

LADY MIDDLETON IS A HARDBOILED NOBLE SPECIMEN

London, Jan. 9.—(P)—Lady Sybil Middleton, who has been forced to remove the chapeau which she had erected at the edge of Folkestone cliff, somewhat after the manner of the precariously perched house in Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Rush," is no stranger to unusual experiences.

So when indignant citizens of Folkestone tried to shove her and improvised chapeau into the ocean, she did not faint, but merely protested in the vigorous manner she learned in the Klondyke many years ago.

When Lady Sybil's father was governor general of Canada, she accompanied him on a trip to the Klondyke and staked out a claim of her own near Dawson. Her first pan of pay yielded gold which she sold for 5 pounds.

She also has traveled widely in South Africa and during the war served in Russia with the Red Cross.

Members of the Irish ladies' hockey union's team which recently completed a successful tour of the United States have returned home with no very high opinion of the athletic prowess of American girls.

"American girls are soft and luxury loving," is the comment of Miss Winifred Drury, secretary of the Irish team.

Another of the players, Miss Steen, said she did not think that the young men in the United States were "so well turned out" as those in England and Ireland and that the "bright yellow boots worn by every second young man" were an eyesore.

British business men have taken a hand in the effort to speed up Christmas deliveries by the post-office and to prevent the congestion and delay that has been experienced in former years.

Approximately 1,200 extra sorters and carriers have been employed by the postoffice department, bringing the London staff to about 7,600.

Governor Miriam A. Ferguson of Texas in her fight against the efforts of her enemies to remove the influence of her husband, "Farmer Jim," from the state administration, has been an outstanding figure in the British press for some weeks.

Pictures of "Governor Ma" in many poses have been published in the newspapers from day to day and the editorial columns have contained much interested speculation as to the outcome of her struggle because she has "found this king business rather difficult."

Queen Mary believes in useful Christmas gifts but this year she has departed from her usual custom and purchased a drum and a bugle for her grandson, Henry George Herbert, eldest son of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles.

Henry George Herbert, nearly three years old, will receive the presents on Christmas morning, the distinct understanding that he leaves these noise-making toys at home whenever he goes to Buckingham palace to visit his grandfather, the king.

The hearty eaters of England are much exercised over proposals of the chancellor of the exchequer to impose a luxury tax on cafe and restaurant checks which exceed a certain amount.

Close Reading of Haskin Answers Makes for Liberal Education

Q. Is it real ice that we see in motion pictures that are not news-reel features?—A. D.

A. Sometimes it is real ice. Often it is paraffin.

Q. How much alcohol should I put in the radiator of my car in winter?—C. S. A.

A. Using denatured alcohol, not wood alcohol, a 20 per cent solution—a little over three-quarters of a pint of alcohol in each gallon of solution, will withstand a temperature of 15 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. A 25 per cent solution one quart of alcohol in each gallon of solution, will withstand a temperature of zero, and will be found sufficient in most parts of the country. A 40 per cent solution, three and three-quarters pints of alcohol per gallon of mixture, will give safety at 25 degrees below zero.

Q. Who said "Stone walls do not a prison make"?—H. L. C.

A. The quotation is from the poem "To Althea from Prison" by Richard Lovelace.

Q. Why is lobster meat so high in price?—A. M.

A. The rise in the price of lobster is due to the increasing scarcity of this shell fish and the difficulty with which it is propagated. An expert at the lobster hatchery of Woods Hole stated that if only two out of 10,000 eggs hatched survived the fourth year, the present condition might be maintained, but that undoubtedly a greater percentage than this persists.

Q. Who wrote under the name Peter Pindar?—S. R.

A. This was the pen name of John Walcott.

Q. Of what thickness of steel is a conning tower made?—C. L. R.

A. It is usually about one-half or three-fourths of an inch. Its protective power does not depend upon its thickness but upon its strength.

Q. What is the national language of Switzerland?—H. H. G.

A. The principal languages of Switzerland are German, spoken by 71 per cent of the people; French, 21 per cent, and Italian, by 6 per cent. Other languages are Rumanian and Latin. By the federal constitution of 1848 and 1874, German, French, and Italian are recognized as national languages, so that debates in the federal parliament may be carried on in any of the three, while federal laws and decrees appear also in the three languages. The old dialects of Rumanian and Latin do not have any political recognition by the confederation.

