

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

Men are used as they use other.—Pilpay.

Repeated attacks by the Arabian camel
riders indicate that the Turks are keeping on
the lump.

Brander Matthews says that the highbrows
are hurting the theatre. The next move is up
to Brander.

Air raids on unfortified and ungararrisoned
English towns are just a little worse than sub-
marine raids on merchant shipping.

Mr. Marshall (Vice President) says he will
either be a candidate for re-election or will
retire. This appears to be a safe prediction.

One of Mr. Garrison's friends says that he
is a man of broad outlook. But that won't
help him much, now that he's on the outside
looking in.

The Kentucky Republicans who endorsed
Fairbanks for President do not seem to under-
stand. It's for 1916, not for 1912, that
nominations are now in order.

When the thrifty and distinguished Chau-
tauque lecturer contemplates the report that
a movie star is to receive \$10,000 a week he
must regret that he did not decide to do his
acting on a different platform.

Freddy William, the accomplished Crown
Prince, has been called home, it is said, and
Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg is in charge
of the operations about Verdun. It seemed
over here that Freddy was doing quite well in
his place.

An Iowa court has decided that in spite of
the anti-tipping law a barber may legally ac-
cept a 25-cent gratuity from a customer. If
this is the usual tip, the Iowa farmers must
be about as prosperous as the Wilmington
candy-makers.

For perhaps the one hundredth time a Ger-
man of authority and prestige has declared
that the shortage of food in Germany is a
"British myth." For the third time Germany
is preparing to destroy British merchant ves-
sels because of the starvation policy of the
Allies. Will the editor of the Fatherland be
good enough to explain?

Prof. Irving Fisher says that a baby is
worth \$50, an adult \$4,000, and by that process
an aging person begins to be worth a negative
quantity. That is very clever, no doubt, but
figures are notoriously untrustworthy. Al-
most all of us have known babies who were
priceless, and many an adult couldn't get a
\$4,000 loan from a bank if he pledged himself,
soul and all.

Still, in spite of heroic efforts, some 300,000
tons of freight remain in cars, jammed on
sidings of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The
Commercial Traffic Managers' Association of
this city is bravely fighting the congestion,
and every effort made by its directors should
be commended. It is pointed out that the break
must come within 48 hours or the city will cut
itself off from both coal and steel as well as
other raw materials. The effect would not be
immediate, but it would be disastrous, and
coming at a time of prosperity would become
a calamity. It seems that this is not so much
a question of blame for the causes as of praise
for those who can solve the riddle.

Such is the incurable stupidity of every
censorship. It never interferes at the right
point. A bill for a national censorship of
moving pictures is coming up at Washing-
ton. We trust it will fail. There is a deep
reason for the fact that the word "censor-
ship" is commonly used as implying "block-
headed"—Saturday Evening Post.

Precisely. And the stupidity of moving
picture censorship is only the outward show
of a corroding evil in the minds of those who
would employ it. Wasn't it the Saturday
Evening Post which once suggested that if
printing were invented today there would be
a great "moral" movement for a national
censorship of the press? Yet the power of
the printed word never became a power for
good until it was free of every censorious
limitation and responded only to the decency
of the people whom it served. The moving
picture is entitled to the same liberty.

On the face of it, Senator Gore's quotation
of remarks attributed to President Wilson
ranks as the prime indiscretion in a long
list of immoderate and irresponsible speeches
delivered in Congress. The gist of the re-
marks, which the President is said to have
made, and which have been categorically
repudiated, is that a war with Germany might
not be a bad thing for this country, because it
might mean the end of the war by mid-
summer. The President has not been talking
of military strategy lately. One wonders if
he has had time, with the yelping pack at
his heels and the Germany situation ever
before his face, to think a great deal about
the subject of trench-warfare and the exhaustion
of forces. Yet the words he is supposed to
have said, but did not say, could come
from any one, and, in fact, nothing is
more frequent than such a chance re-
mark. No one has ever imagined that
the President is not entitled to personal
sympathies and to opinions concerning the
duration of the war in case this country
should be involved. He has, so far, had no
official sympathies, and if war was his object
he has taken a most circuitous route to it.
None the less, the words of Senator Gore will
go to Berlin to poison minds more to clear
in their attitude toward this country. They

will go to the German-Americans in the
United States and undermine faith, not in the
President, but in the country. They will do
incalculable harm even now when their
authenticity is denied. And they have done
Senator Gore no good.

