Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916

For himself doth a man work evil in working evils for others.—Hesiod.

China is getting civilized: Dr. Sun Yat Sen has married his stenographer.

Did your neighbor obey that police injunction yesterday to clean the sidewalks?

If Mr. Mellen said what he thinks of Louis D. Brandeis, it would have to be written on asbestos paper.

Is the new Secretary of War to be a former college president with an open mind or a man with an empty one?

Bethlehem is favored to win Dewar trophy.—Sports headline.
"The" war, not "de" war.

Governor McCall announces that he will accept the Republican presidential nomination if it is offered to him. What Republican wouldn't?

Every woman who has attended an auction sale and bid against herself will be interested in the new book called "Modern Auction in Ten Lessons."

A caller found Colonel Roosevelt in the backyard chopping wood. It would have been really interesting if he had found the Colonel "sawing wood."

Will some international lawyer please tell us whether that anticipated invasion of Canada from the United States would involve violation of American neutrality?

Mr. Kitchin insists that he is still the leader of his party in the House, but that he does not intend to lead it in the direction in which the advocates of preparedness want to go.

A $2 increase to the ingrain carpet weavers of Kensington averts a strike, perhaps, does the fair thing and suggests a method of industrial amity which seems to be regarded as the last extreme by some employers.

The Administration has apparently decided not to try to change international law by refusing to recognize the right of merchant ships to carry guns for defense. As it could not change it if it wanted to, because international law is made by international agreement, it is perhaps just as well that it has not made the attempt.

There seems to be some disagreement as to the word used by Oswald Garrison Villard before the Contemporary Club Monday night. Did he say that President Wilson was like a railroad timetable or like a railroad turntable? Since national defense was the subject, it may not be inappropriate to remark that a railroad turntable, which can head an engine in any direction at a moment's notice, is a very good symbol for preparedness which has no particular enemy, but can strike wherever necessary.

Elihu Root has once more proved that he has one of the best minds in America. His arraignment of the Administration in his address before the New York State Republican convention must leave its defenders writhing in despair. With clear, logical precision he catalogued and analyzed its blunders with the tariff, in Mexico, in its dealings with Germany and in its vacillation on the question of national defense. Every Democrat who will be honest with himself must admit that Mr. Root spoke words of soberness and truth.

Mayor Smith's determination to wipe out the stain of Blockley ought to persist till it is wiped out. The recent statement that one-tenth of all the deaths in the city occur in Blockley may or may not be true, but it fairly represents the common impression of the place. The buildings are old, insanitary and a disgrace to the city. The ancient Spartan system of killing the old and dependent by a quick blow on the head was merciful in comparison with the system of getting rid of them by sending them to die by degrees in this public institution.

A two-million-dollar fire in Fall River and a million-dollar fire on the Brooklyn water front, both in one day, will help pile up the fire losses this year. Both were preventable. The one in Brooklyn is believed to be incendiary, as it started on board a ship being loaded with supplies for the Allies. The Fall River fire started in a department store, where the precautions taken were not so great as they should have been. The average loss last year was only $650,000 a day, or about one-fifth the loss involved in the two fires today. The loss for the year was $235,000,000. This is $5,000,000 more than in any previous year save 1906, when San Francisco was destroyed. The loss then was $518,000,000 for the whole country.

As was foreseen at the beginning, the free concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra were more in the nature of a try-out than the inception of a complete program. The Orchestra is certainly incapable of providing free concerts—no orchestra without tremendous grants to aid can or does give its work without some charge. Two proposals have been made so far. The first, that a city subsidy be given the Orchestra, has already met with some opposition. The second, that a small charge be made, will, inevitably, bring up the entire matter of the city's blue laws. It has been a common practice here for societies to be formed which collected dues with surprising irregularity, such dues being paid only when special affairs were to be given on Sundays. The Philadelphia Orchestra is too dignified an organization to be forced to such clumsy and absurd expedients. The more reason why, since the people obviously want the concerts, some provision should be made for them which will offend no sense of public decency and deprive no person of his privilege.

