Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

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1. What assassination brought about the start of the World war?
2. How many nations were involved in the war?
3. What is nepotism?
4. To what does "histrionic" refer?
5. Did the Bronze age follow or precede the Stone age?
6. In what city does the League of Nations sit?
7. What is aviculture?
8. At the mouth of what river is Shanghai?
9. What does "asymmetrical" mean?
10. Of what people was Hannibal a great military leader?
11. What is argot?
12. What is a nonagon?

Answers

1. That of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife at Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914.
2. Twenty-seven.
3. Favoritism to one's relatives in appointments to offices.
4. To the stage or to actors.
5. Followed.
6. Geneva, Switzerland.
7. The rearing of birds.
8. The Yangtze.
9. Disproportionate.
10. The Carthaginians.
11. Slang or cant language.
12. A plane figure of nine angles.

Never Say "Die"

Persons who never say "die" can find 380 other ways of getting the idea across in the American language, says an article in American Speech, a Columbia University linguistic quarterly.

Dr. Louise Pond, of the University of Nebraska, author of the article, says preachers employ the euphemisms more than others. Listed as favorites are the following: "Released from the burden of the weary world," "the lamp of life flickered out," "his clock has run down," "joined the great majority," "bit the dust" which was written by Homer; "gave up the ghost," which was written by Shakespeare, and "launched into eternity."

If You're Told to "Alkalize"

Try This Remarkable "Phillips" Way Thousands are Adopting

On every side today people are being urged to *alkalize* their stomach. And thus ease symptoms of "acid indigestion," nausea and stomach upsets.

To gain *quick* alkalization, just do this: Take two teaspoons of PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA 30 minutes after eating. OR — take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *Tablets*, which have the same antacid effect.

Relief comes almost at once — usually in a few minutes. Nausea, "gas" — fullness after eating and "acid indigestion" pains leave. You feel like a new person.

Try this way. You'll be surprised at results. Get either the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, *new* Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Delightful to take and easy to carry with you. Only 25¢ a box at all drug stores.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM:

Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Dark Religion

Some men want to have religion like a dark lantern, and carry it in their pocket, where nobody but themselves can get any good from it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

CHECK THAT COUGH BEFORE IT GETS WORSE

Check it before it gets you down. Check it before others, maybe the children, catch it. Check it with FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR. This double-acting compound gives quick relief and speeds recovery. Soothes raw, irritated tissues; quickly allays tickling, hacking. Spoonful on retiring makes for a cough-free sleep. No habit-forming, stomach-upsetting drugs. Ideal for children, too. Don't let that cough due to a cold hang on! For quick relief *and speeded recovery* insist on FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR.

"Quotations"

The whole secret of life is to be interested in one thing profoundly and in a thousand things well.—*Hugh Walpole.*

Do not cast your heart before the world; the world is an ill-trained dog which does not retrieve.—*Victor Cherbuliez.*

The thing that impresses me is the reverence that Americans show for great men and great deeds.—*Emil Ludwig.*

No other factor in the intellectual life of Americans is more important than the colleges for women.—*Owen D. Young.*

I am certain the world crisis will soon pass, owing to the general favorable reaction.—*David Lloyd George.*

ONCE EVERY FOUR YEARS

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IT TAKES place every four years.

It marks the end of one era and the beginning of another in our history.

It is the symbol of a change which may vitally affect the lives and fortunes of millions of Americans.

But, particularly, it is a colorful, dramatic spectacle which, more nearly than any other event experienced in a democracy, resembles the pomp and pageantry of ancient customs.

For all these reasons, every four years, the eyes of the United States are centered on Washington, D. C., where a new President is inaugurated or the incumbent in the White House takes the oath of office a second time.

• • •

Inauguration day this year will be an historic event. The principal reason is this:

As the result of the ratification of the twentieth, otherwise known as the Norris or "lame duck," amendment to the Constitution, Inauguration day is being held on January 20 instead of the traditional March 4. So to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, exponent of the "New Deal," falls the distinction of being the first President to be inducted into office under a new deal in Inauguration days.

Washington weather, traditionally capricious, may be worse on January 20 than it usually has been on March 4. But capital observers are wagering that "Roosevelt luck," which has included "lucky breaks" when weather conditions might affect his career, will hold and that the skies will smile on his second inauguration even more than they did on his first.