THE VOICE OF THE NATION

Every crisis in American history has
strengthened the national idea as expressed
by Hamilton. Out of the present negotia-
tions with Germany there is likely to come
the feeling that the world must understand
that when Washington speaks, it is with the
emphatic voice of the whole nation.

WORD comes from Washington that the
President told the Congressmen whom he
summoned to conference that the Teutonic
Powers look upon the United States as a "big
mass-meeting," rather than as a closely knit
nation. Because of this impression in Ger-
many he was finding it difficult to persuade
his representatives here to give proper con-
sideration to the demands of this Government.

This may or may not explain the long de-
lay in the settlement of the Lusitania con-
troversy. But there is no doubt that the fail-
ure of Congress to back him up has handi-
capped him. Beginning with Mr. Bryan's re-
marks to the Austrian Ambassador, just be-
fore the Nebraska statesman left the Cabinet,
and continuing to the present, when con-
gressional leaders have been doing their best
to interfere with him, there has been discon-
fidence enough for Germany to pretend to believe
that the President was not talking for the nation.

The history of the country justifies every
student in concluding that this is not yet
really a compact and homogeneous nation. It
was with the greatest difficulty that the origi-
nal thirteen colonies were persuaded to sur-
render their independent existence. State
loyalty was greater than loyalty to the United
States. It took the great crisis of the War of
1812 to give birth to the national feeling. But
even then the theories of Alexander Hamilton
were still regarded as monarchical rather than
republican.

The Mexican War was another crisis which
aroused the people and made a few of them
think nationally. It was not a State war, but
a war in which the interests of the whole
Union were involved. Yet statesmen even
then held that this was not an indissoluble
Union, and that the States remained in it if
so long as it pleased them. It took the great
Civil War, more than seventy years after the
adoption of the Constitution, to establish the
fact that this was a permanent federation of
States. Might made right in that war. The
South was compelled against its will to ac-
cept the view of the North. Since Appomattox
the national idea has grown by leaps and
bounds. The Government in Washington has
extended its oversight to matters which would
not have been considered within its proper
sphere in 1850. We have national laws regu-
lating railroads and combinations of business
men. We find the great party of State's rights
permeated with the Government ownership
theory and its leaders proposing that Con-
gress authorize the purchase by the central
Government of the railroads and the telephone
and telegraph lines. These suggestions are
made because it has been discovered that
forty-nine regulating bodies with jurisdiction
over transportation bring confusion. In their
earnestness for regulation the Democrats are
urging central ownership as the shortest way
to that goal. With the zeal of new converts
to an old established principle they are out-
centralizing the Republicans in their plans and
purposes.

It took the Spanish War to arouse the South
to an expression of loyalty to the Union which
it had sought to dissolve. It had discovered
through years of peace and increasing pros-
perity that whatever might have been the
theoretical justification for its views in the
sixties, it was better as a matter of practical
expediency that there be a single strong
American nation than two jealous and com-
peting nations within our territory. That
crisis removed any lingering doubts in the
North about the loyalty of the South.

But the action of Congress since the present
war began has proved that we must progress
much farther before it can properly be said
that this is a nation all of whose parts are
equally interested in the welfare of the whole.
Too much State and sectional loyalty is find-
ing expression and too little national spirit in
these times when we should present a united
front to the world. We have not learned that
in foreign affairs the President is the leader.
We forget that he is the executive department,
alone knows the facts, and that in the absence
of overwhelming proof that it is wrong it is
the duty of every loyal American to support
the policy adopted.

