Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT haries H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martia SPEARY and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Hinns, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Cravs H. K. Cuntis, Chairman. P. H. WHALEY...... Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTINGeneral Business Manager Published dally at Public Labour Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

LEDGUE CENTRAL Broad and Chestnut Streets
ALLANTIC CITT Press Union Building
NAW TORK 1170-A, Matropolitan Tower
DETECT A26 Ford Building
SF. LOUIS. 409 Globe Democraf Building
CHICAGO. 1202 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

carrier, als cents per week. Ity mail, postpaid do of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage squired, one month, twenty-five cents; one year, at mail subscriptions payable in the control of the con Notice Subscribers wishing address changed must give aid as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 8000 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NEY PAID DAILY CIRCULA-FOR JANUARY WAS 00 314

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916

Kings are like stars-they rise and set, they The worship of the world, but no repose. -Shelley

That earthquake shock at Panama was not caused by a German bomb.

The witness called yesterday in the Brandeis hearing seems literally to be a Thorne in the flesh.

We have heard of combing the seas, but today comes the news that the Adriatic was the scene of five brushes.

This weather reminds us of Mark Twain's comment on the climate of New England. "It has none," he said; "all you get is sam-Many other sensible women will indorse

Mrs. Edison's protest against the introduction of gowns the skirts of which stop short ofteen inches from the floor. The speaker before the country life con-

when he said that the homes were depending too much on the schools to do their work.

ference knew what he was talking about

The "American gentleman" this spring will wear a single-breasted, two-button sack suit, with drapery over the hips.—News re-Perhaps he will; but if drapery over the

hips is to be the badge of the American gentleman, we know several men who will refuse to qualify.

Justice Hughes insists once more that he is entirely out of politics and announces that he is opposed to the selection or instruction of delegates in his interest. No one doubts his sincerity. And no one doubts, either, that there are several other Republicans who are anxious to have as many delegates as possible instructed to vote for them at

The suggestion that a naval academy be established on the Pacific coast was first made by the EVENING LEDGER. There should be at least three great naval academies. The Pensacola, Fla., navy yard offers a splendid site for one on the Gulf coast. Public opinion is fixed in favor of an adequate navy, An increase in the number of midshipmen at Annapolis will ease the situation; but it will not solve the problem of providing a sufficient number of officers.

This nation is not yet in the humiliating position where it is necessary for school children to contribute their dimes to build a battleship. There have been cases where women have given their hair for the national defense, and heroism has seldom been lacking in the press of a great necessity. But this nation is confronted with no crisis in the money supply, and the dime-giving program probably has more of sentimentalism than of patriotism behind it.

Trolley poles are not beautiful and they have been tolerated because they have been supposed to be necessary. Minnespolis, however, discovered that if the trolley wires were supported by span wires attached to the buildings the poles could be removed. Downtown Minneapolis is almost free from disfiguration. The City Parks Association, which is attempting to bring about a similar improvement here, has already secured the promise of the co-operation of President Mitten, of the Rapid Transit Company, and is asking that the owners of buildings in Chestnut and Walnut streets consent to the attachment of the stay wires to their property. The advantages of an unencumbered curb line are so evident that no argument is needed to convince the thoughtful.

French strategists are unwilling to be-Heve that a great offensive has been begun by Germany. The tremendous effort of the last few days at Vimy is not precisely of the same kind as the push in the Artois region made by the Allies last September, because the chief point of attack is that hillcrest which was partly won at that time. German command is obviously trying to regain a valuable post, and to reset its lines in the favorable positions they held before September. So far, it is defensive. If the report that 69,000 men were lost be taken with the usual discount, the price is still enormous, and the gain cannot equal the advantage which the Angio-French troops stood to win if they had gone over the crest and dominated the Lens-Dougl-Cambrai railroad lines. On the other hand, if this be actually a prelude to a large offensive, the cost might justify itself.