THINKING NATIONALLY

The United States Chamber of Commerce has elected as its president a man from a Southern city who is a representative of the Newest South and of the national rather than the provincial spirit in commercial thought. The political Solid South will disappear when its industry is nationalized.

IT WAS the member of a German tribe who protested against the narrowness of his neighbors by reminding them that "There are men also beyond the mountains."

This protest against provincialism needs to be uttered periodically in all the large cities. The interests of a great community are so absorbing that Philadelphians, New Yorkers—especially New Yorkers—and Chicagoans forget that there is anything worth while in the United States beyond the boundaries of their towns. The provincialism of the metropolis is greater than the provincialism of the country.

The country has produced by far the largest number of political leaders, beginning with Washington, who was a farmer living far from the towns. The leaders in Congress are from the rural districts or from the small cities. McKinley lived in Canton. Nelson Dingley, his successor as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, came from Lewiston, with about 15,000 population. Mr. Cannon lives in Danville, with less than 30,000 inhabitants. Claude Kitchin, the present floor leader of the Democracy in the House, has his home in Scotland Neck, N. C., which boasts 1726 residents. James G. Blaine lived in Augusta, which is about half the size of Norristown. Henry Clay was a resident of Lexington, Ky., which today has only 35,000 population and in his time was much smaller. Country lawyers have been promoted to the Supreme Court bench more frequently than the lawyers from the great towns. The captains of industry have usually received their training in the small communities before they were put in command in the commercial centres.

The election of R. Goodwin Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., to the presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce is in line with precedent. It ought to be useful in broadening the vision of those of us who are dazzled by the lights of a vast community. There are big men in Charleston as well as in Philadelphia. The South is full of them and the West has produced its proportion. The South, however, has only begun to emerge from the commercial depression that followed the Civil War. Charleston itself is booming. It had only 54,000 population in 1890 and it gained only 4000 in the next twenty years, but it is estimated today that 72,000 people are included within the city limits, a gain of 24 per cent. in five years. In the four years from 1908 to 1912 the foreign trade of the port increased from $5,300,000 to $17,400,000. The business of other Southern ports is growing in like manner. The foreign trade of Savannah, Ga., increased in the same period from $63,000,000 to $104,000,000 and that of Galveston from $166,700,000 to $222,400,000.

There is a new South beside which that described by Henry W. Grady was small and insignificant. The South is slowly being transformed from an agricultural community to a community in which the raw materials that exist there in abundance are being manufactured. Along with the introduction of manufactures has come a diversification of crops on the farms. Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi produce more corn than Pennsylvania, and Louisiana's corn crop is almost as large as that of Michigan.

It is apparently easier for the man from South Carolina to think in terms of national commerce than it is for the man from Philadelphia or New York. At any rate, the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce are persuaded that Mr. Rhett is big enough to lead it in its efforts to persuade the business men of the nation to co-operate in the extension of American trade and in the framing of legislation to make that extension easy. The Chamber, as those who have followed its history are aware, is a clearing house for local commercial bodies. It is justifying its existence by the activity in assembling information on the state of opinion among business men for the guidance of Congress. Its referendum on the Administration's ship purchase plan was enlightening, and it ought to induce the advocates of the plan to hesitate a long time before launching the Government in an enterprise that does not commend itself to the sentiment of business communities.

So long as the Chamber remains a business organization, untainted by partisan politics, it will perform a useful service. It is likely that its new president will oppose any attempt to make it an agent of any party, and will hold it true to the purposes for which it was founded.

But political sectionalism cannot survive the nationalization of industry. When a section's business interests are national its politics are national. Business, not politics, will break up "the Solid South."

WAR IN THE AIR

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S insistence on a minister of aviation may be another specimen of his successful Government-baiting policies; but, as in the case of most things to which he turns his hand, it has merit.