Whether they are true prophets in that respect remains to be seen. But it is rather certain that their prophecies in regard to the size of the crowd which will jam the streets of the capital on this day of days in our national history will be accurate, possibly erring only on the side of an underestimate. Last November Roosevelt was re-elected by the greatest vote of confidence any American had received since the time of George Washington.

A few days later he returned to the capital and was acclaimed by a crowd of 200,000, an unprecedented tribute in blase and ordinarily unemotional Washington. So there is every reason to believe that January 20 will see a hegira of Americans to Washington which will break all previous records and a celebration of the event in keeping with its historic importance.

Of course, President Roosevelt has expressed a desire for a "simple inauguration." He did that when the question of plans for the event were first broached. But that doesn't mean that he will have it. Other Presidents have made the same request and invariably it has not been granted. For the American people, and more particularly those of Washington, want their "big show" every four years and they usually get it.

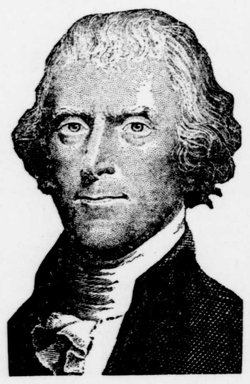
"Jeffersonian Simplicity?"

The President not only asked for a "simple inauguration" but he is also reported to have said that he favored "Jeffersonian simplicity." The only difficulty with that phrase is that the two words are contradictory—when applied to an inauguration. For, despite the belief of most Americans in the familiar tradition about the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, who was the first President to take the oath of office in the city of Washington, the fact is that it was not so simple and unostentatious.

That tradition is based upon a single paragraph in a book written by John Davis, an English traveler, who was in Washington when the Sage of Monticello became President. That paragraph said:

"His (Jefferson's) dress was of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard, or even a servant in his train, dismounted without assistance and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades."

Davis evidently wrote that account from hearsay, rather than from eye-witness evidence. For



THOMAS JEFFERSON

historians have dug into contemporary newspaper accounts and have learned that instead of riding horseback to the Capitol, he merely walked a few blocks from Conrad and McMunn's hotel, where he was staying, to the scene of his inauguration. The reason why he did not go from the White House to the Capitol, as became the custom in later years, was due to the fact that John Adams, angered by his defeat for re-election and still harboring resentment over the bitter things said about him during the campaign by Jefferson's followers in the Republican party, had already left the city for his home in Massachusetts. In doing this he broke the precedent which Washington had established—of the outgoing President being present when the incoming Chief Executive took the oath of office. Adams was not the only one, however, who thus ignored that official courtesy.

The English traveler's description of the simplicity of Jefferson's costume was accurate enough, but that was about the only fact in his account of the inauguration that was. For instead of being a quiet affair it was the occasion for considerable jubilation and ostentation, not at all in keeping with the idea of "Jeffersonian simplicity." According to one of the Washington newspapers, the National Intelligencer:

The Cannons Boom.

The City of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from adjacent districts. Shortly after dawn, there was a discharge of artillery and about 10 o'clock, the Alexandria company of riflmen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings.

At 12 o'clock, Thomas Jefferson, accompanied by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen. He entered the Capitol under a discharge from the artillery."

This news story then tells how Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath of office, how Jefferson delivered his inaugural address and then started again for his hotel, followed by a great throng of people. It then continues:

As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to the purposes of festivity, and at night there was a general illumination."

From all of this it would appear that even if President Roosevelt's request for an inauguration of "Jeffersonian simplicity" were honored, his induction into office wouldn't be such a quiet affair. Nor would it be that if he followed some of the precedents established by that other great Democrat, Andrew Jackson. Incidentally, it is reported that the President has also suggested that the reviewing stand, from which he will view the inaugural parade should be patterned after the Hermitage, Jackson's old home near Nashville, Tenn., and if this is done it will give a touch of Jacksonian atmosphere to this year's inauguration.

The People's Triumph.

But it is doubtful if the spirit of the day will remotely resemble that of the time when "Old Hickory" took office. Certainly, the scenes of that inauguration more than a century ago are not likely to be repeated. Jackson also asked for a "simple inauguration." But how different was the one he got! His election over John Quincy Adams had been a triumph for the "common peepul" and they were determined to make the most of that fact. So they swarmed into Washington by the thousands.