Senator Hitchcock criticises the Clarke Philippine independence bill because it does not provide for the creation of any independgot government in the islands to take the place of that which is now acting under the expervision of American officers. He has and to amend the bill by authorizing the Legislature of the Islands to draft a constitution. When called upon to defend this proposition he ingeniously told his colleagues inat he did not propose a separate constitutional convention, as his "purpose was My to conomics time and economize material for the material for statesmanship in the Philippine latinds is necessarily very as well as in war. Then there will be dethat threes of material responsibility can can turn out.

Senator Hitchcock favor turning the government of the islands over to a people which does not contain statesmen enough to draft the laws and draft a constitution without using the same men for both tasks?

LITTLE ENGLAND WINS OUT

There are two Englands. The real England is fighting in France and keeping a shut mouth. The other England is having hysteries. The fighters are ordinary Englishmen "doing their bit." The talkers are from the ranks of the "best men." the thinkers and professional patriots. Fortunately, the common people are saving England.

F ONE were to judge England by the A speeches and writings of her notable men, one could honestly say that the panic which began in August, 1914, has developed into downright hysterics. It is easy to understand why the panic came. England was unprepared for operations on land. But after England's soldiers were tested in the fires of the furnace which flamed at Mons the panic died away. As more men went into the field, as more went into the training camps, England settled down to a grim business. Now, since that business hasn't been easy, there are fresh symptoms of fever. The infected area is an island. England herself is living across the channel. The real England is serene.

The truth that comes out of the whole unhappy business is that the "great minds" of England have failed, desperately, discouragingly, entirely. The little minds, as they were called, have assumed new burdens without complaint, the cockney and the loafer have been wrenched from their old lives and thrown into a mad sea of unknown circumstances. They have struck out bravely, while the minds upon whom England had depended have given a terrible exhibition of moral and mental disintegration. Viscount Bryce stands calm as a mountain top beyond the storms. Lloyd-George, known as a marvel of energy before, has forced himself upon a reluctant England. But the restthe Shaws, Wellses, Conan Doyles, the Northcliffes, the editors of great organs of public opinion, the leaders of labor and of capitalin what a piteous mess they have been! While the flippant aristocracy and the undependable commons have fought and died, the great England has forgotten all her "ancient wisdom and austere control"! Tommy Atkins, looking back at the England he has left behind, can say now, ironically remembering that Rudyard Kipling first said the words for him:

If England was what England seems An' not the England of our dreams, But only putty, brass and paint, 'Ow quick we'd chuck 'er. But she ain't!

Mr. Kipling has been hit by the war, directly and dearly; but he is one of millions who do not say as he says, "at least three nations desire greedily that the Teuton be killed in retail, since he cannot be killed in wholesale." The German must be used up: it is a war of extermination for his species; there must be no German problem after the war, because there must be no Germans left to present a problem. The Germans are rats in a ditch. Shoot them and take pleasure in each individual you kill. If you cannot shoot, starve, drown, stab and rejoice! That is the tenor of Mr. Kipling's message, and it has the sinister undertone of bloodlust in every word.

The cockney speaks for himself nowadays in his calm, cheerful way, but Mr. Kipling has spoken long enough for England for his words to have significance. Unhappily, there are others. James Bryce stood almost alone among public men against reprisals. A few days ago a ship captain was actually defended in the press of a great nation for refusing to rescue drowning German aviators. Worst of all has been the clamor of England's lefty minds for intervention by neutrals. Mr. Wells takes it on himself to assure us that we will take a back seat on Judgment Day, and the press of England is unclean with its slanders about America. If this country is to go into the war it must go of its own accord, because our moral destiny forces us, not because England demands. And the loss of temper, the puling plaints against the whole world, the refusal to admit that any single German may have human eyes and ears, not devil's hoofs, are signs that might point to a moral breakdown in England. They point, happily for England, only to the failure of her leading men, to the weakness of her pacifists, to the pitiable inadequacy of her apologists.