The German Zeppelin raids on London and the Allies' raids on Freiburg are in reality only the least indications of what the air machine has accomplished in this war. The French situation is as grave as that of the English, for not many weeks ago the overthrow of the Government was threatened in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with a debate on aeroplanes.

France and England are suffering because the eyes of their enemy are seeing further than their eyes can see. This arm of the enemy, too, can strike to unimagined distances; and although the British censor man has let out convincing reports that the raids on London are trivial, there can be no question that the damage done has been great, and the fear of England is on her face.

To preparation by sea and by land must be added preparation by air. If the experts now meeting in Washington to decide the fate of the nation are not beyond learning from the experience of others, they will not neglect the lesson of England and France. Nor that of Germany, which only drives deeper the misery of the others.

Tom Daly's Column

What Is Your Favorite Simile

WE'LL have to pick out a winner of this contest tomorrow and—Heaven help us!—we don't know how to go about it. However, that's our trouble, for we deliberately courted it. Meantime, here are a few more entries:

"Slick as a whistle."
"I feel like a satchel of milk."
(But what do they mean?) F. P. D.

Sir—My favorite simile is:

"Appius Claudius."

What? Don't you know Strick Gilliflan's story of the pageant of "The Romans in Britain," given some years ago in London? And haven't you heard him tell of the poor super whose bedraggled tunic flapped dismally about his bare legs, in the London chill, and how to the poor fellow, sitting disconsolately on the curbstone, came an old lady who was trying to keep tabs on the characters in the show? No? Well, the old lady said to the poor wet Roman soldier: "Are you Appius Claudius?" And he said: "No, ma'am, blime it! I'm un-'appy as 'ell." Josh.

A Sure Way

If you would have a thing well done,
As Franklin would declare,
There's one sure way, and only one:
Tell cook you like it rare.

Dear Sir—It takes a whole lot of people to make up this lil' ol' world, such as the two guys who had nothing to do but note that the new phone directory, just issued, assays several Pounds, has five Covers and only 33 Pages.
W. H. L. and R. P. D.

P. S.—Say, in three places we discovered Miss Prince, too.

Careless creatures! You didn't count them 33 Pages in the back of the book.

THIN TRIOLET

Say
Yes,
Nay!
Say,
Hei-
Ress,
Say
Yes! *Aloysius.*

The Banshee

Sir—In the "ould ancient times," says my grandfather to me one sunny day as we sat on a heather-clad bank at the foot of Lugnaquilla in Wicklow, the nobility and grand high-up people always hired women to keen for them when any member of their families died.

The contract was made for all time, and the descendants of these families as long as they remain in Ireland are "followed" by the Banshee or spirit of the keener, who must come when one of them is about to die and perform her function of sorrow.

The Banshee is described by those who have seen her (the best time to see a Banshee is when you are coming home from a fair or patthern or other festivity) as the figure of a small woman with very long hair, which she continually combs as she emits her heart-piercing wail.

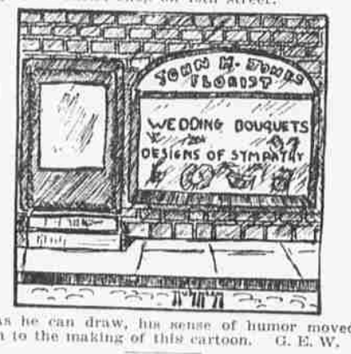
The Banshee is not unfriendly unless molested, but an attempt to take away her comb always results disastrously, and the foolhardy one who makes such an attempt generally wakes up in the ditch in the morning with a terrific headache, probably the result of a blow from the comb.

Such is the story of the Banshee; and now won't some kind friend tell us what and why is a Scotch-Irelander? Thraneen.

Very Likely

The words "where ignorance is bliss"
Were very likely said
By one who had an aching wis-
Dom tooth within his head.