We cannot obtain the respect which is our
due in the court of the world unless we have
a strong centralized government in Washing-
ton, which every citizen admits represents
him in the conduct of foreign relations. And
if our citizens, including our Congressmen,
think that international law is made or un-
made by them at will, and that the President
ought to take the side of one belligerent or
another as the apparent material interests of
the country dictate, and give loud expression
to their views, they weaken the power of the
Executive and justify the view which Mr.
Wilson says is held abroad.

The present crisis is likely, however, to
broaden and deepen the national sentiment,
just as it has been made stronger by every
other test that has been put upon it. The
action of Congress on the issue which the
President has put up to it will disclose the
position which the national idea has reached
in its progress toward its ultimate goal.

CREDIT TO BURN

GOOD Benjamin Franklin might have
thrown up his hands in terror at the spec-
tacle shortly to be presented of the city of
Philadelphia borrowing \$87,000,000. But shrewd
Benjamin, after a ten-minute interval to get
his breath and to conceive the situation, would
have clapped those same hands in joy. For
he would have seen a city capable of going
forward in every project necessary to its ad-
vancement and progress, with a credit not
abaken and still not burdened by debt.

The per capita indebtedness of New York
city is \$182. That of Philadelphia is \$58.50.
There is no reason why Philadelphia should
fear a large debt nor is there any reason for
rejoicing in one. The vital thing is that for
many years to come Philadelphia can, with
the very slightest increase in taxation, meet
interest, pay off obligations and continue to
build its transit lines, its libraries, its Park-
way, can abolish grade crossings and improve
its sewage and still be in the position of a
well-managed household. It is perhaps not
practicable for any philanthropist to dig deep
and offer to pay the city's debt. But the most
important thing is that the city has no need
of such a philanthropist. It can borrow on
the most advantageous terms, and while the
nations of Europe come to this country bid-
ding high for loans Philadelphia can saunter
into the market and be overwhelmed with of-
fers. Philadelphia is a good investment.

Tom Daly's Column

WE HAVE been invited to attend a meet-
ing in New York tomorrow of "Men and
Women of the Irish Race in America," to
voice the sentiments of the nation against
England. In yesterday's papers we read of
a counter demonstration. Well, we can't seem
to be able to get to that meeting tomorrow,
but we submit this song for the occasion:

IN UNION STRENGTH,
Come, all ye true-born Irishmen,
And listen to my song!
We'll raise our nation's voice again
To roar the Ancient Wron.

Behold in war's titanic throes
The tyrant swells today;
He counts on us to fight his foes,
What are we going to say?

CHORUS:
"Down with England!" "Kill the Kaiser!"
"Faugh a ballagh!" "Hooroo!" for the
Turks! "Redmond's a traitor!"
"You're Another!" "Remember Allen,
Larkin and O'Brien!" "Shoot the Dutch!"
"Ray for Australia!" "Leggo my ear!"

Come, let us see that on the sod
The foe shall stretch his length,
Make free the soil our fathers trod
In union there is strength,
The tyrant never was so weak,
Our hope is strong today,
Our country waits to hear us speak,
What are we going to say?

CHORUS:
"Ireland was Ireland—" "Mr. Chairman,
the savage German—" "—when England
was a pup!" "For England and Home
Rule!" "Ireland 'il be Ireland when
Eng—" "Point of order, Mr. Chairman!"
"What the?!" "Move we adjourn!"

Maybe that's bad! What? Honest, we've
been battling pretty well lately. Too well,
maybe. Perhaps we'd better hold ourself in
a little bit. We sort of remind ourself of Frank
R. Stockton's famous story, "His Deceased
Wife's Sister." Never read it? Oh, get it.

"To be brief, The intelligent computer made that
"bathing" on his first try. Tryin' to kid us?"

