# Evening Ledger

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FOR JANUARY WAS 99,214 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1916

Let Kings go mad and blunder as they may, The people in the end are sure to pay.

he was not elected to run the country. Looks as though the President had a scheme on foot to take the wind out of the

It is about time that Mr. Bryan understood

Roosevelt balloon. The New Haven road has ordered 50 new locomotives. It ought to get a few engineers

Maybe if Germany starts destroying all merchantmen the Government won't have to warn many Americans against traveling on

who can tell a signal when they see one.

That California distillery which has been converted into a moving picture studio will probably produce no more reels than formerly.

Governor Whitman advocates compulsory military training, but he does not think it will be necessary to use the draft to get a presidential candidate from New York.

An eminent scientist has announced that the body of the average working man contains enough phosphorus to make 80,000 matches. Maybe that accounts for the ease with which they strike.

Will that member of the Irish Fellowship Club, of Chicago, who has volunteered to be the official taster at a St. Patrick's Day banquet receive a Carnegie medal for heroismif he survives?

Nebraska Democrats are beginning to suspect that Mr. Bryan is playing politics with the prohibition issue in their State. They do him an injustice, for Mr. Bryan himself insists that prohibition, like pacifism, is a moral and not a political issue.

The new Ambassador to Chill is to be J. H. Shea, a "deserving Democrat." He comes from Indiana, where, before he became a judge, he was an active helper of Tom Taggart. Until this Administration came into power few persons realized how many eminent citizens were hiding their light under a bushel.

The vaccination of a few hundred people in West Philadelphia was one of the wise precautions which the general welfare of society requires should be taken, whatever the discomfort it may cause to a few. The remark able thing is, however, that the propaganda against vaccination should continue in spite of the long series of proofs of its effectiveness in preventing disease. But there are still people who deny that the earth is round, and there are others who are convinced that all progress is a crime.

The famous case of "Cook vs. Peary" to re "The Discovery of the North Pole" is still a much mooted matter if the Congressional Record is to be believed, since Congressman Henry T. Helgesen, of North Dakota, in an "Extension of Remarks" takes up sixty-nine pages of that publication at the expense of the taxpayers of the country in an effort to show that Peary did not discover the Pole. Incidentally he puts Peary's North Pole story up to Congressman J. Hampton Moore. We understand that the Philadelphian has been a newspaper man, banker, author, politician and orator, but did not know that he has become a scientist. Possibly "Doc" Cook or Peary could explain.

Longfellow, one of the most popular poets in England, was born 100 years ago. The soclety which has secured the house in Portland, Me, in which he first saw the light is asking for subscriptions to a fund to pay off the mortgages on the building and to collect interesting objects connected with the poet and books about him, and for other literary purposes. Contributions have been received from every European country, as well as from Japan and Hawaii. But New Englandars, with the local pride that has made their section of the country famous and produced the impression that it is the centre of the intellect and patriotism of the nation, are behind the movement. It ought to succeed, but we ought not to forget that there were patriots in other places as well as in the northeastern part of the country, and that American literature is broader than the outlook from the New England hills.

In a lengthy memorial presented to the Senate by Senator Smoot "the people of the State of Utah," through the Commercial and Rotary Clubs of Salt Lake City, urge Congress to make Fort Douglass, Utah, a base for a large mobile army and supplies for national defense purposes. The memorial argues that "if a substantial body of troops be stationed at a point practically equidistant from 2500 miles of border and coast line-as suming proper railroad transportation facilities exist-they can be moved to any locality on this line in substantially the same length of time and be present at any point thereon at the time of attempted invasion, unless such invasion comes without suspicion and with the stealth of a thief in the night." This form of argument is rather illuminating, since the regide of the interior, who generally are opposed to a larger navy, declare in the same breath for an increased army, providing a portion of that army is given over to some of in their own State. An enumy is corarmin but going to send a cablegrous to the | hands.

United States Government telling us that we are to be attacked. When the enemy does arrive he will arrive like "a thief in the night."

#### HOW IT STANDS

The President has decided to preserve the neutrality of the United States by re-fusing to consent to any change in inter-national law, which now permits merchant ships to carry arms for defense. He will hold Germany responsible for loss of American lives, War would not necessarily follow a break in diplomatic relations.

AT MIDNIGHT tonight Germany is to resume her submarine warfare with a new fleet of undersea boats.

She has announced her intention of regarding armed merchant ships as warships for the reason that no merchant ship in the Atlantic is armed for any other purpose than to attack submarines.