Sir—I have a 14-year-old cousin who saw this sign in a florist shop on 15th street:



As he can draw, his sense of humor moved him to the making of this cartoon. G. E. W.

Dr. Alex. Hamilton in Philadelphia

Mon., June 11, 1744—The morning proved clear and the air cool and refreshing, which was a great relaxation and relief after the hot weather that had preceded. I read Montaigne's Essays in the morning, and was visited by Dr. Lloyd Zachary, a physician in this place.

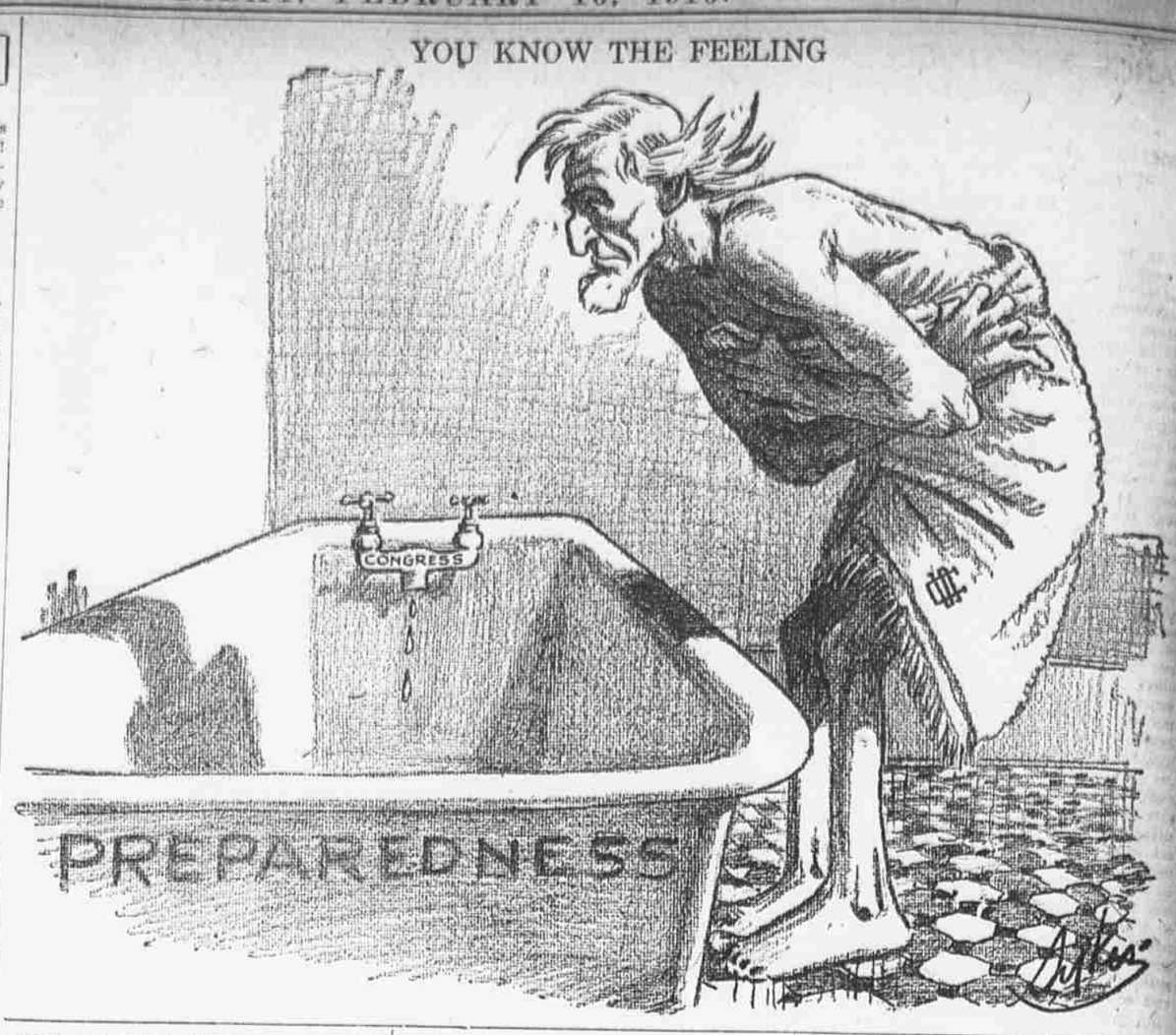
I dined with Collector Alexander, and went in the afternoon in the company of some gentlemen to attend the Governour to the Court-house stairs, where war was publickly to be proclaimed against France.