Q. By whom was the safety pin invented? Was the inventor a Christian?—H. H. B.

A. Many forms of fibulas or brooches found by archaeologists in tombs, ruins, and elsewhere, are

closely similar to modern safety pins. Fibulas are among the earliest metallic objects of antiquity. It probably is correct to say that no one knows or ever will know in what year fibulas or so-called safety pins were invented, or by whom, and at best it can only be inferred that the first inventor was a heathen, or at any rate non-Christian. In recent times one form of safety pin was patented to T. Woodward under date of May 7, 1842; another form to T. W. Stewart, under date of August 16, 1870; and another form to W. H. Hockensmith under date of August 29, 1871.

Q. How is sweet cream butter made?—A. N.

A. It is made from fresh sweet cream that has been pasteurized and then churned without ripening or souring. It has a mild, sweet, creamy flavor and does not develop strong flavors nearly so quickly as butter made from sour cream.

Q. What are the principal cities and towns touched by the Yellowstone trail from Chicago to Seattle?—D. L. M.

A. Milwaukee; St. Paul; Minneapolis; Selby; S. D.; Bowman, N. D.; Fallon, Billings, Livingston, Butte, and Missoula, in Montana; Wallace, Idaho; Spokane, Walla Walla, Yakima and Ellensburg, in Washington.

Q. Can a man pushing against an ordinary brick wall move it even in the slightest degree?—W. P.

A. There would be some deflection. An instrument recently constructed at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, can measure the amount of deflection of a brick wall 40 inches thick under the pressure of one finger. This instrument is so delicately adjusted that if one person looks into the eyepiece while another walks across the floor the deflection is apparently so great that the whole building seems to be swaying back and forth as though made of cardboard.

Q. Are any of the Eskimos Catholics?—J. W. M.

A. There are many Catholic Eskimos, missionaries of that church having worked in territory occupied by these people.

Q. Is there anywhere in England a carving similar to that being made on Stone Mountain?—T. R. G.

A. There is no carving with the detail of the American enterprise. The most noted memorial of this kind in Great Britain is a white horse which is carved in the chalk cliffs of the Berkshire mountains. This carving covers two acres of space. The origin is in doubt, the tradition is that it commemorates the victory of King Ethelred and his brother Alfred (afterwards Alfred the Great) over the Danes at Ashdown, 871, near White Horse

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Q. The preservation of the memorial is due to a ceremony of "The Scouring of the White Horse" in which the villagers and townspeople assemble to clean out the trench. Interesting mention of this ceremony which occurred last in 1857 was written by Thomas Hughes.

Q. Where does Chippendale furniture get its name?—G. M.

A. From Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinet-maker, apud 1695 to 1765, who in 1754 published the book, "The Gentleman's and Cabinet-Makers Directory."

Q. What is the effect of the increased cost of rubber on the prices of automobile tires?—T. W. W.

A. The advance in the price of rubber over what was regarded as a fair price means an increase of from \$20 to \$30 for each set of tires for a light automobile and \$30 to \$70 for each set for a heavy car.

Q. What was the largest funeral attendance?—W. G. F.

A. The largest funeral attendance was that which followed the body of Victor Hugo on June 1, 1885. Over 1,000,000 were registered.

Q. Who invented "Greek Fire" and of what was it composed?—W. R. F.

A. The fire invented and used by Callinachus in 688 A. D., to destroy the ships of the invading Saracens was composed of naphtha or liquid bitumen mixed with sulphur and pitch procured from green fir trees. Water instead of extinguishing, quickened this agent which the Greeks controlled with sand, wine, and vinegar. The secret was maintained by the Greeks for 400 years.

Q. What became of Napoleon's son?—W. A. M.

A. Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, died from over indulgence in violent exercises. He was

Q. Have all the German ships sunk at Scapa Flow been raised?—R. K.

A. To date 17 destroyers have been raised, but it is stated that within the next few months the number will probably be 26.

Q. Is it true that thunderstorms never occur at the poles?—W. B. W.

A. The British Meteorological Office has collected much data on thunderstorms, and in its recent report stated that thunderstorms occur about once in 10 years at the poles. In Java, on the other hand, they occur annually throughout the world.