To the man who lies in a noisome trench day after racking day, who creeps to outpost duty under the quiet stars, the Germans are not rats in a ditch. He is a common man without the advantages of a great mind, and he perversely thinks that the Germans are poor blighters who must not get into range. He has more than suspicion that there will be a great deal of suffering if, through some unhappy but necessary accident, Fritz or Otto does not return home. He may not know that a great deal of liberty is being upheld, but he is upholding the brotherhood of men while he helps to destroy the brotherhood of nations.

It is vastly important that the "trampling, drilling foolery in the heart of Europe' be destroyed forever. It is necessary that the arrogance and power of Germany's inhuman officialdom be crushed out, and that Germany humiliate herself before the sacred pillar of human privileges. But that humiliation cannot be wrought by a nation which grows hectic with hate, which is unstrung and unhealthy and unwise. The mind of the English race is all that. But the soul of England is more pure today than it was in the soft peace of a year and a half ago.

GIVE US THIS AVIATION SCHOOL

A MODERN army is about as helpless with-out airships as without rifles. The airship is its eyes, and ears. It has made surprises impossible on the battlefields of Europe. If the American army is to be put in condition to hold its own in any possible conflict, it must be equipped, not only with airships, but with men who know how to operate

The Finance Committee of Councils, there fore, which has just made a favorable report upon the proposition to lease the city lands at Easington to an aviation school, proved that it believed in preparedness and was willing to act upon its belief. The men interested in the school are planning to spend \$25,000 in equipping the place with hangars, a landing stage and a pier in order that young men willing to qualify for service in an aviation corps may receive their

training in advance of a call to arms. The Government must do more than it has done in the way of encouraging aviation. but while it is getting ready, and even after it has done what it can, there will be a demand for such instruction as privately managed schools can give. Besides, we may discover that the airship has its uses in peace ed." If it is so iffulled as all this, under | mand for as many aviators as all the schools

Tom Daly's Column

WISHES.

It's rather late for wishes now, Though once I'd plenty; It seems that I've forgotten how I wished at twenty.

My hopes were rather lotty then, No doubt, and sporty; But many things tone down in men Who've rounded forty.

I recollect I hoped for fame; To cut some capera. My fond hope now's to keep my name Out of the papers,

Few are my wishes now. I keep But six or seven: The degrest deal with Food and Sleep; The wildest, Heaven.

Gee! He Knew Thos. E. Hill

DEAR T. D. (no less dear because the initials are those also of my are those also of my sweetest and best-be-loved pipe). I have waited patiently—or was it procrastinately?—to have the last word about Thomas E. Hill and his "Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Business Forms."

Toward the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century Mr. Hill came to my native town, out West, and opened a school of permanship. His specialty was free-hand flourishing; and he could limn you a floating swan or a flying bird of so graceful lines as to make nature's ornithic contributions seem anniquents.

But flourigh as he might, his school did not; so after a brief adventure in local journalism, he became a messenger, or purchasing agent, going to Chicago each weekday morning on the 9:25 accommodation and returning in the evening on the 6:15, carrying a huge satchel containing such small articles as merchants and other people of our town had commissioned him to buy for them in the big city.

In the big city.

Before I forget it, let me say that Mr. Hill was one of the few Thomases in town whom we did not call Tom; since, to acquire an abbreviated name in those parts at that time, a man must have hair on his chest and be not too format. Mr. Hill was a dainty little just-so person, with never an exotic speck on his close-buttoned frock, his gleaning high hat or his smooth kid gloves. To call him Tom would be like offering Felicia. To call him Torn would be like offering Pelicia Hemans a chaw of plug tobacco. The most dar-ing of us called him Thomas E.

Going and coming as purchasing agent, be pent almost three hours each day on the trains. Others might give this time to whist, t papers, to gossip, but Thomas E. sat by and delved into some volume of happily forgotten lore, digging up and noting down those facts and figures which we : to be incorporated in the Great Compendium he had in mind.