There were about 200 gentlemen attended Governour Thomas. Colonel Lee, of Virginia, walked at his right hand and Secretary Peters upon his left. The procession was led by about 30 flags and ensigns taken from privateer vessels and others in the harbour, which were carried by a parcel of roaring sailors. They were followed by eight or ten drums that made a confounded martial noise, but all the instrumental music they had was a pitiful scraping negro fiddle, which followed the drums and could not be heard for the noise and clamour of the people and the rattle of the drums. There was a rabble of about 4000 people in the street, and great numbers of ladies and gentlemen in the windows and balconies. Three proclamations were read—first, the King of England's proclamation of war against the French King; second, a proclamation for the encouragement of such as should fit out privateers against the enemy; third, the Governour of Pennsylvania's proclamation for the Province in particular, denouncing war and hostility against France.

When Secretary Peters had read these, the Governour with a very audible voice "desired all such persons as were fit to carry arms to provide themselves, every man with a good musket, cartouche box, powder and shot and such implements as were requisite either to repel or annoy the enemy if there should be any necessity or occasion," adding that he should surely call upon each of them to see that they were provided, "for depend upon it," says he, "this Province shall not be lost by any neglect or oversight of mine."

The Governour having thus spoke, a certain bold fellow in the crowd with a stentorian voice made this reply: "Please, your Honor," says he, "what you say is right, but I and many others here, poor men, have neither money nor credit to procure a musket, or the third part of a musket, so that unless the publick takes care to provide us, the bulk of the people must go unfurnished, and the country be destitute of defense."

The Governour made no reply, but smiled; so went into his chariot with Colonel Lee and the Secretary and drove homeward.



SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

Letters From Readers—Means and Methods of World Peace — The State of the Opera—Other Timely Topics

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The following is a plan for world peace:

1. Have each nation appoint one representative to meet in a suitable place and at a time specified. These invitations to be issued by the United States.

2. They all must agree to submit their disputes and all grievances of any nature to the tribunal.

3. Any nation that declares war without first submitting the disputed points to the tribunal is an enemy of law and order (without regard to whether its intentions are justifiable or right) and all the remaining nations shall declare war upon the common enemy of peace.

4. Each nation shall furnish its quota of troops according to its power and influence in the world.

5. If after a dispute has been referred to the tribunal, and one of the nations is dissatisfied with the decision and declares war, it becomes a common enemy and war shall be declared upon it by all the other nations.

6. Besides deciding disputed questions this tribunal may become a means of binding the nations in commercial relations, and all questions which relate to the general welfare of the world.

7. To enforce its decrees the tribunal shall have the power to declare war upon the nation which refuses to abide by its decisions.

8. The penalty upon the nation which has incurred the wrath of the tribunal is that it shall perform the order commanded by the tribunal, plus all the expenses of the war.

9. All orders shall be dated and to expire one month from the issuance of the same.

10. The tribunal shall be final.

11. Any nation slow to comply, thereby necessitating mobilization on the part of the other nations, shall bear the expense of mobilization, if only one day late in complying with the decree.

12. The tribunal shall make its own rules and laws governing its regulation and conduct.

13. The tribunal shall have the right to review all future treaties made between the different nations. The object of this is to prevent combinations or cliques forming, which would impair its partiality and usefulness.