Q. Who was the last of the western emperors?—T. D.

A. A lad of six, Romulus Augustulus, son of Orestes.

Q. What great painter obtained inspiration from a bunch of grapes?—A. T. S.

A. It is said that Titian always kept a cluster of grapes hanging in his studio as an example of beauty of form and line.

Q. How long will it be before the tides in the Bay of Fundy can be used for power purposes, what will it cost, and what horsepower will be developed?—C. G. S.

A. Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who has worked out the plan, is quoted as having said that the project will require the labor of 5,000 men for five years to build the dams and gates and cost about \$75,000,000. It will develop at least 500,000 horsepower, it is said, and eventually this can be increased to 700,000.

Q. At what age should children be taught to swim?—R. P. H.

A. The age at which children can be taught to swim varies with the individual child, the instructor and the pool. A number of children 3 years of age have been taught to swim, though 4, 5, and 6 years are generally better ages. It has been found that teaching youngsters at an early age is more easily accomplished at a seashore or watering place, inasmuch as very few pools have places shallow enough to touch the bottom.

Q. What is necessary in order to join the D. A. R.?—M. F.

A. It is necessary to submit proof of a direct ancestor who rendered patriotic service during the American Revolution.

Q. How fast does a live oak tree grow?—B. S.

A. The live oak is a tree of rapid growth. One foot to 18 inches a year is considered rapid growing.

Q. What is the meaning of the name "Abdul"?—R. C. M.

A. It means God's servant.

Q. What was the extent of the damage done by the Charleston earthquake?—I. N. D.

A. The earthquake of Charleston, South Carolina, occurred on August 31, 1886. Seven-eighths of the houses were rendered unfit for

caste because of it. Quite the contrary. "An American Tragedy," published by Boni and Liveright, New York.

FATHER ABRAHAM.

It is probable that Irving Bacheller's love and reverence for the revered figure most loved and honored by Americans impelled him to put into a romance what he perhaps felt he could not fittingly put into biography.

Q. What musical instruments were used by the Egyptians?—S. D. T.

A. The Egyptians attained some skill in music. They possessed such instruments as the harp, the pipe, the guitar, trumpet and drum. The last two inspired the Egyptian soldier on the march.

Q. How much space does one cubic inch of water occupy when made into steam?—A. F. P.

A. The bureau of standards says that one volume of water measured at ordinary temperatures will produce about 1,670 volumes of steam at the boiling point of water and atmospheric pressure. Steam behaves as any other gas, the volume which it occupies depending upon the pressure and temperature.

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habitation. Many persons were killed and property valued at over \$8,000,000 was destroyed.

Q. Were anesthetics known to the ancients?—S. E. L.

A. No perfect anesthetic such as is known in modern times was known. The Greeks and Romans, however, used mandragora to annul the pain and the Chinese used hashish for the same purpose.

Q. What sort of wages did labor receive in early colonial days in this country?—P. T. D.

A. The rate for skilled labor in Plymouth Colony in 1630 was sixteen pence per day. In 1633 master carpenters, sawyers, joiners, etc., were forbidden a wage in excess of two shillings per day, if they boarded themselves, or fourteen pence, if boarded by their employers.

Q. Was the lion rampant originally the English emblem?—R. L. D.

A. Previous to the union of England and Scotland the shield of England was upheld by two lions. The shield of Scotland was upheld by two unicorns. After the union, the lion appeared on one side and the unicorn on the other. Before the union, the English shield contained three lions passant (walking) on a field of gold. The Scotch shield contained the lion rampant (standing on its hind legs) on a field of gold.

Q. Which language is easiest to learn, French, German or English?—J. C.

A. French is possibly the simplest. The German grammar is extremely complicated and English pronunciation is difficult for certain foreigners. The English language also contains a great number of colloquialisms used in every-day speech, which take some time to acquire. All languages do not contain the same number of words. The English language contains approximately 700,000 words; German dictionaries contain about 500,000 words; French 210,000 words.