The latest unofficial word from Berlin is that no passenger ships will be attacked without warning, and that a submarine commander will endanger human lives on such ships only in case the ship attempts to escape or to fire on or ram the submarine,

The contention of the United States is that merchant ships may carry guns for defense. This contention is based on the common understanding of international law. Guns are carried by the ships in the China trade to resist attacks of pirates. They used to be carried by the ships that entered the Mediterranean because the Barbary coast was infested with pirates.

Germany maintains that there are no pirates in the North Atlantic and that merchant ships engaged in a legitimate trade have nothing to fear. She asserts that the provisions of international law do not cover the conditions that now prevail.

Ambassador Bernstorff insists that there is not and cannot be any such thing as an armed merchant ship. He further maintains that the promises which Germany made some time ago to refrain from attacking merchant ships have been nullified by secret orders issued by the British Government to the merchant captains to sink submarines on sight, either by ramming them or by firing upon

In this crisis it became necessary for the United States to decide what course it would follow. The duty of deciding rests upon the President.

He could consent to a modification of the long-standing rule of international law which permits merchant ships to carry guns for defense and make no protest against the course of Germany.

The effect of such a decision would be to give ald and comfort to the Teutonic Allies. It would be a definite act of sympathy, because it would involve our consent to a modification of the accepted rules of maritime practice in favor of one belligerent and against another while war was in progress.

On the other hand, the President could protest against any change in international law and insist on the right of merchant ships to mount guns now as they have mounted them in the past.

The effect of such a decision would be to favor the Entente Allies. But such a favor would be only that which lay in the conditions that existed before the war began. It would be the course of the strictest neutrality, just as our sale of munitions of war to the Entente Allies and not to the Central Empires has involved no violation of neu-

The President has decided to take the neutral course. He has insisted on the right of merchant ships to arm themselves for defense. He has gone further than that, for he has announced that he will held Germany responsible for the loss of American lives on merchant ships sunk by German submarines without notice and without giving the persons on board an opportunity to escape. The difficulty of reaching this wise and just decision has been increased because there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens who sympathize with Germany and wish to see

The responsibility of the decision rested on the President and not upon Congress, just as the responsibility of deciding whether to recognize the revolutionary Republic of Cuba rested on President Cleveland in 1896. Congress proposed to take the initiative then, but Secretary Olney remarked that a congressional resolution would not have the force of law and would merely express the opinion of "the eminent gentlemen who voted for it \* \* \* and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such citizen: (Americans in Cuba) protection." The effect of any congressional resolution on the submarine controversy today would be to weaken the hands of the President and to make his task of defending the rights of Americans on the high seas exceedingly difficult. The President is familiar with his constitutional powers, and he is apparently in no mood to permit Congress to usurp his functions.

Germany professes solicitude for the lives of noncombatants, and says that she will sink no ship without warning, unless an attempt is first made to escape or to attack the submarine. If American lives should be lost again in the submarine raids war with Germany will not necessarily follow. The President can dismiss the German Ambassador. He can seize all the German shipping in American ports, and hold it as hostages for German good behavior. He can order a convoy of warships for vessels carrying Americans and take various other peaceful methods of impressing Germany with the determination of this great nation to defend the rights of its citizens to continue their peaceful voca-

tions, even on the sea. If the nation stands behind the President now it is not likely that there will be any war, such as would inevitably follow a long succession of outrages committed because it was thought we had not the nerve to defend

## A NATURAL EMBARGO

FIHE embargo on freight destined for this city, or through this city for other points at home or abroad, is not an arbitrary or surprising thing. It is the result of natural causes and of contributory negligence. The causes begin with the long miles of cars stalled outside New York, upon which city an embargo was declared some time ago. The negligence lies in the lack of storehouses and in the failure to provide enough ships to carry the merchandise for which Philadelphia made

such ardent demands. What the situation brings out is that no railroad and no centre of commerce is greater than its terminal facilities. The prosperity of Philadelphia is momentarily joited by the embargo; but the prosperity of Philadelphia will be seriously undermined if an unofficial embargo continues to exist through the lack of facilities for handling far greater quantities of goods than are now coming. This city must be prepared for the best, or when the best dom come it will be anatched away by readler

# Tom Daly's Column

PROCESSIONAL.