W. B. H. (TO BE CONCLUDED)

O! Very Similar

The difference twixt humor in books And that which we hear after meals: The former's as old as it looks, The latter as young as it feels

How Far South Do Liars Flourish, Judd? Old Judd Lewis, of the Houston Post, has een poetically welcoming spring and Bill of Cincinnati, writes from Dallas. "Came down this way to escape the winter, but it came with me. Still I suppose one couldn't oblige these hospitable Texans who ad-'mond-your-winter-in-sunny Texas' d'dn't have one's winter with one to spend,

Doctor Hamilton in Philadelphia

Friday, June 8, 1744-The Quakers are the richest and the people of greatest interest in this Government; of them their House of Assembly is chiefly com-posed. They have the character of an obstinate stiff-necked generation, and a perpetual plague o their Governours. The present Governour Mr. Thomas, has fallen upon a way to manage them better than any of his predecessors, did, and at the same time keep pretty much in their ood graces, and share some of their favours. good graces, and share some of their tayours. However, the standing or falling of the Quakers in the House of Assembly depends upon their making sure the interest of the Palatines in this Province, who of late have turned so nu merous that they can sway the votes which way they please.

they please.

There is no publick magazine of arms, nor any method of defense either for city or Province in case of the invasion of an enemy; this is owing to the obstinacy of the Quakers in maintaining their principle of non-resistance. It were pity, but, well, if they were put to a sharp trial to see whether they would act as they



Is worth doing well." WERE you ever afraid of your matutinal bawth catching fire, my dear? I have

Your's creed, so they tell,

Is: "Whose's worth doing

been all my life. A single great, grievous, flery thought, while you're in it-and there you are-or, rather, are not. But it's all right now. I saw the sign today. When you have one of these incendiary thoughts, just run down here to

"SMITH'S FIRE PROOF BATHS" Atlantic City. John Luther Long.

Don't you think the National stomach is the one that can eat Red herring. White onions and Blue points without seeing things other than flags waving? F. P. Pitzer. AND A CHEER FOR THE U. B.!

Can't Say! We're Neutral

UTILITY BOYS WASH SUITS -Sign on 7th above Chestnut.

DELAWARE 48TH IN THE

U. S. LAUNDRY BUSINESS -Headline Wilmington, Evening Journal.
Likely due to the public washing of a certain prominent family's linen, do you think? No Name.

What's Your Favorite Simile? She had a mouth that even a sheriff couldn't

FIGHE friends of the late Eugene Geary, the I genial, big-hearted fellow who passed away last year, are to bring out a volume of his verse shortly. Here's a sonnet of his: THE TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

Along the railroad caimly doth he stray—
Direct descendant of the line of Pan;
The toothstome bill-hoard and tomato-can
His vermiform appendix keep o. k.
What school he springs from mortal cannot say—
The stagyrite's or Phato's? "The his wan
inclifurence to things observed of man
Makes life to him a rose-embroidered way.
What's Hecuba to him or he to Heo—
Uha! He wags his beard and does not dwell
On battles, spoils, intrigues and things remote,
And is, as thingers more advanced know well,
Our only true philosopher—the goal.



PRIDE OF THE RURAL EMIGRANT

No Need to Worry About How Things Are Going in Country. Back-homers Are Taking Care of Themselves

ONE OF the first experiences of the rural emigrant, after he has established himself in the big city, is resentment. This may or may not become chronic, depending largely on his sense of humor-which, indeed, is little more than an appreciation of human nature.

When he goes back home to attend the funeral of his father a representative of the intelligence and culture of the Hub of the Universe bids him good-by with cheerful commiserations over the necessity of returning to "that God-forsaken country." Which is horribly bad manners, of course, but the rural emigrant has to get used to it.

The first of the Three Loyalties is the Loyalty of Home and Native Place. The rural emigrant becomes a hyphenate and apologizes not.