Q. When was there an industrial revolution in England and the United States?—K. R.

A. The industrial revolution may be described as a transformation in the economic life of England in the latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th. It was characterized by a change from a domestic system in industry to a factory system, this being the result of great mechanical inventions. Industry shifted from the rural towns to the large cities where labor was concentrated in the factories. The population of England increased 43 per cent at this time. In the United States the transformation from a low order of industrial organization to a higher order did not begin until the first half of the 19th century and its full effects were not felt until the second decade after the Civil war.

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LEADER OF DUTCH WOMEN AIMS AT EQUALITY OF SEX

The Hague, Jan. 9.—(P)—Equality of the sexes in all social aspects has been the ideal of Alletta H. Jacobs and largely through her influence Dutchwomen have acquired much greater political and economic independence in the last 30 years. Dr. Jacobs' name stands first among the prominent women of present-day Holland.

When she was born nearly 77 years ago women did not count for much except as the wives of their husbands or the daughters of their fathers. Dutch universities did not dream of admitting women to their medical schools where Alletta made up her mind to become a doctor. At 25, however, she had gained the degree of doctor of medicine from Groning university and began practice as the first woman physician in The Netherlands.

Pal of Carrie.

Since then, few international women's congresses have been held without her conspicuous presence. Collaborating closely with Carrie Chapman Catt, and in a personal contact with all the female leaders in Europe, Dr. Jacobs blazed the trail for women's rights and franchise in the face of a blast of sex prejudice.

The noted suffrage leader retains full possession of her old and spirit, despite her advanced age. The reactionary spirit which she says came all over the world in the matter of women's position after the war, did it come unexpected to her.

"The men felt themselves inferior and superior beings, compared with women," she told the Associated Press correspondent, "in spite of the fact that the war in their work and would never have happened had we lived under world government of men a woman for some decades."

The World War came as a tremendous disillusionment to Dr. Jacobs, whose firm conviction had been that modern society had become too advanced to tolerate such a catastrophe. She threw herself heart and soul into pacifist propaganda.

World Tour.

Following a world tour in 1917 with Mrs. Catt, when they were acclaimed champions of their sex in many world countries, Dr. Jacobs and Jane Addams in 1915 undertook the task to urge the anti-war resolutions of The Hague International Women's congress upon the governments of the belligerent states, the pope and the president of the United States.

Traveling in war time, and for such a purpose, was fraught with the greatest perils and all manner of difficulties, but Alletta Jacobs never faltered. She was received on September 15, 1915, by President Wilson at the White House. Her visit was a disappointment.

In 1892, Dr. Jacobs married Carl Victor Gerritsen, municipal councillor of Amsterdam, but elected to remain known under her own name.

She still recollects her indignation at being obliged to promise to "obey," in accordance with Dutch law.

"I have never since ceased to agitate for the omission of the word," she said, "Everybody knows it is a dead letter, so why lie about it?"

Referring to the post-war situation of women, Dr. Jacobs said: "It is worse."

"Although since 1918 women have been enfranchised in most European countries, in the United States and even in some parts of Asia, the social position of women generally is worse than before the war."

"Must we, women who have devoted our lives to uplift our sex, regret this reaction? I say, no."

The younger generation of women obtained their improved position in life too easily. They forget that the greater freedom they now enjoy was gained by the hard and strenuous exertion of their mothers, but that its possession is still weakly held and could be taken from them if they do not continue the struggle for complete emancipation.

Better Prepared.

"They can do that more easily than their mothers and grandmothers before them, because they now receive a better education and because they wield the power of the vote. As soon as they understand to use both rights, they will retain what they lost in the past few years, and all other rights as well."

Before this century is ended, women all over the world will have taken their proper place on earth, that is, as full co-equals of men under all laws."

HOLD IN PLOT TO TURN OUT FAKE MONEY

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 9.—(P)—Eighteen arrests already have been made and probably several others are yet to be made of alleged participants in the thirty billion franc counterfeiting plot. The Hungarian Telegraph Agency announces that the inquiry virtually has been concluded, with all the essentials of the affair known.

General Jose Hajts, retired, former head of the government map plant, was placed under arrest, after admissions to the police by two employees of the plant.

RECLAMATION BILL APPROVED BY HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 9.—(P)—The reclamation section of the interior department appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$7,000,000 for reclamation work for the next fiscal year, was approved today by the house.