And why shouldn't we rediscover Frank
R. Stockton, just as Frank Adams rediscovered
H. C. Bunner? Stockton was a Philadelphia
product. Do you know his "Transferred
Ghost"? Read that, too.

No Restitution

Some men we know have taking ways,
But of alack! alack!
There are but few we know of who
Have ways of bringing back.

Safety First, but Help! Help!
Dear T. D.—Some guy, the head of the
department at my place of employment,
owes me a buck and I'm kind of leary about
askin' for it, as he is my boss. How would
you call his attention to this?

Yours in distress,
D. S.

Come, lads, let us help this poor fish! But,
remember, it's the smooth and not the strong
arm that wins here.

In the meantime, D. S., hold out a little
longer. Rest assured, some succor is near!
(By the way, are those initials your own or
do they stand for what we're thinking of
this minute?) Let's see, now! what to do?
What to do? You might ask him to lend you
a dollar. But, no! He'd be liable to behave
like that fellow M. F. Hanson used to tell
about: A had owed B \$10 for some time.
They went to the races together and A won
something like \$50, but B went broke. He
said to A: "Lend me \$10, will you?" A
flushed, hesitated, finally peeled off a tenner
and said: "All right; but mind, now, this
ain't the ten I owe you."

Come lads, lend a hand!

Referred to Bud Fisher

In a catalogue issued by William Downing,
bookseller, No. 5 Temple Row, Birmingham,
England, we find listed:

Figure of a Woman, probably the God-
dess Mut, the mother-wife of Amen, height
8-inches, executed in pure Alabaster.

Family's Bucking Up

She was just 16 and it was her first real
party. Everything was rosy to her; even her
father. "Oh," she cried, "just look at Daddy!
Isn't he perfectly handsome and distin-
guished. Marvelous! Isn't he? Really (whis-
pering), to look at him now you wouldn't
think that grandfather said 'ain't,' would
you?"

Shifting the Expense

His wife could joke at his expense
Because she thought it comical!
But her allowance he cut off
And now she's economical.

WHAT'S A QT. AMONG 307

The Ancient and Dishonorable Order of Female
Crabs held a meeting immediately after the recent fire
in the "Amity Church" on Monday evening. The
meeting was held in the home of Mrs. M. J.
Henderson, 307 North 10th Street. The
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meeting was held in the home of Mrs. M. J.
Henderson, 307 North 10th Street.

A Parallel

The truth of the matter is that one single quart
of whiskey was administered to 30 persons, all of
whom were drenched to the skin and 16 of whom
had been holding a bottle for two hours and a half
until their clothes were frozen stiff.

