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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

We are spirits clad in veils; Man by man was never seen; All our deep communing fails To remove the shadowy screen. -Christopher P. Cranch.

The scarcity of dyes is not so great that Congress needs to show the white feather. .

Ructions in the Democratic party in Washington and Colonel Roosevelt 2000 miles away!

Perhaps there are a few Congressmen on the majority side who could pass the Binet-Simon test.

The Brooklyn Eagle cartoonist characterizes German diplomacy as dachterous-a dog-goned State may buy Lancaster pike.-Headline.

"May" ought to be changed to "must" in the next edition. Brandels got \$27,636,64 from Collier's

Weekly for his patriotic services in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Those Ohio Democrats who are telegraphing

to Senator Pomerene that their party is a failure have made a belated discovery. So many Republicans are throwing their

hats into the ring that it begins to look like

a round table in the middle of a hat store. Hunters report that it is a bad year for coons. The wise ones in Congress, however, are saying to Mr. Wilson, "Don't shoot. I'll

After reading Leopold Stokowski's remarks about Gustave Mahler we are persuaded that a good press agent was wasted to make an orchestra conductor.

come down.'

Camden thinks it has discovered that it can lay asphalt pavement for 65% cents a square yard. Now let the contractors who get \$1.60 explain where Camden is mistaken.

Now is the time for a German princess to ask, when she hears that the Berliners are rioting because they cannot get butter for their bread, "Why do they not use jam?"

A \$25,000 campaign against the South Philadelphia mosquitoes would be more successful if war were first waged on the larger pests of the neighborhood which live in the piggeries.

Stanwood Mencken is more than half right when he says that there are two vacancies in the Cabinet, the one made by the resignation of Garrison and the other caused by the refusal of Daniels to resign.

Ambassador Gerard, it is reported, is convinced that Europe is preparing to flood America with cheap products at the end of the par, to the afriment of American in--Special dispatch from Berlin A majority of American voters are similarly

The navy yard is always a fascinating place on Sundays, and it is not at all surprising that in recent weeks the number of visitors has increased steadily. It must occur to those who go there that the graceful, long cruisers and the splendid ships are not built chiefly for their beauty, and that the men who are so courteous in showing visitors about have volunteered to meet a danger greater than lurks in the smiles of those who thank them for their services.

Of all railroad accidents a rear-end collision is the least excusable. The rules are made for the purpose of preventing it. Such a collision can happen only when the signals are disregarded by a careless engineer or when they are out of order through the neglect of the men whose duty it is to keep them working. The testimony taken in the inquiry into the latest New Haven wreck seems to prove that the engineer of the accommodation ran by two signals set against him and made no attempt to stop his train. He suffered the consequences of his mistake. If the damage had stopped with his death it might be admitted that he was punished enough, but his act caused the death of half a dozen others for whose safety he was responsible.

Frankness is a commendable virtue. Direct tor Wilson, of the Department of Public Safety, displayed it when he told the South Philadelphia Business Men's Association that Senator Vare and Congressman Vare had sulved to him that 500 men would be added to the police force. Neither of these men holds a city office and neither has been elected by the people to direct the affairs of the city The men intrusted by the law with the power to enlarge the police force are the Mayor and the members of Councils. The assumption that Councils acts of its own volition in any important matter was long since proved to be The consent of some unofficial perbreat first be obtained. Director Wilson more this as well as the rest of the distilumust mhabitants of the city. We have all the forms of democracy, but little of its sub-

White hundred militiamen in the reserve army for every member of the House and the Me is the plan which has been agreed upon by On Millary Affairs Committee of the House spentatives. As Pennsylvania lina 16 thilves and two Scuafors, this would is the duty of raising and training theman, or To,000 more than are at it the Northwest Sparet of the State York's quota would be 34,000, which is

more than she has at present And

New Jersey, with 4300 National Guardsmen would be asked to increase the number to 9800. The total organized militia is about 120,000. The bill would increase this to 424,000.

DISHONOR!

There is no peace for a flunker. The Congressional revolt imperils the prestige as well as the quiet of the nation. There is but one thing good citizens can do, and that is to insist that Congress cease meddling and be American, first, last and all the time.