Western members offered a number of amendments, but the majority of them were rejected. As approved, the whole section is subject to another vote by the house.

Recommendations for various reclamation and irrigation projects were accepted without change as reported by the appropriation sub-committee, which drafted the bill, including \$70,000 for the Belle Fourche, S. D., project. This amount would be made available immediately upon enactment of the bill.

During discussion of the amendment, the administration of reclamation projects by the interior department was subjected to a scattering fire of criticism, but the personal attacks made during general debate yesterday on Secretary Work and Director Mead of the reclamation service, were not renewed.

The house accepted an amendment by Representative Leavitt, republican, Montana, exempting the Beaver Creek dam in his state from provisions set forth in the bill for the Sun River project. An attempt to exempt the whole project was not approved. Leavitt explained that the Montana constitution would not enable the state to accept the financial responsibility, which the measure, as read, would require.

Washington.—(P)—The house voted down a motion by Representative Simmons to strike out a provision requiring settlers on the North Platte project in Nebraska and Wyoming to contract to pay construction and maintenance.

digito to lighter tones, often flecked with silver, are also much in demand in the orders now being placed, while an unusual departure is the introduction of purple tones mixed with other shades, such as grey, silver and similar staple colors.

While much of the goods is bought by sample, some of the buyers have ideas of their own for exclusive designs and materials are made to order especially for them. The goods exclusively made to order cost considerably more than the other materials and are sent only to America. In no other country in the world, the manufacturers say, are customers willing or able to pay such high prices for clothing as the men of the United States.

Shades of brown from pale to the darkest chocolate are to be popular for men's wear for the winter of 1926-27, judging by the choice of American buyers now in London purchasing English, Scottish and Irish wools for next year.

Shades of blue, running from in-

Dreiser's "Greatest" is Not His Best

Theodore Dreiser's long-awaited "first novel in seven years" shows all the evidence of seven years of hard work—but it is not his masterpiece, in our opinion.

The "Sister Carrie" of his much younger years and his beautifully poignant and human "Jennie Gerhart" remain to this survey the finest of the Dreiser output.

His new work is "An American Tragedy." To tell this story, which begins with the child of the family of street evangelists and ends in the prison death house, requires two volumes of some 400 pages each, in print that is unusually fine for the publication of this particular time. And at that, so it is said, the book was cut and trimmed and revised down to its present half million words, or so.

The length or brevity of a novel has no bearing on a critical opinion unless the length makes for ponderosity, repetition and useless detail and the brevity makes for incompleteness.

Anyone who has read Dreiser knows by this time that he is not a particularly light touch, and that he is given to vast detail. And in sketching the life and adventures of Clyde Griffiths, son of a pair of almost fanatical religious, there seems often to be scads of unnecessary detail, while at the same time incident seems neglected that would have added vastly to the color of the scene.

In "An American Tragedy," Dreiser again takes as his theme the general misconception of what constitutes sin, evil and morals. It is his eternal argument with society and life. He allows no compromise with the puritan viewpoint.

Thus Jennie Gerhart, as good a woman as was ever born in the pages of a novel, and as beautiful a character, was damned not only by the circumstances within the novel, but by the real-life censors who barred her from bookshelves for some time. Yet anyone who appreciated Jennie could find no stomach for the filth-mongering "confession" stuff that the censors leave untouched.

So it was with Clyde Griffiths by a dozen and one religious, social and moral matters. Even as he stands beside the wheezing street organ, Clyde senses that beauty is being found in the world and enjoyed. So this American Jason starts after a golden fleece, the nature of which and the whereabouts are so mythical as the fabled fleece.

In Christopher Morley's "Thu-



THEODORE DREISER.

der on the Left," the little boy says wistfully: "Isn't it funny that everything we want to do is wrong?" And just so young Griffiths is constantly running against the taboos of a confused society and becomes as confused as the rest. Through the confusion he senses now and then that he is right and

that, perhaps, the accepted values may be wrong.

So he lumbers along through loves and jobs and theories, into the final disaster of a murder to himself and to a clergyman of broad understanding, but not to society—or his mother, for that matter. And so he dies.

Death is not always the unhappiest of endings. The greater tragedy is to have to go on living under given circumstances. After all death is a fine relief and escapes sometimes.