14. The tribunal shall adopt a uniform code of laws regarding the regulation of war, international law, etc., such as was adopted at The Hague conference.

15. Three-fourths of the nations must belong to the tribunal, otherwise it shall dissolve.

16. Any nation may retire at any time from the tribunal without impairing its standing. The advantages of belonging should be so great that to resign from the union would be a great loss and leave the nation in an isolated position.

Comments—This plan is but the base, which must be enlarged and built upon. This tribunal if once adopted would become the most powerful agent for good that has ever been devised by man, and would mean a great step forward in the advancement of civilization. It must not be overlooked that this tribunal may become the tool of a group of scheming nations. This must be prevented, but the prospect is very slight.

The plan offered is very crude and the aid of thinking people is invited to discuss and perfect the same. JOHN LANDENBURGER.

Philadelphia, February 15.

OLD OPERA AND NEW

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I certainly hold no brief for the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, but "W. L. H. B." has written in a letter to the EVENING LEDGER a full half-column of such arrant nonsense, combined with such a complete ignorance of opera and the conditions which govern the presentation of a season of opera, that it seems to me he ought to be called to order.

In the first place—although it may be a trite observation—it is impossible to please everybody (not even everybody "some of the time" in opera). It is estimated, I believe, that about 20 per cent. of the subscribers at any presentation of opera are dissatisfied and sigh for that which they have not. Here we have "W. L. H. B." crying for the "Ring Cycle," "Tristan," "Parsifal" or even "Tannhaeuser," while the writer prays fervently to be delivered from everything "Vogner."

"W. L. H. B." seems quite unaware that in both Philadelphia and New York there has come about, during the last season or two, an insistent demand from the "real genuine music lovers" for a revival of the older operas—particularly the Italian operas, such as "Trovatore," "Masked Ball," "Lucia" and "Rigoletto," which he decries, and the Metropolitan Opera Company is simply meeting this demand.

The old operas are best, and all the real music lovers and regular operagoers know it. The so-called novelties, such as "Prince Igor" and "Goyescas," are presented to lend a measure of variety to the season, which seems to be demanded by a small minority of subscribers. But these operas, with an occasional exception, as for example, "Boris," find no permanent place in the Metropolitan's repertoire, and are invariably dropped after a season or two.

To complain about getting such operas as "Tosca," "Butterfly," "Boheme" and "Aida" over and over again proclaims a large lack of love for and knowledge and appreciation of the very best in opera, and the statement of "W. L. H. B." about the "big list of operas in New York" only shows that he does not know what he is talking about. A list of the season's productions in New York is easily available. Such a list of any single season will reveal the fact that the operas most in demand there—those which are given "over and over again" far outranking all others in number of times presented—are "Tosca," "Boheme," "Butterfly," "Manon" and "Aida."

I have heard "Tosca" about 14 times; when I have had this pleasure about a dozen times more I shall feel that I have a rudimental knowledge of the opera.

Those people who complain about the repetition of such operas have no real understanding of the meaning of opera, and only see, when they go to the opera; they do not hear.

Your correspondent tearfully bemoans the fact that "we are absolutely at the mercy of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Great Scott!—and this organization the greatest of its kind in the world. Perhaps he would prefer a recurrence of the Philadelphia-Chicago company, a second-rate affair at best, with its long repertoire of obscure and inconsequential operas.

The interesting and more or less esoteric riddle to me is the why and wherefore of the Metropolitan's visits to Philadelphia, anyway. It must be an act of pure philanthropy on the part of somebody. New York is opera-mad; the walls of the opera house there fairly bulge at virtually every performance. Yet on 14 Tuesday nights during the season they close their doors, journey to Philadelphia and in a much smaller auditorium, and at lower prices, feed us "the dregs of opera." I don't understand it; perhaps "W. L. H. B." can explain.

Ambler, Pa., February 15. W. H. S.