THE learned gentlemen who are so in love A with peace that no hole is too small for them to crawl into to get it forget that the issue is not the lawful authority of the Chief Executive to deliver an ultimatum to another nation. If a right of interference were inherent in Congress, the failure to concede it long since led to a forfeiture.

It is a world of fact, not theory; and the big fact is that the ultimatum has already been delivered and has been emphasized by reiteration. It is folly now for statesmen to ask an accounting, to seek to discredit the Administration and recede from a position solely and simply because they imagine that the vindication of our rights may involve us in serious consequences.

Since the day when Patrick Henry rose in the Colonial Legislature of Virginia and gave utterance to the slogan of Americanism, there has not heretofore been any considerable body of men on this continent who reveled in flunking or preached quitting as a program. There were peace-at-any-price advocates at the opening of the Civil War, but they were engulfed and swallowed up by the tide of patriotism and courage which did not stop to count the cost in the great crisis the nation faced. Yet we have lived to see legislators tremble at the frown of the Hohenzollern and bow their knees in suppliant confusion at his behest.

The press of the country, and this newspaper in particular, have been patient in a period of unparalleled aggression on the part of nations pretending to be our friends. The injection of terrorism and frightfulness into American industrial life, the unprecedented activity of foreign agents who have time and again outraged our hospitality have been tolerated. This nation has gone to extreme lengths to keep the narrow path. But that the long arm of the Kaiser should reach even into the Capitol, that his sophistry should delude and contaminate our chosen representatives, is so unutterably deplorable and humiliating a thing that among millions of citizens who have never before had cause to blush for their country there is a feeling of indignation and outrage.

It may be doubted, in view of the exhibition Congress has made of itself, if the President will now be able to secure a satisfactory settlement of the submarine controversy. The Speaker of the House has declared that twothirds of the body are ready to repudiate the American attitude and indorse that of Germany. The issue is vital to Berlin, and with such support in the United States, the greatest and most powerful of neutrals, it is more than likely that the Kalser will put into effect straightway his program of destruction, counting on internal dissension within the United States to devitalize the purpose of the President and expose this country to the ridicule of the universe.

There is, however, the remote possibility that the decisive stand of the Chief Executive, in the face of a party revolt, may emphasize his purpose so that Berlin will not again question the sincerity of his notes or his absolute purpose to stand fast by his guns. But the chances are all the other way.

There is one thing that does seem certain, and that is that the Senste will never bring itself to the point of overruling the President and emasculating his policy. Therein the value of the upper house will again be shown

The soft purr of the quitters has in it plausibility, but only when the situation is half exposed. It is sought to spread the impression that the President seeks to guarantee safety for armed ships engaged in the de struction of submarines. He is seeking to do nothing of the sort. He is insisting that merchantmen have a right to be armed for defense only, and that the destruction of those ships, without warning, on the mere suspicion that the small guns aboard are for purposes of offense, would be a violation of the accepted law which this nation could never countenance. As a matter of fact, Germany is simply seeking a technicality to justify a renewal of her campaign of terrorism, in spite of her solemn promises to this Government that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of passengers, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." Her new plan is to destroy vessels that happen to be armed whether they offer resistance or not.

If this proposed German campaign is carried out, no matter what resolutions Congress may have passed, the succeeding tales of horror and of loss of American lives will arouse this country to such an extent that acquiescence in the violations will be impossible. The sole effect of congressional action would be to invite the casualties which would lead straight to a diplomatic break. Prevention of outrages is the thing toward which the President has been aiming; encouragement of them is the effect of the Democratic revolt.

It is because we are for peace that we view the situation in Washington with apprehension. There can be no peace for a Chinafied nation, no peace for flunkers, no peace for a country that holds no principles too sacred for sacrifice in dread of war.

BUDS ON THE TREES OF PROMISE

THREE items in the news of yesterday indi L cate that the efforts of the men who are seeking to inatil a new spirit into the city are succeeding.