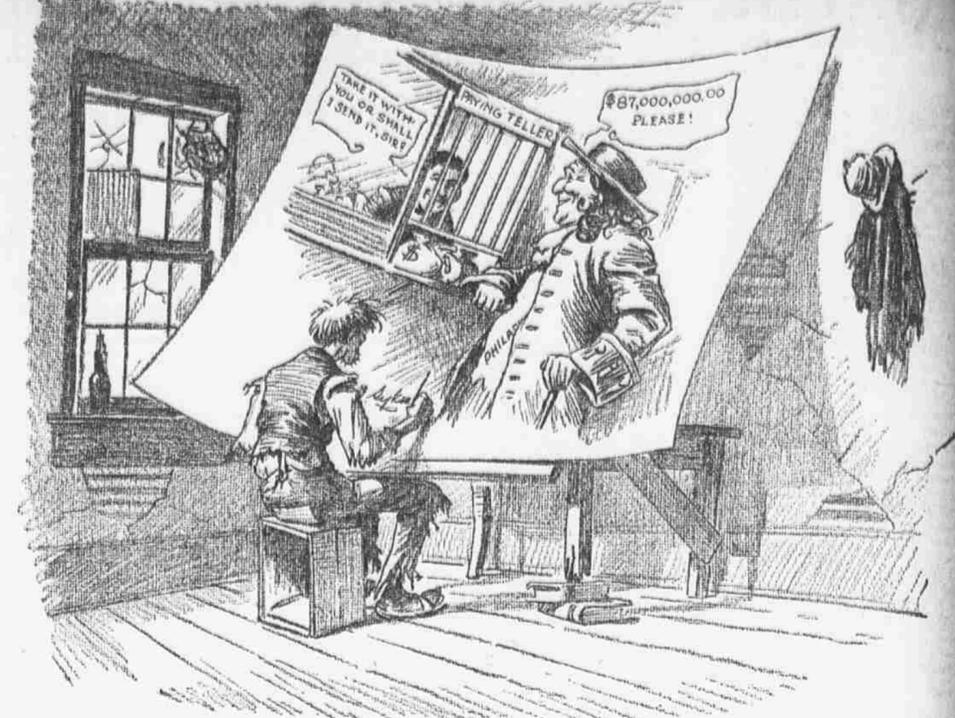
This Comes From the Business Office

"I want to put in your 'Lost and Found'
column an advertisement like this: 'Wallet
containing considerable sum of money and
papers. Finder will keep money; return
papers,'" said the man.

"Don't you think," suggested the clerk,
"you had better add, 'no questions asked?'"

"No, but you may say 'no questions an-
swered.' I'm the finder."

HOW IT FEELS TO HANDLE SUCH SUBJECTS



PRECIOUS JEWELS OF HUMBLE ORIGIN

Pearls for Buttons and Queens' Or-
naments—An Important Ameri-
can Industry—Mystic Proper-
ties of the Turquoise

THE pearl, it seems, is no more a real stone
than that jewel of which Shakespeare
wrote in the uses of adversity:

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

"There is to be found in the heads of old and
great toads," wrote a contemporary of the
bard, "a stone they call box or stolon, which,
being used as rings, give forewarning against
venom." Another writer furnishes the follow-
ing bit: "A toadstone, called crepudium, touch-
ing any part envenomed by the bite of a rat,
wasp, spider or other venomous beast, ceases
the pain and swelling thereof." Preserved in
some collection or other is a silver ring of the
15th century, in which one of these toad-
stones is set. The stone was supposed to
sweat and change color "when poison was in
its proximity."

The pearl likewise is not a real stone. It
is a growth of mineral matter, mainly calcium
carbonate, formed around a nucleus, consisting
of a minute grain of sand or other hard ob-
ject, or perhaps a parasite, which serves as a
centre of irritation inside of the shell of an
oyster, and which gradually becomes encysted
or encased in successive layers of carbonate
of lime secreted by the physiological processes
of the living animal. Not all oysters, however,
have this power of producing pearls. There
are oysters and oysters, even among the pearl
producers. The pearls sometimes found in
ordinary oysters are dull, shapeless and usually
without value.

Pearls of Great Price

Nor oysters only. Pearls may be found in
almost any bivalve, and some of the most
valuable are taken from the shells of fresh
water mussels. The pearl fisheries of the
Mississippi are of much greater importance
than is generally supposed. In the United
States the fresh water pearl industry dates
back to 1837, when the "Queen Pearl" was
found in New Jersey. It was sold to the
Empress Eugenie for \$2500, and is said to be
worth now four times that sum. So the pearl
may be said to have invaded the ranks of
jewels. Neither a gem nor a jewel in the
strict meaning of the terms, the pearl is,
nevertheless, one of the most important mem-
bers of the group which in common language
embraces gems, jewels and precious stones.

In all probability it has become more popu-
lar and is used more universally than any of
the other stones. Its value varies from a few
cents to thousands of dollars, according to the
size, shape, lustre and color. The baroque, or
irregular shaped pearl, is found in very large
quantities in the Mississippi River and its
tributaries. It is not only used in the United
States, but exported to Europe and India in
large quantities.