February! Chilly, chary Of the vistas visionary Through savannas blue and airy, Where the fancy seeks to see Promise of the days to be! Little sun and little blue Pierce your dull gray mantle through;

Out upon you! we will sing To another, kindlier thing, Hoping that our song may bring Some returning, flashing using Which is augural of Spring

Saddest of our months are you, February.

To the heavens' brightening arch. Come, then, forward from the South, Birds with music in the mouth! Forward! all we sleeping seeds, Forward! brooks among your reeds, Violets and eglantine, Forward! all along the line, March!

### Mixed Metaphor

Sir-I wonder whether Prezy with his 'Beyond the Ales Lies Italy' became my history Prof. who lectured with pathos and gentures. 'And at last the 10.000 Greeks drank in with greedy eyes the blue waters of the Black Sea."

Dear T. D .- Oh! Lookit!! I just clipped this outa the Neu Yawk Times:

> SKATING IN THE PARKS. Van Cortlandt Park-No skuling yes rday. Central Park —No skating yesterday. Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

I suppose if the same man had to write the weather reports it would be something like this:

RAINING IN PHILADELPHIA. West Philadelphia—No rain, South Philadelphia—No rain, North Philadelphia—No rain, Kensington and all points east—No

## T. B. W.

George Washington BEING NOT ONLY A RHYMED STORY OF HIS LIFE, BUT ALSO ALMOST A COM-PLETE HISTORY OF THESE U. S.

By GEORGE MORRIS.

(Synopsis of previous chapter: George had just finished doing what he had done.) finished doing what he had done.)
George now heard his father's voice.
It sounded rather queer.
He knew that there was semething wrong.
The sound it came out clear.
His Father said to him. 'My son.
It seems so strange to me.
That I should find across this path.
This lovely cherry tree.
For George, he knew he cut it down.
He did not seem to fear.
He heard his Father's voice so clear.
Was ringing in his car.

Who cut down that tree his Father said When he began to shake his head New George he did not run away He started in the truth to say. Father I cannot tell a lie And George he then began to say, I did not know just what to do I did it with my hatchet new."

The truth that pleased his Father much e truth that pleased his Father much agreat bis heart was mently toucher son I'm glad you spoke the truth a started right just in your youth, put his hand on George's head f always tell the truth he said t all these trees I would let die in have my son tell me a lie (To Be Continue). (To Be Continued.)

## OUR COOKERY DEPT.

ASKED AND ANSWERED Sir: What is the size of a walnut?
A. NUTHER NUT.

A walnut is the size of the piece of butter to be used whenever the recipe calls for a piece of butter the size of a walnut.

than its weakest link?"

# Dr. Hamilton Back in Philadelphia

DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, having swung 'round the Colonies, is on his way back to Annapolis,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1744—We entered Philadelphia at four o'clock and Rhea and I put up at Cockburn's. I went at six o'clock nd spent the evening with Collector Alexander FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH -- I stayed at home most of the forenoon, the air being somewhat sharp and cold. I dined with Mr. Currie and Mr. Weemse, at a private house, and, going home after dinner, read one of Shakespear's plays. I drank tea with my landlady Mrs. Cume, and at five o'clock went to the coffee house, where I saw Dr. Spencer, who for some time held a course of physical lectures of the experimental kind here and at New York. delivered him a letter from Dr. Moffatt at New port. I met here likewise one Mitchell, a prac-titioner of physick in Virginia, who was traveling as he told me upon account of his health, He was a man much of my own make, and his complaints were near akin to mine. Here I met Dr. Phineas Bond and others of my old ac-

At Philadelphia I heard news of some con-turbations and fermentations of parties at An-napolis, concerning the election of certain par-liament members for that wretched tity, and was sorry to find that these trifles still conributed so much to set them at variance, but I dray that the Lord may pity them, and not cave them entirely to themselves and the devil, went home at eight at night, the air being old and raw, and was sorry to hear that my traveler Mr. Rhea was taken with ague, the effect of our night's ride upon Tuesday.

The news comes to us that Mr. Button, of Valley City, North Dakota, has a daughter Pearl.

REWARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

We are enjoying the reward bestowed by the public on a faitiful servent. Our reputation for integrity guinatakingness brings business to our door. Our observately priced service will meet with every man's G. S. BUTLER

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Ambulance in Connection. Telephone 119.
—Ad. in Cumberland Times.

Even that isn't as progressive as one of these black-frock-coated gents in Jersey City who advertises, "I'll get you yet!"