There was, first, the announcement of the plans for a city exhibition in May intended to attract attention to the equipment of Philadelphia for serving itself and the nation. Then there was the report that the school authorities have arranged to enlarge the course in civies in the public schools. Last, at the graduation exercises of the Central High School one of the young men delivered an pration on "Philadelphia First."

When the pupils in the schools begin to feel the spirit of loyalty to the city that has given them their education, we shall have a generation of men and women who will make the Philadelphia of the past, great as it has been, seem small in comparison with the Philadelphia that is to be. When the boys and girls receive training in the science of government and are taught to understand what is necessary for the preservation of free institutions, we can hope for a generation of voters who will refuse to be led by the nose and will put into office men who will actually

represent them. The city exhibit is of immediate value beoause if will inspire the men in charge of great anterprises to make them greater for thair own profit as well as for the profit of the community as a whole.

Tom Daly's Column

OUR VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday, an' all my work

is through, I like to walk on Chestnut street an' see what nows is new.

Today I seen a little kid a-chalkin' up a fence An' gee! his int'rest in his work wuz so dashdinged intense,

He didn't notice me at all till I was clost

behind him. An' so a-standin' there awhile, by gravy, sir, I find him

A-makin' ugly pictures of the U. S. President, With writin' underneath 'em that was very likely meant Fur poetry or somethin', an' I asked him

to exploin? He turned a look upon me of the haughtlest

disdain An' told me, "You'll oblige me if you mind your business, Mister!"

An' worked away as bold as brass. 'Twas little Owny Wister!

Now, speakin' of poetic mews an' all that kind of thing. I think a proper subject for us poet-folks to

Would be the dead Librarian, John Thomson, for he stood

For ev'rything in this here life that boosts the general good,

Who loved his books an' children (he had seven) and his wife An' rounded out to eighty years a truly noble

I seen a crowd o' fellows on the steps of our P. O. A-waitin' for the mail to come an' crackin' Jokes, you know,

Charley Knowlton hollers out "What made the Baker go?" When ever'hody gev it up, why Charley

hollers "Dough!" Gosh! most of us laughed right out loud, but one big guy looked black An' when he started walkin' off I see it's

Connie Mack! Whenever it's a Saturday, an' all my work is through

I like to walk on Chesinut street an' see what news is new, A hog owned by W. E. Mier, of Pennsville, gave birth the other day to a litter of ten pigs, 5 white, 3 red and 3 blue.

-Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Journal. A patriotic sow, but a bum mathematician,

WHEN we put up the shutters a couple of nights ago I. McClure was talking of nights ago J. McClure was talking about the Scotch who jumped to Ulster. He hasn't shown up since, and there are some who have been hoping that it's in the hospital he is this minute-and not resting any too comfortably. Not at all! Here he is, in

The Scotch-Irelander

G. McClure holding the floor, in spite of inter-

These transplanted Scots took the lands given These transplanted Scots took the lands given to them by Britain, cultivated them, instead of going about living on their neighbors, hunting or in cutting the throats of some nearby friend's family. Hence they flourished hand over fist, although they had a hard time fighting off the Irish living on the borders of Ulster, who wanted a share in what the Scots had grown. Always the Scots called themselves "Scots."

a picked breed of which they unquestionably were. To this day they call themselves "Scots," because that's just wint they are, even as Italians are Italians in the United States, and white men are white men no matter where

It was the Scotch, odd to say, who called the inhabitants of Ulster "Irish-Scotch" as they registered them on the books of Edinburgh University, to differentiate them from the Scots Scotland, and the fright who didn't care a hoot about Scotch education, since it required thinking. Later in the history-

"Hey! Jack, give us two more o' them An, as I was samin' Ben, if it wuz'n' fur Satterd'y nights youse would'n' ketch me workin' week a'ter week fur dat guy. He come up ter me dis mornin -no, it was yistid'y-an he ses, 'You pulled a boner,' he sez, an' I sez, 'Where?' I sez an' he sez, 'Why, in dis job,' sez 'e, and I sez, 'Zat so?' a', I, and he sez, 'Yes, zat's so,' an' sez, 'Yer know w'at yer kin do about it,'