The American pearl, which is found in but-
ton, round and pear shape, also has a wide
range of value, which, like the baroque pearl,
will vary with size, color, quality and shape.
The round or ball pearl is naturally most val-
uable, particularly with a smooth skin and an
iridescent lustre. These frequently go into
necklaces and have been known to bring in
the market as high as \$10,000 for a single
pearl. The button shape is also highly re-
garded, but this also depends on the size,
shape, skin, lustre and color for value. This
pearl has the effect of half a ball pearl, giving
the appearance of a pearl twice its weight
the back being usually flat. These are gener-
ally used in large subraters, brooches and
rings. The pear shape pearl is used mostly
for earrings, scarfpins and pendant pieces.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON

Let's begin with Washington and Oregon,
reversing the usual order of naming and de-
scribing the States of the Union. Just now
we're looking for interesting facts of history.

We speak of Oregon first because that was
once the name of the whole province on the
Pacific coast, including what is now Washing-
ton, Oregon and Idaho, and extending
from latitude 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40
minutes north. Until 1845 joint possession was
held by Great Britain and the United States
and then the latter, by the northwest bound-
ary treaty, abandoned her claim to the mouth
of the 49th parallel. Washington, Oregon and
Idaho are the States which have been organized
in the original Oregon territory.

The first accurate knowledge of the territory
was brought back by Captain Robert Gray, an
American navigator who entered the mouth of
the Columbia River in 1792 and gave the name
of his ship to it. The sale of Louisiana to the
United States in 1803 endowed this country with
a title of ownership. The coast, after Gray's
expedition, soon became well known and the
United States fitted out expeditions to explore
the interior. The most important of these was
that under Lewis and Clark, who ascended the
Missouri River, followed the Clearwater River,
reached the Columbia and finally arrived at the
Pacific coast in 1805. In 1810 companies estab-
lished by J. J. Astor established fur trading
posts, the most famous of them being Astoria,
at the mouth of the Columbia. The history of
the country for several decades was merely the
record of trading companies, including the Hud-
son Bay Company and the North-west Fur Com-
pany. British traders and explorers gave Great
Britain a basis for territorial claims in the
region, and the boundary dispute led several
times to the verge of war. A treaty in 1846
fixed the boundary at the 49th parallel. The
territory of Oregon was formed in 1848, the
territory of Washington in 1853, Idaho in 1863,
Oregon became a State in 1859, Washington in
1889, Idaho in 1890.

SAME EFFECT

With President Wilson speaking for prepared-
ness and William Jennings Bryan against it,
the shipyard and the arms and ammunition
factories should hold a jubilee.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The Bureau of Mines has done a great work,
but life cannot be safeguarded without the help
of the operators and the men who are directly
affected.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The pacifist and peace-at-any-price who
mamma didn't raise him to be a soldier, or who
didn't raise himself to be one, or who is too
proud to fight, has no right to expect brave men
to protect him in times of trouble.—Rochester
Post-Express.

Now comes the agreement with Haiti. It
would seem that the treaty and extension of
benevolent help has been inevitable. At that
may be hoped for the present is that the Haitian
convention will work as satisfactorily as that
with Cuba.—Indianapolis News.

If there should be an embargo on cartridges
and gunpowder shipped abroad, there should be
an embargo on horses and blankets, boots and
shoes, underwear, and everything else which
Americans have been sending abroad for the
use of the armies.—Des Moines Capital.

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. Who is the Italian Ambassador at Washington?
2. Name the Acting Secretary of War.
3. In general, which is the more valuable American crop, wheat or cotton?
4. About what is the maximum speed for express trains adopted by standard railroads of America as consistent with the "safety first" principle?
5. Who wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?
6. About how old is President Wilson?
7. What great cartoonist routed the Tweed ring in New York?
8. What American naval officer by his writings evoked the Kaiser that Germany must have a great navy?
9. Name five States which have more Senators than Representatives in Congress.
10. Who is Governor General of the Philippines?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. In the Bay of San Pablo, off Valparaiso, near San Francisco, Cal.
2. Philadelphia painter (1738-1826) who was President of the Royal Academy.
3. William H. Seward.
4. Woodrow Wilson is President, Model Boardman is the most prominent member of the Executive Committee.
5. 11th Street.
6. About one hundred miles.
7. Laws to prevent extravagance in private life, thereby ordered that the year should begin on March 1, 1755, for example, applies in the United States generally to laws regulating the liquor traffic.
8. About four days.
9. Forty-four cents.