Jackson's arrival in the city was greeted by booming cannons, rolling drums and a storm of shouting. A cavalry company met him in the environs of the capital and escorted him to the National hotel to the accompaniment of booming cannon, rolling

ANDREW JACKSON

drums and wildly-cheering citizenry. The general had declared that he wanted no escort as he walked down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. But he got one anyway. Fifteen veterans of the Revolution, all of them more than eighty years of age, had met that morning and sent a letter to Jackson, asking for the honor of serving as his bodyguard. He couldn't very well refuse such a request from these venerable patriots so he accepted their invitation and they surrounded him as he made his way to the place where Chief Justice Marshall was waiting to swear him into office.

Again history repeated itself. For a Federalist Adams,—John Quincy, this time—enraged over defeat and smarting from the lash of campaign canards, again refused to be present when his Democratic successor took the oath. But his absence probably wasn't noticed by the people who were there to shout themselves hoarse for their idol, "Old Hickory" Jackson.

After the ceremony he started to leave the Capitol and found himself jammed tight in a mob. When a path was finally cleared for him he mounted a horse and started up the avenue for the White House. Behind him streamed the mob — some on horses, others in carts or carriages but most of them on foot.

Jacksonian Riot.

Arriving at the White House, this throng staged one of the most remarkable scenes in the history of this country. Here is what a woman observer of that day wrote about it:

The majesty of the people had disappeared and a rabble, a mob of boys, negroes, women and children scrambling, fighting, romping, took its place. No arrangements had been made, no police officers placed on duty, and the whole house had been inundated by the mob.

Cut glass and china to the amount of several thousand dollars had been broken in the struggle to get refreshments; punch and other articles had been carried out in tubs and buckets, but had it been in hogsheads it would have been insufficient. Ladies fainted, men were seen with bloody noses.

The windows were thrown open and tubs of liquor, alias punch, placed outside, and thus the house was cleared of the mob. It was estimated that 20,000 persons composed it."

If the Jackson inauguration in 1829 was a triumph for the people, the inauguration of a new President in 1841 was another and was accordingly, although not so riotously, celebrated. Under Van Buren, Jackson's successor, the Democrats had "gone high hat" and the Whigs, staging their dizzy "hard cider and log cabin" campaign, had elected their frontiersman candidate, Gen. William Henry Harrison. During that campaign many marching clubs had been formed and it had been one of almost continuous processions.

So when it came time to induct Harrison into office the marching clubs were on hand and there were so many of them and so great was the enthusiasm that they generated that after they had finished escorting the new President to the White House, to which he rode on a white horse, they tramped up and down Pennsylvania avenue for hours afterwards. This was the beginning of the inaugural parade idea, which steadily increased in favor, especially after the Civil war, and which has given the pomp and pageantry flavor to Inauguration day. It will, no doubt, be much in evidence again when Franklin D. Roosevelt takes the oath of office on January 20, a new date in the history of the American Presidency.

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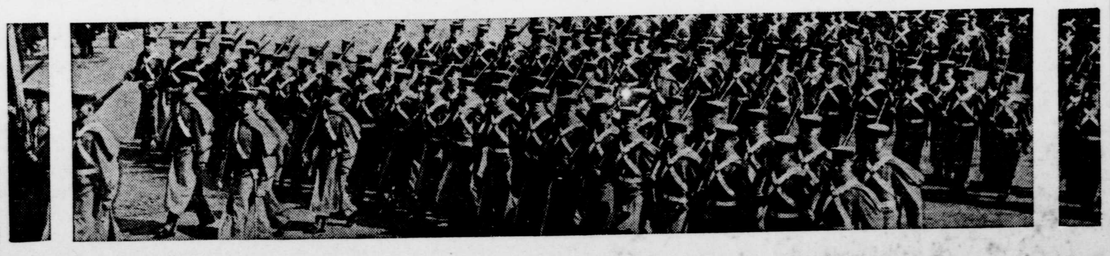

It's Harder to Lose Pounds Than It Is to Gain More of Them

Overweight Generally Has But One Cause and That Is Overeating.

"The slim, the irritable, the hungry woman takes on the proportion of one of our minor menaces," says Fannie Hurst in her amusing little book, "No Food With My Meals." Miss Hurst is writing frankly from her own experience in attempting successfully to lose pounds. She admits herself that although she undertook her reduction program under the direction of the doctor, she was not content with the comparatively slow results and cut still further the low calorie diet which the physician gave her.