#### Zasso? Rabbit Welsh? Rum Hounds? Speaking of similes, our fellow colyumbine

Tom Daly, has been conducting a best-simile competition. The best of the offerings was weak compared with that which a neighbor on our left tossed off tother day: "As lonesome as a rabbit six jumps ahead of a pack of hounds."

—B. L. T. in Chicago Tribune.

This came too late for the simile contest: "As useful as a deckhand on a submarine."

# MAXIMS & SEE YOUT IPST

Advice to the Social Climber, Assuming the Gentle Creature Needs Ans

Claim intimacy, deprecatingly, With this renowned Pasha, that Vizier great. To scribes be generous with smile and fee,

So that they hint your worth and high estate.

Spend gold, time, self-respect till all are spent.

Push humble friends aside.

Build anxiously

Where arrogance and sided Where arrogance and gilded power mate, And cherish, as you climb, this

Daily new food for scribbling quifis create— Sweet are the uses of adver-tisement.





## SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

CASE

### Sunday Concerts, Temperance Reform, Fire Protection and Other Topics of General Interest Discussed by Readers

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-The protest of the ministers against the proposed Sunday concerts is an illustration of how a lot of fanatics can burt the progress of a large city. People who work hard all week are longing for just such entertainment.

There are thousands who believe the day of rest is Saturday-not Sunday. Why interfere with them? Cities of the first class (who are not cursed with these meddling fanatics) increase in population and have municipal improvements that our city will not have in the next 50 years. Chicago, with its liberal Sunday laws, has 80 miles of boulevards that surpass those of Paris. It has underground roads, the finest of bridges and the livellest city in the West. New York, with its wonderful buildings, its great hotels and its variety of anneaments, makes our city look like a village; but these places are not innolcapped by a lot of fanatics who meddle with the rights of others. NOTTIRE. Philadelphia, February 26.

#### WANTED: A LINCOLN To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-In these times of strife and turmoil there is a great need of a man of high calibre. There is need of a man who can pierce the

walls of the future, and having a vision, with unflinching courage dares to go forward leading the nation on to glory and honor. There is need of a man with a big heart, tender, kind and sympathetic, yet able to see the

Wanted, a man who will place his country above himself and his own particular wants. always standing up for the common good. Wanted, a self-made man, a man taught in he school of life, who has hewn his own way,

best way out, although at times it may be dim

not theorists or egotists. Wanted, a man of principle and character, a man whose spotiess reputation and clear and well-defined principles are worth the admiration

and respect of all.

A man who, seing a wrong, dares to right it Wanted, a man of sound judgment, not a man of indecision or changeable mind. A man to stand by the people in all that is right; for them in all that pertains to their wel-

fare and of them, a freeborn American in all A man who has pity for the poor and de-A man who is convinced that he is right and

will proceed uncompromisingly, not compro-mising the honor and integrity of the American And, in conclusion, a man of prayer, whose motto will be, "In God we put our trust." May God grant that such a man may arise;

that he may lead this country on to greater glory and higher honor, and that its name may become fairer and brighter; that we shall have another beacon light, whose enduring example shall shine down the centuries that are to come, JOHN LANDENBURGER. Philadelphia, February 28.

#### REAPING THE WHIRLWIND To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The human race is reaping the fruits of

its own foily. Man was created to be a rea-soning being, but from the time a boy or girl arrives at the age of maturity they are advised or taught not to think for thermelves. By that statement I mean they are taught to seek knowledge from books and people only, and while that is necessary as regards the exact

and while that is necessary as regards the exact sciences, to know of the great plan of life and the industrial changes that have made our civilization the individual must go to life itself and study it and the changes of the years.

Men do not do that. They read books written by man with opinions who got such opinions from others, and like a twicetold tale, such second-hand information changes with each telling allowing the thought of the world to be a veritable confusion of intellectual reasoning power. On certain subjects (and they the mos mportant ones) mankind does not claim nor try to have true knowledge. Almost everybody studies issues or remedies for industrial evils before they study causes, like a doctor who would prescribe medicine for his patient before he knew what the disease was.

A comparatively few men lead the thought of the world, while millions follow them instead of developing their own reasoning power. Such a plan or mode of reasoning allows nations to be ruled by men who have opinions more than knowledge of the subjects legislated on, and the preposterous part of it all is the fact that they take pride in such opinions, run campaigns on the basis of them, get elected to office, carry out policies, make laws and rule nations, while almost everybody exalts them simply because of the office they hold.

Mankind, not being natural to the office they hold.

