artistic, is to provide a suitable background or setting for the other arts. For this reason, architecture is made the more difficult because it demands great restraint.

"This restraint must be exerted, especially when the sculptor and the architect are working together. After the theme has been discussed and decided upon, and the outline of the memorial or monument also decided, the architect's function is to prepare the way and to lead the sculptor perhaps unconsciously to the work of the sculptor and it is the function of the latter to tell the story in detail.

A "Mother" Art

"Thus architecture becomes something of a 'mother art' in that it is in the position of a mother who gives up everything for her child. In a similar manner, architecture takes the background and in reality only prepares the way for the best possible exposition of the other art.

"Artists frequently think that architects prevent some of the functions which properly belong to them. But if the architect works with the proper restraint, as most of them do, his work does not take anything from the other art, but rather forces or exaggerates whatever of beauty there is in that work.

"An excellent example of this kind of treatment is found in the Boston Public Library, where the treatment of the wall forms what is in reality a framework for the Paul de Chavannes painting. The person viewing the picture is entirely unconscious that the wall is forming the framework for the painting, but a look with this in mind will show that it actually is the case.

The Mall in Washington

"The new plans for the City of Washington show another phase of architecture legitimately employed. Mr. McKim and Mr. Burnham some years ago resurrected the old plan of the city, and one important thing which they did was to plan a great new avenue from the Capitol to the Washington Monument to be called The Mall.

"The original plan of the city, known as the L'Enfant plan, from the name of the architect, had been very materially departed from to meet the exigencies of the city's growth. This departure was not always marked by the best artistic sense. In fact, much of the result might well have sprung from a lack of the artistic sense, the exigencies of the moment were allowed to dictate the course which was pursued.

"In the new plans one of the important duties of the architects is to provide places for the exhibition of the city's art. There was a period after the Civil War when art and architecture in this country were at a low ebb and most of the buildings then erected were put up with no thought in view except their utilitarian purposes.

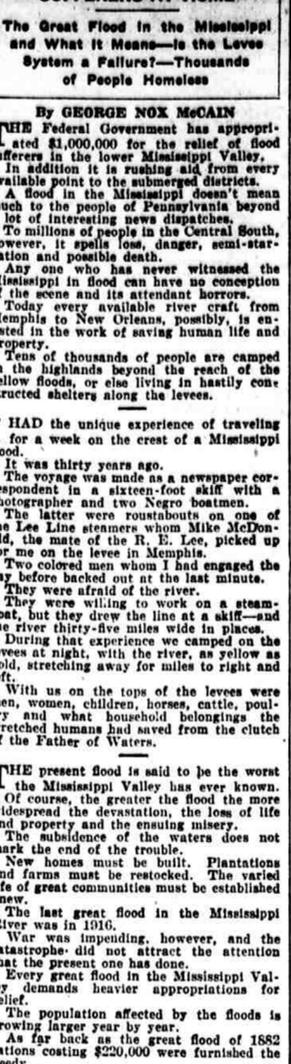
When we think of the millions which were spent in the construction of the State, War and Navy Buildings, which like the Treasury, came out of another vista to the White House, it is a matter for rejoicing that we have returned to better things.

Improving the City

"The revival of interest in the capital may be dated from about the time of the celebration of its centennial in 1902, and since that time many steps have been taken for the proper growth of the city substantially in accordance with the original plans. One of the greatest of these has been the clearing and obstructions in The Mall.

"Near the Capitol Hill end of The Mall for the new exhibition of the city's art, stands the Meade Memorial. We were given a smaller plot of ground, which formed one element of the great composition which is The Mall, and here is placed the splendid piece of sculpture executed by Mr. Charles S. H. Hollard, the American sculptor.

FOR IF EVER IT SKIDS



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

Alter is finding up-State slightly upstage.

Jack Frost, too, is celebrating Arthur's Week.

The Forester swings the heavy sledge as cleverly as if it were an ax.

What is going to happen to the sashophone during Music Week?

The congressional committee admittedly got a fair sight of the fair site.

Don't you just love these gloriously bright and snappy winter mornings?

Mary Garden having retired as director may now indulge her temperament a little.

"Have one on me," said the bridge to the river. So the Delaware took the calasse.

Father Penn had barely time to say "You're welcome, Papa Joffre. Come again. Good-by."

"Heaven preserve us!" cried the progressing fruit crop as Jack Frost jammed on the brakes.

If anybody had suggested an Anti-Cigarette Week during the war he would have been lynched.

This is Children's Week in New York. The bandits ought to have an easy time of it laying in a stock of candy.

"Lady Baltimore is a cake," explained Mrs. Wilson. "And Lady Astor takes it, supplemented the Young Lady Next Door. But One.

The Gridiron dinner is usually hot stuff, but the burning of the hotel where it is held is a feature that ought not to be encouraged.

Atlanta, Ga., business men are waging war on the monkey-embossed hand organ. A far ripple from the Bryan-Darwin evolution controversy.

Hazelton, Pa., pastor who says mother-in-law cause 75 per cent of matrimonial disasters evidently hasn't heard that the joke has been outlawed.

It is hard for the mind to wholly dissociate the Lord Mayor of Dublin's plan to disband the Irish Guard from the more ancient scheme to bell the cat.

The giant meteor which passed over the city on Sunday and crashed into the ocean beyond Barnegat narrowly escaped making one of the biggest news items of the day.

Princeton chemist is said to have succeeded in producing cold light. The office flogger says it is the light in woman's eyes when she hands a guy the icy mitt.

This being Anti-Cigarette Week, it is a safe bet that members of the Ancient Order of Pervasive Ones who never smoked a cig before will be industriously puffing 'em.

The innocent bystander, who appears to be the principal casualty in the fratricidal accusations, reports that a military truce has been agreed upon by Irish leaders.

There are still a few belligerent feathers in the tail of the dove of peace. King of Utah wants the United States to blockade Mexican ports until American claims are settled.

Osteopath in Atlantic City convinced says the modern flapper is a healthier and happier girl than the Venus de Milo type. Well, at least, there is evidence that she has all her limbs.

It is so long since we have heard anything about the plesiosaurs we are forced to the conclusion that the members of the expedition have decided that it would be cruel to keep it in captivity.

Spite of the speed with which new travels nowadays the pickets arrested in Wrentham, Mass., do not appear to have learned that the textile strike has been officially ended by the State.

George Ado or Wilbur D. Nesbit is scheduled to sell at auction seventy goats, seven Chicago millionaires who have been convinced of the virtue of goats' milk, health drink, Rotterdam the

SHORT CUTS

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What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was King of England at the time of the discovery of America?
2. What are Epirotas?
3. What is a tellurian?
4. What was the original meaning of the word "unconscious"?
5. Where is the White Sea?
6. What is the second largest city in France?
7. Which is the most famous architecture as "as it were, frozen music"?
8. In what year was the Chicago World Fair held?
9. Who was Jacques Offenbach?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. There are nine Epirotades.
2. Four Scandinavian nations are Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland.
3. East Indian hemp, used as a narcotic and intoxicant, called Epirotas.
4. The original meaning of the word "unconscious" is "without consciousness."
5. The Wilhelmstrasse is a term used for the German Foreign Office, which is located in Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
6. Richard I of England, who reigned from 1189 to 1199, was known as the Lionhearted.
7. The only active volcano in any American State is Mount Lassen, in California.
8. Three barleys make an inch in long measure.
9. General Haller is a Polish general who was prominent in the World War.
10. Timothy Tiltz was the pen name of J. G. Holland, the American novelist.