Later in the history of England the authorities conceived the idea of making every one support the national church body. Hoth the Roman Catholics and the Ulsterites (our Irish Scots) absolutely—a.b.s.o-l-u-t-e-l-y-refused, to the astonishment, of course, of the government, to submit to that. Bather than submit, thousands of the Irish "Scots" emigrated to Chespeake Bay regions, and to New England territories. The inhabitants of these phaces growled at first at the coming of these "Irish," just as we growl about the coming of the Hungarians. They served, however, that there was a sharp dis-tinction in manners, customs, and in other things between these northern "Irish" and the other Irish, who came only in very small num bers, so, to make a distinction, they called the Ulsterite Presbyterians "Scotch Irish." And—

"And all I got to say to her is: 'Maggie, I'm going out to have a chin with the boys, it bein' Saturday night; and she'll say 'Aw, quant What do I care?" like that, see, just like that. Good scout, ch? If you just treat 'em right, as I say-"

And there has never been peace in the United States since, because probably of the knack in-born in the Scotch-Irish to either own, control, boss, or otherwise meddle with anything human. Most of the presidents of the United States are of that strain. (Oh, listen to the dissent!)

One thing is certain, if it hadn't been for the Scotch-Irish emigrants living on the borders there would have been no United States. They stuck out grimly, as at Londonderry, against the greatest odds, and, of course, won. I say, "of course," for Thraneen should know that whatever a Scotch-Irishman undertakes he carries through. You may think he has for iny of reckoning. England knows! After-

"Youse kin have yer chicken and all them things, but home cookin' fur me all the time, an' wen my wife's on the job, little old corn beef an' garbage fur mine, Bo! She cooks

After the formation of the United States the other Irish began to arrive in droves. They knew by instinct that wherever the Scotchirish were something worth while was there. And the Irish flourished in the new world run by the Scotch-Irelanders.

Tell me, Thrancen (not to start an argumen of course, but just for the fun of H), would it have been possible to get the States united had they been ishabiled by pure trishmen, instead of by the impure Irishmen known as Scotch-

"What'll we have this time, Mikes Well, I'll tell ye wan thing, whin all's said an' done an' I sees soyin' to Con Dacey the day we buried his father-religion is a great com-

"Gimme a short wan this time, Jack." "Say, listen t' me, now; religion is a great comfort to a man-"

"It is so, a great comfort. Sure, I dunns anaything I'm had more good rights over than raligion.

Come on, now, lads, run along. It'll be Bun-

SHOWDOWNS FOR

NATIONAL HONOR

Present Crisis Suggests Conduct of Congress on Other Occasions. Support of Cleveland When War Threatened

WASHINGTON made a treaty with the Indians with the aid of Knox," said Professor Taft recently in discussing the trials and tribulations of being President. "The Senate made so much difficulty that Washington said to Knox he would 'be damned if he'd ever go to the Senate again.' And he never did. I must apologize for putting profanity in the mouth of the father of my country, but if you knew the fellow feeling that story gives me for Washington you would forgive me."

It isn't the Senate that's making the trouble now; at least it's not acting so badly as the House. The present situation, as between Congress and the President, is without prece dent in American history, but it calls to mind two or three interesting cases of the past.

The conflicts between Polk and Congress, Johnson and Congress, and between certain other Presidents and one or both branches of the national legislature were mostly of a purely partisan or personal character. But the united support given to President Grant by the Senate during the controversy over the Alabama claims mightily strengthened the hand of the Chief Executive. Cleveland had all sorts of trouble getting

along with Congress until it came to the controversy with Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary and the Monroe Doctrine. National honor was at stake and Congress and Cleveland worked together. Cleveland marked out the Government's course and Congress stood behind him. After unsatisfactory correspondence and conversations with London he sent a message to Congress in which he declared it "incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient certainty for its justification, what the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana," and requested Congress to make "an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigations and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such a report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests. the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

Nation's Worst Calamity

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences which may

"I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

Republicans and Democrats alike received the message with rapturous applause. Major William McKinley, candidate for the Presidency, telegraphed: "It is American in letter and spirit; and, in a calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the nation, and insures its security." The opposition newspapers joined in similar expressions.