Mankind, not being natural or original as to reasoning power, has no way of knowing the true from the false, and that is why the world is misruled and has enough great wars to make ivilization a failure.

The reason man uses force so much is because

he lacks reason or reasoning power.
ORIGINAL THINKER.
Paulsboro, N. J., February 28.

#### NIPPING FIRES IN THE BUD To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Some one has raised a question anent Mayor Smith's recent order placing the keys of the city's fire alarm boxes in saloons, poolrooms clear stores, etc. Will not the consequent delay in the turning in of alarms more than offset any possible saving of expense to the municipality by preventing the calling out of apparatus on false playing which is the declared purpose of the above order?

the above order?

Why not carry the argument a step or two further and reduce the expense to all concerned by reducing the manhar of dres for which it is

necessary to call out the apparatus, and thus effect a double saving, of which the cost to the City Treasury is apt to be much the smallest factor. If every household were provided with a hand

"WHAT ABOUT THESE?"

fire extinguisher and every member of each family had a rudimentary knowledge of how to behave in the presence of an incipient fire, a vast economy of life and property would be effected and the city would have more property on which to assess taxes, as well as less expense in the operation of its fire department. While walking along Broad street recently th writer's attention was attracted to a large tour-

ing car driven by a woman, which came to a stop almost opposite him. A great deal of smoke and some flames were coming out of the radiator and around the hood. Without an instant's de lay the driver jumped out of the car and with a small fire extinguisher, which she held in her hand, put out the fire almost before I realized what she was about.

If a small portable device not much bigger

than a bicycle pump will put out a gasoline fire surely it will do the same to any inciplent fire that is apt to occur in the average home. Why do not our honorable Mayor and the

Councilmen take the steps necessary to insure that some such device be placed in every dwelling house, with information when and how to use it?

HERBERT S. DONNELLY.

West Philadelphia, February 24.

#### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-May I take this opportunity on behalf of the National Temperance Union of thanking which your paper gave us.

With such support on the part of the public press this great work will certainly go forward

to a rapid and complete success. I still remember the assistance which your paper gave us at the very beginning of our work when Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, spoke In the "Sunday" tabernacle on March 15, 1915. Since then, and including the "Billy" Sunday meetings, we have been again and again in-

debted to you for your assistance.

J. JARDEN GUENTHER. Philadelphia, February 26.

# FLAGS FOR PREPAREDNESS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I saw on Washington's Birthday what I elieve was an unusual number of flags dis played from dwellings in West Philadelphia I presume this was general throughout the y. It impressed me not only as a sign of

respect for the memory of the illustrious Wash-ington, but as an indication in many instances of that kind of patriotism which favors prepared-In this connection I would suggest that each citizen who favors preparedness, both men and women, wear a miniature American flag, a small outton, on a specially designed emblem. This would doubtless have an exemplary effect on the lukewarm, and might help immeasurably quicken the propagation of the principle in this city. In advocating this idea I am at the same

## ness is the best thing to keep up out of the wa Philadelphia, February 28. Ed J. N. ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS

time one who absolutely believes that prepared-

The question of the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies, of which the Island of St. Thomas is perhaps the most important, has been revived. Bret Harte be-rhymed the island after this fashion following a terrific hurricane in October, 1867:

Very fair and full of promise Lay the Island of St. Thomas; Ocean o'er its reefs and bars Hid its elemental scars; Groves of cocoanut and guava Grew above its fields of lava So the Gem of the Antilles, "Isles of Eden," where no ill is, Like a great green turtle slumbered On the sea that it encumbered. Then said William Henry Seward. As he cast his eye to leeward, "Quite important to our commits this island of St. Thomas."

The poet then goes on to say what the mountain ranges, the black-browed hurricane and the sea thought of this proposed Yankee invasion: So the mountain shook and thundered,

And the hurricane came sweeping. And the people stared and wondered As the sea came on them leaping; Each according to his promise Made things lively at St. Thomas,

Till one morn, when Mr. Seward Cast his weather eye to leeward. There was not an inch of dry land Left to mark his recent island Not a flagstaff or a sentry. Not a wharf or port of entry only to cut matters shorter ust a patch of muddy water In the open ocean lying And a guli above it flying.

## NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Safety! The "safety first" propaganda is mak-ing such progress in, this country that in time Americans may no longer be noted for heedless-ness in the matter of personal security.—Leslie's

We cannot build up a dye industry without protection, and the President and Democratic Senators and Representatives are pledged and aworn to oppose any application of the principle of protection—Spokane Spokesman Review.