Ten Animals

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Was I being "kidded" when I was told that ten dumb animals were permitted to the Mount of Paradise. If not, what are the favored ten?

CURIOS.

You were not. The ten are:
1—The dog Kratin, which accompanied the
Phoenician, Cal.
2—Balaam's ass, which spoke with the voice
of a man to reprove the disobedient
prophet.
3—Shimon's ass, of which he said, "Go to the
ant, thou sluggard!"
4—Jonah's whale.
5—The ram caught in the thicket and offered
in sacrifice to Ben of Isaac.
6—The camel of Saleb.
7—The curlew of Belshazzar.
8—The ox of Moses.
9—Malomet's mare, called Borak.

No Easy Way

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—I am a
young man and would like you to advise a
career where the work will not be too hard.
ALEX. W.

You are not looking for a career. People who
have careers work hard and then harder. The
man looking for a snap is on every get-rich-
quick "sucker" list.

When the Year Began

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—I was reading
"The Spectator" last night and noticed
the first time that the essays are dated in
peculiar way. The first essay bears the date
March 1, 1710-11. Can you tell me what this
means?
K. K. B.

In England the year began on December 31
until the time of William the Conqueror. Wil-
liam was crowned on January 1, and it was
thereafter ordered that the year should begin
on that date. As the year began on March 1
in the rest of the Christian nations, the English
gradually forgot the order of William and in
time March 25 became New Year's Day. The
year 1 was fixed as the beginning of the year by
the Gregorian calendar in 1582. The Roman
Catholic countries adopted the change at once.
It was not until 1752 that Protestant
countries accepted the change. The date March 1, 1710-11,
therefore, means that it was March 10, 1113,
by the English calendar and 1711 by the
Gregorian calendar. You will find in the early
Colonial records of America reports of ad-
vice taken on March 15, 1725, for example, followed
in the books by a report of a meeting on April
1, 1726. Some ill-informed investigators have
expressed surprise that there should be no
record of anything done. The year
plan is simple when you understand what
the new year began at that time.

"If I Should Die Tonight"

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Referring
to the poem called "If I Should Die Tonight,"
printed in your column in tonight's Evening
Ledger, I found the following selection in a
volume of Ben King's Verses, published by
Forbes & Co., of Boston and Chicago, in 1891.
Any I was fixed as the beginning of the year by
the Gregorian calendar in 1582. The Roman
Catholic countries adopted the change at once.
It was not until 1752 that Protestant
countries accepted the change. The date March 1, 1710-11,
therefore, means that it was March 10, 1113,
by the English calendar and 1711 by the
Gregorian calendar. You will find in the early
Colonial records of America reports of ad-
vice taken on March 15, 1725, for example, followed
in the books by a report of a meeting on April
1, 1726. Some ill-informed investigators have
expressed surprise that there should be no
record of anything done. The year
plan is simple when you understand what
the new year began at that time.

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and
weep,
Weeping and heartick o'er my lifeless clay—
If I should die tonight
And you should come in deepest grief and
woe
And say: "Here's that ten dollars that I sent
you,
I might as well have sent it in a large white cravat."
And say: "What's that?"

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and
weep,
Cleaning my hair to show the grief you feel—
I say, if I should die tonight
And you should come to me, and there sit
and weep,
Just even him 'bout payin' me that ten
dollar cravat,
I say, if I should die tonight,
But I'd drop dead again.