It is one of the mysteries of life that it is much harder to lose added pounds than it is to gain them. The bathroom scales, which are now so general a part of equipment, enable us to keep a check on weight. It is not so easy for those extra pounds which creep upon us unaware as it was once upon a time. A few days of dieting in time will save the slender figure. Remember, however, that, in general, the addition of a few extra pounds with the years is an asset. They are usually needed to balance those lines which the years write.

Unless there is some glandular deficiency, overweight has but one cause, namely, overeating. The avoidance of more calories than are needed for use by the body for its own processes and for the activity of our lives may usually be a simple matter if there are no between meal sweets and no over-indulgence in bread, butter, other fats and rich desserts with meals. Not complete avoidance!

It is only the second helpings that are usually responsible for undue weight gain. Looking out for that pound in time will actually save nine. Just one word of warning, however, don't advertise publicly your diet program.

Coffee Jelly.

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
½ cup cold water
3½ cups hot strong coffee
¼ cup sugar

Soak gelatin in cold water, add fresh hot coffee and the sugar. Stir until dissolved and pour into molds to set.

Mineral Oil Mayonnaise.

1 teaspoon salt — 1 egg yolk
Cayenne — 1 cup mineral oil
½ teaspoon sugar — Lemon juice
¾ teaspoon mustard — Vinegar

Mix dry ingredients and add yolk of egg. Mix well and add one-half teaspoon vinegar. Add mineral oil gradually, drop by drop at first, then more quickly, beating with egg beater. As mixture thickens thin with lemon juice or vinegar and continue adding oil. When finished mixture should be very stiff. Keep covered in the ice box.

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It Appears the Young Man Was in Demand

A man applied to a famous film producer for a super's job.

"Well," replied the magnate, "I might be able to use you. See me in a month's time."

"If you want me at all," replied the actor, "you'd better put me on the pay-roll right now. There are a lot of other companies after me."

"Yes?" answered the director, "And what companies are they?"

"Well," said the actor, "there's the light company, gas company, telephone company, and—"

The director laughed and the man was put on the salary list.—Montreal Star.

Bunyan Created Lakes

Elk and Torch lakes, the beautiful finger lakes that stretch parallel for miles along the shore of Lake Michigan near Elk Rapids, date back to the days of Paul Bunyan, according to the old lumberjacks.

Lake Michigan, they say, was scooped out by the mighty Paul, to be used as a log pond. Instead of skidding the logs into a stream and floating them down to his pond Paul would hitch onto a section of land and drag it over to the lake, log off the timber, and then haul the section back.

One day Paul hooked onto a particularly heavy timbered section near the Boardman and started Babe, the blue ox, out to haul it over to the lake. There had been a heavy rain, the ground was greasy, and Babe's feet slipped.

Torch and Elk lakes remain, an eternal testimonial to the blue ox and the time his feet slipped.—Detroit Free Press.

Queen to Beggar

No more striking misfortune than that of Nathalie Keschko has befallen a woman of modern times. From 1875 to 1888 she was the Queen of Serbia — famous, wealthy and beloved by her subjects. In 1931 she was a common beggar in the back streets of Paris — homeless, penniless and without a friend in the world.—Collier's Weekly.

Here's Simple Way to Ease a Cold

Two Quick-Acting, Quick-Dissolving Bayer Aspirin Tablets with a Glass of Water

The modern way to ease a cold is this: Two Bayer Aspirin tablets the moment you feel a cold coming on. Then repeat, if necessary, according to instructions in the box.

At the same time, if you have a sore throat, crush and dissolve three BAYER tablets in one-third glass of water. And gargle with this mixture twice.

The Bayer Aspirin you take internally will act to combat fever and the pains which usually accompany colds. The gargle will act as a medicinal gargle to provide almost instant relief from rawness and pain. It is really marvelous; for it acts like a local anesthetic on the irritated membrane of your throat.

Try this way. Your doctor, we know, will endorse it. For it is a quick, effective means of combating a cold. Ask for Bayer Aspirin by the full name at your druggist's — not for "aspirin" alone.

15¢ FOR A DOZEN
2 FULL DOZEN FOR 25¢
VIRTUALLY 1¢ A TABLET

Sit in Your Chair! *at Home . . . and Shop!*

The things you want to buy . . . at the time you want to buy them . . . at the price you want to pay. You can find these right in the paper. Your newspaper advertisements make it possible to do your *"looking around"* right at home . . . and then go downtown to do your buying . . . saving you time and energy.