HIGHER TAXES AND CITY HALL

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Noticing in the EVENING LEDGER that our Mayor urges higher taxes to make the city grow and states that legislative red tape makes borrowing capacity uncertain, if our Mayor would run or conduct the city's or the taxpayers' business as he conducts the business that he is interested in, the bonding business, then there would be no need of raising taxes. He would not have any deadheads in his business to draw down a salary for no work, as there are now six out of 10 doing in the municipal departments today, only warming the chair seats and drawing a salary. It does not go into the Mayor's pockets. If it would, then he would wake up and think that a man should do a day's work for a day's pay. A day's work is eight hours and not from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., as in our municipal departments today. The Government's employes must work eight hours a day and not five hours. As a taxpayer, I can positively say that if the men we have employed at City Hall today were to lose their jobs they would not get a job under any circumstances, as they are only ward workers and do not want to work. Let him look into and conduct the taxpayers' business as he would his own, and the income of this city would be more than the outlay, and all the increases would not be saddled on the man who has his little house to pay the idlers of the municipal government. TAXPAYER.

Philadelphia, February 15.

WHAT'S HAPPENED IN FEBRUARY

February is a little month, but not of least consequence among the 12. The records show some interesting facts. Lincoln and Washington were born in February. Joseph Jefferson first saw the light of day February 20, 1829; James Russell Lowell joined the "Concord group" February 22, 1819, and Henry W. Longfellow had already entered it February 27, 1807. Lowell had the added distinction of choosing Washington's Birthday for his own.

Some illustrious names were added to the roster of Americans in other fields of activity in this month. Horace Greeley was born February 3, 1811, and Aaron Burr February 6, 1756. General Sherman was born February 8, 1820. Thomas A. Edison first saw the light of day February 11, 1847. Two States were admitted to the Union in this month. Massachusetts was admitted February 6, 1788, though there was not, strictly speaking, much of a Union until the constitution was adopted the following year and Washington began the first presidential administration in the history of the new republic. Oregon was admitted February 14, 1859, being the "Valentine" State.

English literature was enriched by the birth of several great men in February. Charles Dickens was born February 7, 1812; John Ruskin, February 8, 1819; Charles Lamb was born February 10, 1775; Charles Darwin, February 12, 1809. Sir Henry Irving first came upon the stage of life February 6, 1838. Several notable figures in the world of music were born in February. Mendelssohn was born February 3, 1809, and Handel February 23, 1685. France gave the world Jules Verne February 8, 1828, and Victor Hugo February 26, 1802. Galileo was born February 15 in the same year in which Stratford-on-Avon gave the world the immortal Shakespeare.

The first direct communication by wireless between this country and Germany, February 14, 1914, is one of the interesting incidents of the calendar for this month. As though to make up for lost time, however, the communication has been maintained with the greatest persistency ever since, and it is to be regretted that the sentiments expressed have not always been consonant with the spirit of February 14. The day after Valentine's day in 1898 the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, and on February 4, 1899, hostilities began in the Philippines.

Curiously enough, however, February is not distinguished for many martial happenings. It is pleasing to note that the treaty of Ghent, which brought the war of 1812 to a close, was officially ratified February 17, 1815. The great fire in Baltimore occurred February 7, 1904, and groundhog day falls in this month. Thus it will be seen that February has been a fairly busy little month. Though nothing particular appears to have happened on February 1, almost every other day in the month is distinguished for one or another feature of interest.

THE LANDMARK MAN

It is your direct, unhesitating, intent, headlong man, who has his sources in the mountains, who digs deep channels for himself in the soil of his times, and expands into the mighty river to become a landmark forever; and not your broad man sprung from the schools who spreads his shallow, extended waters over the wide surfaces of learning, to leave rich deposits, it may be, for other men's crops to grow in, but to be himself dried up by a few score summer moons.—Woodrow Wilson.