Apparently, the Congressmen of that day were responsive to the feeling of the public at large, and were themselves responsive to the demands of American honor. Cleveland afterward wrote of the Venezuelan case, and referred to the "sublime patriotism and devotion to their nation's honor exhibited by the great mass of our countrymen-the plain pec ple of the land. Though, in case of the last extremity, the chances and suffering of conflict would have fallen to their lot, nothing blinded them to the manner in which the integrity of their country was involved. Not for a single moment did their Government know the lack of their strong and stalwart support.

What Came of Firmness

"I hope there are but few of our fellow citizens who, in retrospect, do not now ac knowledge the good that has come to our tion through this episode in our history. has established the Monroe Doctrine on lasting foundations before the eyes of the world; it has given us a better place in the respect and consideration of the people of all nations. and especially of Great Britain; it has again confirmed our confidence in the overwhelm tag provalence among our citizens of disin day morning in a minute or two. Good night! I terested devotion to American honor, and last, but by no means least, it has taught us where to look in the ranks of our countrymen for the best patriotism." Such were the consequences of a firm stand

"YE SEE, TH' BOAT MIGHT GIT UPSET!"

for national honor. But, as Professor Taft said, Presidents have

their trials and tribulations. Not long ago he cited some instances from his own experience, which while not comparable with the present case in Washington, are nevertheless of interest. He told how he had tried to arrange an arbitration treaty with two great European Powers. The terms were drafted, providing for the settlement of cases which might arise in the future. It remained for the Senate to give its consent to make the treaty binding. But the Senate had made so many amendments and modifications that he did not feel like taking it back to France and England in its final form. Mauled, truncated and out of shape, it would not have accomplished the purpose he had in mind. He had wanted to present a model which would have been of use to the nations of the world in their international dealings, not a mere mass of meaningless generalities.

Taft Recalls Presidency

One of his most interesting references to the authority of the Chief Executive was that dealing with the control of the naval and military forces of the Republic. Nominally there may be no declaration of war by the United States without the assent of Congress, but Mr. Taft showed that actually it lies within the power of the President to plunge the Republic into war without reference to Congress. As head of the army and navy he can order military movements that would lead to war.

The President is intrusted with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are carried out, and even where specific laws are not upon the statute books he has power to act. The President is responsible for the protection of American citizens abroad and has the right to order the naval forces to land on foreign territory to protect American citizens. Mr. Taft referred to action of this sort in regard to one or two of the disturbed Central American States, and cited the Vera Cruz incident as an example. Under the Constitution the foreign policy of the Republic is largely in the hands of the President. He can make treaties or abrogate them without consulting the Senate except that to be binding a treaty must be assented to by two-thirds of the Senate. Mr. Taft pointed out difficulties that have arisen from the existing system, instancing the action of Congress in passing legislation in favor of the State of California concerning conditions for admitting Chinese, conditions that were in direct variance with the treaty with China.

SOME COMMERCIAL ABBREVIATIONS

Certain commercial abbreviations are in ge eral use in connection with foreign trade, but unfortunately, the exact meaning of these com mon terms is variously interpreted in different parts of the world. With the ing the misunderstandings that frequently come up between Italian importers and American exporters, the American Consul at Rome has pared the following explanation of some of the more general of these terms from the Italian standpoint: -

f. o. b .- free on board-is invariably undertool to mean free on board ship at scaport. In Italy it is never understood to mean free on board cars. For instance, f. o. b. New York means that freight from the inland place of manufacture or shipment, insurance (if any) during the railroad transit in the United States, cartage from depot to dock and loading charges at dock are all paid by the exporter.

f. a. s.—free alongside (ship)—means that railroad freight and insurance in the United States and all cartage charges to the dock are paid by exporter. The loading charges from dock to ship in this case are paid by the purf. o. r.—free on rail—means loaded on rail-road cars at the point equoted; e. g., by f. o. r. Cincinnati or f. o. r. New York it is understood that the purchaser buys the goods on the rail-road cars at Cincinnati or New York free of all

charges. c. i. f.—cost (of goods), insurance, freight. By c. i. f.—cost (of goods), insurance, freight. By this term it is understood that the exporter sells the goods with all charges paid to the point quoted. For example, a quotation of coal at \$12.50 per ton c. i. f. Naples would mean that the coal is sold by the exporter at the price on shipboard at Naples, the exporter having paid all charges, including ocean freight and insur-ance. The Italian buyer would have to pay the cost of unloading from ship, customs duties and handling charges in Italy.

the cost of unloading from sh and handling charges in Italy. THE HOUSE OF DREAMS Beyond the hills, behind the dawn, across the Seventh sea. There is a moonlit sarden, lass, that waits for Where past the river Leths flows, and by its broading streams.