Rural and urban are two different civilizations, each with its folkways and mores. Everybody ought to read about folkways and mores in the books of Professor Sumner and Professor Keller. It might do some good, and then again it mightn't.

Tit for Tat and Then Some

The Brahmin despises the civilization of the West. That is because he is not of the West. The Occidental looks down on the civilization of the Orient. That is because he is not of the East. Each believes his own is best, and you can't drive the opinion out of him.

The Englishman and the German each knows the other in part and prophesies in part. The Practical Man is contemptuous of the Man of Letters, and the Man of Letters is even worried about the Practical Man. City and country are coming to understand

each other better. The trouble with country life is the lack of adequate organization. The need is for the revitalization of rural institutions, for the adaptation of old institutions to new conditions, for the development of institutions to meet the exigencies of a changing order. It is exactly the same problem which the city has faced and which it has not solved as yet.

Abandoned Churches?

Take the matter of churches. Experts have been crying that the country church is on its last legs. They point to hundreds of abandoned churches. They pessimistically declare that religion and morality are dying out. The fact is that the fittest of the country churches are surviving and growing into new strength and vigor. Economic prosperity in any region means prosperous churches in that region. A central location and an active church mean the death of passive churches scattered about at this crossroads and that and the other. The mortality is great, but there are more live and thriving churches in the country than ever before and the total membership of country churches is on the increase.

The country has heard the call of efficiency. It is building a new social and economic organization out of its own resources, by its own efforts, on its own initiative. This week's conference of rural lifers in Philadelphia is full of signs of the times.

The "rural exodus" has ceased. Something like an equilibrium between emigration and immigration is near at hand. But boys will still leave the farm. If sons of lawyers, by the way, all became lawyers it would be pretty hard on the legal profession.

The country boys have gone out from the country. The most "truly rural" State of the Union contributes more native sons to "Who's Who," the dictionary of American notables, than any other State in proportion to population. It has been doing that for quite a while. And along with these "Who's Who-era"-good riddance of bad farmershave gone the incapables, the fellows who have failed. City jobs for them. And back there in the "truly rural" country, what? School attendance higher than anywhere eise. Schools better, according to the Sage Foundation, than those of three-fourths of the American States. Enterprise rampant. Economic and social organization going forward, as the phrase is, by leaps and bounds, Farming methods never so scientific and efficient. Farm values increasing 15 to 25 per cent, in the last five years. The most truly rural State is all the time going uphill. The evil of the "rural exodus" is a myth.

A Part for the Whole

There are so many common fallacies in discussion of "the country life problem" that merely to list them would occupy columns of space. The evils complained of are esually more apparent than real, others rather temporary than permanent, Abandoned farms are an incident of a necessary the catalogue worth anybody's while. One common fallacy is taking a part for

a whole. For example, regarding the statistics of illiteracy among mountain whites as representative of general rural conditions. Still another is the acceptance of "The Old Homestead" and the pictures of A. B. Frost as true reflections of country life. The historian who puts together a few incidents and scenes and labels them "history" is not an historian. This, too, is mistaking details for the real thing.

So, finally, the rural emigrant gives up to his sense of humor, like the man who kicked about the Frost pictures as follows: "Your boost of Frost is well received, for his pictures are a frost, indeed. It is not necessary to criticise that they be viewed through farmers' eyes. His farmer, any one can see, is a grouch and mean as he can be. Besides, he sows with his left hand grain for a motley chicken band, and lets his wife lift, standing still, 10 gallons or more of milk and swill for the razorbacks which rise to greet the housewife in her slippered feet-noisy hogs and noisome more 10 steps away from the kitchen door. Upon the ground he feeds his cow hay that's carried from the mow. Two ponies, lastly, crowd the scene instead of horses, big and clean, to pull and haul and plow the furrow. It's a wonder Frost didn't draw a burro. Farming thus all would be lost, though picturesque it seems to Frost."