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. Which is further south, Key West or Bombay?
2. What were the colors of the books issued by the chief belligerent nations justifying their attitude before the war?
3. What is the form of government in Guam?
4. How much tobacco, in any form, may be brought free into the United States by a returning citizen?
5. Did the Romans know the value of horseshoes?
6. Who is called the great faunal naturalist?
7. On whom, apart from the French and English, is the chief blame commonly laid for the failure of the Germans to reach Paris in 1914?
8. What relation is King George, of England, to the Kaiser?
9. Has the Prince of Wales been at the front?
10. About how much a year will a really popular fiction writer in the United States make?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S QUIZ

1. George W. Mundelein, formerly Coadjutor-Bishop of Brooklyn.
2. Jupiter and Venus.
3. Uncomplimentary name for Germans, corresponding to English "Hun."
4. Marconi.
5. Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C.
6. 1884.
7. Since November 16, 1914.
8. Rudyard Kipling, at the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee, in 1897.
9. New York, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina.
10. The last day of December, 1876.

Collywobbles

Editor of "What Do You Know."—What are the collywobbles? One of my neighbors said he had them last night. DARBY.

The collywobbles are the gripes, usually accompanied by noises in the stomach. The noises are called the borborygmus.

Cinderella's Slipper

Editor of "What Do You Know."—I never have been able to understand how Cinderella could get her foot in a glass slipper, unless it were made of spun glass and woven, as some fabrics have been made. Was it really glass? GRACE G.

The story of Cinderella was translated from the French. The translator mistook the word "vair," meaning sable fur, for "verre," meaning glass. The slippers were really of fur.

Chest Expansion of a Statue

Editor of "What Do You Know."—In the EVENING LEDGER of the 14th inst. the differences in weight and measurements between Venus de Milo and Miss Margaret Willets, of Swarthmore College, are given as, weight, Miss Willets, 132; Venus, 132.2. Will you inform me how the weight of a marble statue (presupposing it endowed with life) is arrived at? Measurements of chest are given as:

	Miss Willets.	Venus
Chest	34.6	34.2
Chest full	36 2	36.2

As marble statues are endowed only with imaginary lungs, how can accurate measurements be given of inflated or full chests?

Philadelphia, February 14. FORTUNY.

Perhaps some physical director can answer "Fortuny's" pertinent questions.

Tennyson on Montenegro

Editor of "What Do You Know."—Can you not reprint Tennyson's beautiful sonnet on Montenegro? I think many persons would be interested in reading it who have not a volume of the poet at hand. W. S. M.

The poem follows:

"They rose to where their sovran eagle sails,
They kept their faith, their freedom on the height,
Chaste, frugal, savage, arm'd by day and night
Against the Turk; whose inroad nowhere scales
Their headlong passes, but his footstep fails,
And red with blood the crescent reels from fight
Before their dauntless hundreds, in prone flight
By thousands down the crags and thro' the vales
Of smallest among peoples! rough rock-thrones
Of Freedom! warriors beating back the swarm
Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years,
Great Tsernagora! Never since thine own
Black ridges drew the cloud and broke the storm
Has breathed a race of mightier mountaineers.

Cost of War

Editor of "What Do You Know."—What was the cost of the Civil War in America and how does it compare with the cost of the European war? GRAND ARMY.

It has been estimated that the Civil War cost $5,000,000,000. The European Powers in the first year made war loans amounting to $15,000,000,000, and this sum has been largely increased since August.

Nothing to Do

Editor of "What Do You Know."—Ben King, an American poet, wrote the poem asked for by Norwood in the EVENING LEDGER of February 14. The complete poem may be found in the volume "Ben King's Verse" (or poems, as the case may be). J. A. D.

Philadelphia, February 14.

A reply has also been received from W. A. M., who writes:

"Ben King was an eccentric printer poet. There are several more verses in the poem. The poems were collected several years ago by a Chicago firm, Forbes & Company, I think."