That lovers know, the popples blow, it is the House of Dreams.

And when our hearts are weary, and when our eyes are blind,
With fears of silent sorrowing for loves we've

Deep do we drink upon its brink, until our And all the pust is gone at last. And, oh, the draft is sweet!

The heights are high, O love o'mine, beyond the Yat shall we seek the utmost peak again and yet again: The naths to God our feet have tred shall lead. Beyond the hills, behind the dawn, adress the

-Kendall Banning, in the Cornhill Booklet.

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

What State does Senator Stone represent Is Chicago farther West than New Orleans From what State is Representative Flood In what part of Germany is Prussia? Who is Gustav Mahler? What national capital is on the river Tagus? What is the great French Mediterranean naval station?

8. Who was the first man to be called the Great Commoner?
Is Major General Leonard Wood a graduate of West Point?

10. What Pennsylvania Governor served as a college president? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

About 25 years. Senator Gore. Denver. Denver.
The Duke of the Abruzzi.
Ambassadors of monarchies represent their
Sovereign. Ambassadors of the United

States represent the Government Larger, About one-half, One hundred and thirty-three miles, The Secretary of State.

10. Fifty-seven years. Who First Said It?

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can rou tell me what is the origin of the saying, "United we stand, divided we fail"? A friend ascribes it to Webster, but I think that it is older than

Is there any reader of this column who can answer this question?

What Mr. Ford Spent Editor of "What Do You Know"-How much did Mr. Ford's peace expedition to Europe cont

Gaston Plantiff, who was Mr. Ford's financial representative on the expedition, returned to the United States on February 24 and reported that about \$400,000 had been spent up to that date

National Finance in Philadelphia

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Will you in Philadelphia? 2. Tell some purposes to which it spends money in Philadelphia?

A DAILY READER. that the United States Government raises must in Philadelphia? 2, Tell some purposes 5

1. The Government raises money by the col lection of an internal revenue tax on the ma money for the collection and delivery of mail

"The Mothers of Men"

Editor of "What Do You Know"—The point for which "Daughter" asks is "The Mother of Men," by Joaquin Miller. I inclose a copy of the F. B. D. has also sent in the poem THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

bravest battle that ever was fought

Shall I tell you where and when? Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen! Nay, not with eloquent words or thought

From mouths of wonderful men. But deep in the walled-up woman's heart-Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently, bore her part— Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troop, no bivouse song. No banner to gleam and wave; But oh! their battles, they last From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,

She fights in her walled-up town-Fights on and on in endless wars, Then, silent, unseen, goes down. Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,

And soldiers to shout and praise! tell you the kingliest victories fought Were fought in those silent ways. Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame; With splendid and silent scorn. Go back to God as white as you came— The kingliest warrior born!

University of the State of New York Editor of "What Do You Rnow"—I have frequently seen references in the newspapers the regents of the University of the State New York, Has New York a State university like that of Michigan, or Wisconsin, and if what city is it?

New York Table 11 STUDES:

what city is it?

New York has no State university like in the West. Cornell, at Itinca, comes me to it. The phrase "University of the State New York" is the name used to describe State Department of Education. The least Department of Education. The least Department of Education The least State Department oversight over all the schools and over the secondary and higher cational institutions incorporated in the mineluding libraries, museums and the like including libraries, museums and the like silght.

Mr. Daly is of Irish ancestry. It is true he has received letters addressed to Daly so has he received them advessed to paint Dally.

Falling Sickness Editor of "What Do You Know"-Want L "He (Casser) hath the falled Ephlepsy.