The man who understands the nation knows what is going on in the country as well as in the town. He boasts of the towering temples of trade, but he does not forget the automobiles that carry the farmers to

He knows the size of the annual wheat And brags about the corn boys of Ohlo.

who add \$20,000,000 a year to the wealth of the Buckeye State:

And remember that nobody really understands any civilization unless he has been a part of it. Rural civilization has its trials and its triumphs, its hardships and rewards. It has its own folkways and mores. Christ was a small-town man, whose way of speaking was a folkway. R. H.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HATS

Have you a hat? Hats were first manufactured in England about 1510. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth they superseded caps and other soft headgear. According to tradition, a knowledge of felted hats and caps was introduced into Western

Europe by the Crusaders.

For several centuries in Great Britain the higher classes were distinguished by their black beaver hats. Not that that was their only distinction, but it was one. The common people wore caps and bonnets.

Beaver fur grew scarce, and in the early part of the 19th century wool and beaver felt hats came in. The slik hat was an innovation of came in. The slik hat was an innovation of the midcentury. Political and religious differences have been

marked by the form of hats. A steeple hat, high and narrow, with a broad brim and devoid of ornament, was worn by the Puritan of the reign of Charles I. At the same period the Cavaller wore a hat with a lower and broader crown with a feather stuck on one side. The Quaker hat, low in the crown, plain and having a broad brim, dates from the middle of the 17th century, when the sect originated. Gen-tlemen of the 18th century wore the cocked hat. It was Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot who introduced into the United States the wearing of the soft felt hat which has since become a favorite in the South and West. The first straw hats were of the palm leaf variety. They were first manufactured about 100 years ago. adelphia's hat manufactures are famous the world over.

SOUTH AMERICA AND CHURCHES

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-As you have spread the views of Mr. Yerkes before the public will you allow a short comment on the subject? Mr. Yerkes would probably wish that his views should be consid-ered broad rather than high or low. What is sought by the Panama Conference is to endow Latin-America with the purely Yankee notion of Christianity, which means in every village of 1888 inhabitants two, three, four or more costly buildings to house congregations that can hardly support them, hence a resort to all sorts of en-tertainments to peach on each other's pockets. Thoughtful men are seeking some was come this overrichness of divinity, and at present come this overrichness of divinity, and at present the efforts have led only to the idea of union. Whenever the idea of unity has come to be the general thought the evil will mend itself. Now any effort to extend this very real evil to Latin-America is deprecated on many grounds by not only High Churchmen, but by all except a small group within the church who unfortunately are group within the church who unfortunately are now having their day of publicity. just now having their day of publicity. Whether Mr Yerkes belongs to this group or has any special grudge against Latin-America need not be considered. The question of endowing South America with groups of church buildings, parish houses, entertainments or gymnasiums supported by North American money is not likely to materialize very greatly as soon as the subject has been threshed out in public. P. E. Philadelphia, February \$.

AGRICULTURE AND PEACE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Agriculture as a basis for world peace is Sir—Agriculture as a basis for world peace is but an optimistic imaginary vision. With different languages, customs and sectarismism it would be impossible in this age. The equity of international law will compel peace. Nations continue to add power to the balance side of justice. Nations will no more head requests than neighbors in a township. In the United States when the rich desire to buy estates and live on them with tenantry the farmers trades. doned farms are an incident of a necessary readjustment. The Department of Agriculture and professions will benefit. Agriculture in ture of Massachusetts used to best an annual catalogue of abundance farms, but now Pattachichts, February 8.

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. There is a great deal of talk about building up trade with South America. About what is the population of South America? 2. What Justice of the Supreme Court was ones Secretary of State?

3. What is meant by a "Busy Bertha"? 4. What has been the chief criticism directed against the Municipal Court since it was organized?

5. Who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives? 6. Who made the first American flag?

 A married man has an income of \$3600. He wife has an independent income of \$1000. Must be pay an income tax? 8. Which is the larger, Kansas City, Mo., or Kansas City, Kan.?