Perhaps the question that will be least asked is: Was Clyde Griffith worth saving? He appealed to me far less than Hurstwood in "Sister Carrie," for instance—though there is slight room for comparison of character.

"An American Tragedy" is quite tiresome at times, and engrossing as the detective story that it includes at others. To stress his psychological points, it seems to us that Dreiser is prone to make far too much effort. And this at the expense of incident that the Survey feels sure would have been highly interesting.

For instance—we should have liked to know more about the circumstances of the romance between Clyde's sister and the actor early in the book.

All of this does not mean that the Dreiser book is to be dismissed with a gesture and a comment. There is much of bigness in it, and Dreiser is not likely to lose any

OLD ANON, GETS OFF A FEW GOOD ONES; PICK OF THE BEST SIMILES OF 1925

THE best similes for 1925—the fifth annual crop—have been gathered by Frank J. Wiltach, author of "A Dictionary of Similes" (Little, Brown & Co.) Here is a handful:

He played the King in "Hamlet" as if he momentarily expected somebody to play the ace.—Anon.

Mad as a laughing hyena with a split lip.—Bugs Baer.

Modern feminine dress is like a barbed-wire fence around a farm; it protects the property but doesn't obstruct the view.—Anon.

He had an eye in his head like an undertaker's night bell.—Irvin S. Cobb.

Crowded as a bathroom medicine chest.—Max Lief.

Paying alimony is like buying oats for a dead horse.—Anon.

As idle as a book in a movie star's library.—Lief.

So still you could hear the microbes gnashing their teeth.—Anon.

A costume like a siren's whistle.—Anon.

Uncared as a Prince's medals.—George Broadhurst.

Love had come into his life like a shell into a fortress.—Arnold Bennett.

Punctual as an eclipse.—Herald Tribune.

Unimportant as a new scratch on a four-year-old car.—Ohio State Journal.

Resting as a tree rests after the leaves are gone.—Sara Teasdale.

My joy is like a train rushing through the night with bells ringing and whistles blowing.—Ernest Walsh.

He knocked him as flat as a rubber doormat.—Hype Igoe.

Flutters gently, like whiskers dropping on a barber shop floor.—Anon.

His mustaches look like handle bars on a bicycle.—Bugs Baer.

Nervous as a man with a strange bootlegger.—The World.

Busy as a kiss-timer in a moving picture studio.—Anon.

New York.—(P)—There's hope for white-collar employees of railroads. Wall street hears many of the large systems are planning wage advances for clerks when earnings justify.

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New York.—(P)—There's hope for white-collar employees of railroads. Wall street hears many of the large systems are planning wage advances for clerks when earnings justify.

OLD ANON, GETS OFF A FEW GOOD ONES; PICK OF THE BEST SIMILES OF 1925

THE best similes for 1925—the fifth annual crop—have been gathered by Frank J. Wiltach, author of "A Dictionary of Similes" (Little, Brown & Co.) Here is a handful:

He played the King in "Hamlet" as if he momentarily expected somebody to play the ace.—Anon.

Mad as a laughing hyena with a split lip.—Bugs Baer.

Modern feminine dress is like a barbed-wire fence around a farm; it protects the property but doesn't obstruct the view.—Anon.

He had an eye in his head like an undertaker's night bell.—Irvin S. Cobb.

Crowded as a bathroom medicine chest.—Max Lief.

Paying alimony is like buying oats for a dead horse.—Anon.

As idle as a book in a movie star's library.—Lief.

So still you could hear the microbes gnashing their teeth.—Anon.

A costume like a siren's whistle.—Anon.

Uncared as a Prince's medals.—George Broadhurst.

Love had come into his life like a shell into a fortress.—Arnold Bennett.

Punctual as an eclipse.—Herald Tribune.

Unimportant as a new scratch on a four-year-old car.—Ohio State Journal.

Resting as a tree rests after the leaves are gone.—Sara Teasdale.

My joy is like a train rushing through the night with bells ringing and whistles blowing.—Ernest Walsh.

He knocked him as flat as a rubber doormat.—Hype Igoe.

Flutters gently, like whiskers dropping on a barber shop floor.—Anon.

His mustaches look like handle bars on a bicycle.—Bugs Baer