Only the applause of the unthinking is won by the declaration that every man should have all his rights all the time and that it is cowardly to suggest otherwise. Our daily community life gest otherwise. Our daily community life ald he impossible if we acted on that princi-—Des Moines Register.

It would require not less than 15 or 20 years for this country to build a mavy as large as Great Britain's at this time, and probably by the and of that period we should find that Groat Britain's construction had left us far behind. What the country is sourcered about as present is to have a new capable of detecting our shores. Housian Post

# What Do You Know?

Oueries 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. What is the route of an "all-rail" shipment from

Havana to Philadelphia?

Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?

What is the southernmost possession of the United States?

Is Ottawa north or south of Seattle?

5. About when was vaccination as a preventive of smallpox first used?
6. Which President succeeded himself after being

out of office four years?
7. In what war did General Kuropatkin, now is command of the Russian armies on the porti-

ern front, become well known? as Pennsylvania a port on the Great Lakes? 9. Who is Cardinal Mercier?

# 10. On what river is Harrisburg?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Verdun was taken by the Germans in 1792 and recaptured by a constitution Battle of Valmy. by a citizen French army after the

2. He was born in Canada.
3. About \$35,000,000.
4. It is generally given as 25,000 miles, which is

sufficiently accurate for most purposes.
5. Life or during good behavior. 6. Enst. East.
 He calls himself "an accelerator of public contion." He served two and a half terms in Con-

gress, was a newspaper editor, and is now a lawyer in New York city.

#### 8. Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster. 9. South. 10. Bichard Olney.

Cannot Be Written Editor of What Do You Know"-1. Who is the

president of the Philadelphia and Reading Rall-way Company? 2. Is this correct in fact as well as in grammatical expression: "There are two too's in the English language." If it is not written as above, how would you write it?

1. Theodore Voorhees. 2. It is correct in fact so far as it goes, but it is incomplete. No one but Josh Billings or some other ingenious spelling reformer could write the sentence you have in mind. Billings would have put it this way: "There are three 2s in the English language"
The fact cannot be stated concisely in correct
English. A circumlocution is necessary. For
example, one could say with perfect accuracy that there are three English words of differen meanings pronounced "to." This sentence is the basis of an old conundrum, "What English sen-tence is it easy to speak, but impossible to

Evangelical Churches

Editor of "What Do You Know-Please pub-lish the distinction between "Evangelical Churches" and "Protestant Churches," giving the principal denominations which are Protest ant, but not evangelical. A. C. LEAGUE. There is no proper distinction between evangelical and Protestant churches, as all evangelical phyrobes call themselves Protestant. The cal churches call themselves Protestant. The evangelical churches, however, are those of the Protestant communion which maintain the essence of the gospel consists in the doctrin alvation by faith, and insist that neither good works nor sacraments have any saving effi-cacy. Nearly if not quite all the Protestant

more evangelical than others.

Blizzard Snow Falls Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you kindly state what was the official fall of snow is the bliszard of 1888, also that of 1898?

churches, with the exception of the Unitarian and Universalist, claim the right to be called

evangelical, though some insist that they are

The fall of snow on March 12, 1888, was 18th inches. On January 10, 1898, Il was 4½ inches.

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is Chicago the second largest city in the country in area as well as in population? When I said it was I was disputed. No. Los Angeles, Cal. is the second largest city in area. Here is a list of the largest fre cities on a basis of area;

The Largest Flower

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Doss not the sunflower produce the largest blossom knows among plants?

P. W. G.

No. The largest known flower is the biosom of Rafflesai Schandenburgia. It was first discovered by Schandenburg in Sumaira. It reaches its greatest perfection in the Parel Mountains, on the island of Mindanao, where specimens have been found three feet in diameter and weighing 22 pounds. A simplower 18 locks and weighing 22 pounds. A sunflower 18 inches in diameter is exceptional.

Channing's Symphony

Editor of "What Do You Know"—My pastor referred to Channing's Symphony in his sermion Sunday. If it is not too long, can you print it for me?

Here is what is usually quoted as Chaming's Symphony: "To live content with small meases to seek elegance rather than luxury; redunding rather than fushion; to be worthy, not reasonable; and althy, not rich; to study hard, this quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to linten be stars and birds, lables and sages with elegant; to bear cli chestfully, do sil bravely, and consider hirry never in a word, to let be spiritual, unhidden and ununincious give through the communic. Torn is to be my desirious.