9. What is the maximum part of his income that a guan should pay for rent?

10. Is the magnetic North Pole a fixed point? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 About 66. Conspicuous military exploits in Egypt and South Africa. Commader-is-chief of India. 2. Ninety miles,

Ella Flagg Young. 4. Theodore Roosevelt, 5. Secretary of State under McKinley and Roose-velt. Author and statesman. 6. P. T. Barnum.

8. Key West is a little farther south than Browns-ville, Tex.
9. Raymond Poincare.

In 1910, 237.194. Increase in 10-year period, 194%. Estimated at 310,000 in 1915.

A Good Suggestion Editor of "What Do You Know"—I think you quiz corner an excellent thing to read. It is in itself a nort of "up-to-date education" and interesting. I hope you will continue it always. Do you not think it an advisable plan also to

publish each day answers to the previous day's questions? I hasten to assure you I am not too lazy to look them up. Neither are the questions too difficult—but if you don't know some of them—that ends it.

Even if one had the time, he could hot find certain few of the answers by sulting school books, dictionaries, library books, "wise guys," or reading the newspapera Also may we, the readers, submit to you now

and then questions for your approval? You might run "shy," you know.

Would like to know particularly if the first plan meets with your approval. And don't the

readers think it a good auggestion?

J. E. T., JR. As a number of correspondents have made the request, answers to questions will be printed regularly. Questions from readers will gladly be considered.

Greatest Pennsylvania Altitude Editor of "What Do You Know"-What is the highest altitude in Pennsylvania, and is there any State where the land does not rise 500 feel above the sea level? WILLIAM PENN.

Blue Knob, Bedford County, which rises to an elevation of 3136 feet, is the highest point in this State. The highest point in Florida is Mt. Pleasant, Gadsden County, which is only feet above the sea.

Stevenson's Prayer Editor of "What Do You Know"-I heard a

man quote Stevenson's morning prayer in meeting the other night. I cannot remember it all and I do not know the man who used it well enough to feet like asking him for it. Can you help me to find it. help me to find it? WAYLAND LIEMORIAL Perhaps some reader can supply it.

Philadelphia Periodicals Editor of "What Do You Know"-I made the section today that there are at least 1000 poassertion today that there are at least 1000 periodicals published in Philadelphia, but was disputed by a man who said that there was not more than 100. Which is right? TACONT.

Neither. There are 276. Biggest Cathedral Editor of "What Do You Know"-What is the largest cathedral in the world? I have been told that the Cathedral of St. John the Divarious building in New York, will be the biggest when it it completed. CHURCHMAN

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to have a floor space of 29,500 feet, or less that one-half of the floor space inclosed within St. Peter's, in Rome. It is also exceeded in use by the Cathedrals in Seville and Milan.

Pay of an Army Officer

By of an Army Officer

Bittor of "What Do You Kaoto"—How does
the pay of an officer in the American arms
compare with that of the English arms of
ficers?

YOLUNTEER

An American major general receives page a year, and an English officer of the same raisests \$65%. An American colonel receives and an English colonel has a salary of raise. There are similar differences in all the other grades. grades.

Palindromie

Editor of "What Da You Know"—In tonights paper you advise "Curious" to consult a ditionary for the meaning of a palindromic surf. Why did you not advise R. T. Chew to look at U. S. map?

If Reader will look at the advice again is will find that, although it does not look that way, the answer is in the advice quite plainty.

Indian Voters

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Are the in diana citizens and do they vote? CARLISIS

In 1915 there were 24.134 Indian voters as 74.692 Indian citizens. An Indian is complete a citizen when he has severed his tribal nations and has assumed the functions of at inpendent social and economic unit. The most of Indians who have abardoned their native turns and assumed civilian chaming From \$18,000 to 1850 to 1 1,000 fast year.