PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY GERUS H. R. CURTIS, PARSIDRAT H. Ludington, Vice President: John C. Martin, and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Crave H. H. Contra, Chairman. F. H. WHALEY.....Editor JOHN O. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lavora Building, Independence Equare, Philadelphia.

Letters Carrial Broad and Chestont Streets
Allavio City Press Union Billding
Saw Yosk 170-A Mei repolitan Tower
Decapt 826 Ford Building
St. Louis 409 Globe Democrat Building
Ricago, 1202 Tribuse Building NEWS BUREAUS!

BUBECHIPTION TERMS
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
carrier, six caus per week. By mail, postpaid
de of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage
quired, one month, twenty-five cents; one year,
dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in

Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 8000

Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-YON OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR FEBRUARY WAS 104,115

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

In peace, as a wise man, he should make auitable preparation for war .- Horace.

"Transit be damned," even when smeared

with honey, is not palatable. Life predicts the use of babies in the

trenches in 1917. In the infantry, probably. The appointment of Mr. Baker indicates

that the President will continue to be his own Secretary of War. Portugal at least has the satisfaction of

being safe from any immediate danger of invasion from Germany. As the national defense plans are all dough,

perhaps a Baker is the best kind of a man

to take charge of them.

That "fire in yarn works" reported in the newspapers the other day did not occur in the office of the Providence Journal.

No one had to ask who he was when the President sent to the Senate the nomination of David R. Francis to be Ambassador to

Ambassador Morgenthau refers to the war as a ball game, with the United States as umpire. Hark to the familiar cry: "Kill the

Mr. Brandeis may have one consolationif he runs the present gauntlet unscathed, he may regard his character as being entirely impregnable.

The Washington street car strike will give the resoluting Congressmen an opportunity to exercise their abilities without meddling in international affairs.

When Edward Howard Griggs talked about "An Enemy of the People" in Witherspoon Hall yesterday he was not referring to the Great Faunal Naturalist

From the way in which "Billy" Sunday is raking in the shekels, it is evident that the people are willing to cough up for at least one kind of preparedness.

Perhaps the lion was so deeply interested in Verdun that he forgot all about his engagement to reach here on March 1. He arrived yesterday, a little tardy, but with his roar in good condition.

It seems more than passing strange that the Vares should be unable to make up their minds as to whether or not South Philadelphia should have rapid transit. Other South Philadelphians are in no such perplexity.

When the tale of the exploits of the Moewe is written it will once more prove that the things which actually happen are more wonderful than those which the fiction writer can create out of the liveliest imagination.

While he was abroad word came from European capitals which Colonel House visited that he had nothing to say. Now that he is back home again the American reporters are announcing that he can be as silent in the United States as he was abroad.

Opposition to the Taylor plans, when their consummation is at hand, is a fight to hold Philadelphia back, to hobble it, to prevent the kind of progress to which the city is entitled, to hog-tie it and watch other more progressive communities march by. But that sort of thing does not go in Philadelphia today. It is a new era, an era of doing things, and the sooner some of the hold-backs get this idea firmly fixed in their heads the less likely they are to be allt by a buzz-saw.

Southwest Philadelphia is not the only part of the city in which there are unsightly spots demanding the attention of lovers of the beautiful. The Nature Club's arrangements for beautifying the vacant places by planting flowers this spring are likely to suggest to public-spirited citizens in other districts that they also can make their neighborhoods more attractive. Where the ground is barren some planting is desirable, but there are large tracts of unoccupied land in West Philadelphia, for example, which are overgrown with weeds every summer, harboring mosquitoes. If the people in the vicinity would club together and hire a man to mow the weeds two or three times each season the plots would be pleasant to look upon, and the vacant houses would rent more readily because of the general improvement in the beauty of the surroundings.

The purpose of the series of meetings to be held this week is to diffuse information and arouse interest in order to save the lives of 1200 bables this year. Of the 40,000 babies burn here every 13 months, about 4200 die before they are a year old. It is said that one-third of these deaths are easily preventable by the exercise of proper care. We have discovered that the most effective argument in favor of correct living is that it Witen the man who destroys his effelency by drink loses his job, he gives up frink, enless he is too far gone. When we. liscover that the life of a child is worth dollars and cents to the nation we will give practor attention to the care of the bables mosts complained that it took three years to The air army inute. It takes all times as lowing the leader an office how would serve

much waste when 10 per cent, of the annual crop is a fallure. Conservation of the natural resources of America is important, but conservation of the human resources of the nation is still more important. Other reasons can be advanced for saving the babies, reasons which will appeal to every mother, but they do not need to be formulated, for every one knows what they are.

NOT DEBT, BUT REVENUE

Increase in borrowing capacity was authorized only for two income-producing projects, port improvement and transit. These two things will pay their own way, eventually if not at once. The city merely lends its credit to finance transit. Every cent comes back. Taxpayers should not be misled as to this phase of the situation.

WHEN Mr. Taylor began to plan his tran-sit system for Philadelphia he was confronted at once with financial difficulties. He sought relief from the Legislature and brought it about that personal property as well as real estate should be the basis for computing the borrowing capacity of the city. The money so obtainable is now available for any permanent improvements.

He then went before the Legislature and the people of the State with a proposal that the borrowing capacity of the city be increased from 7 per cent, to 10 per cent, the money obtained under the extra I per cent, to be used only for two purposes, to wit, transit and port improvement.

There was a great underlying reason for this. Taxpayers might reasonably object to an increase of debt from which there would be no return in actual money. But transit and port Improvement, be it understood, are in a different category. They are both revenue producing projects. They do not actually add dollar to the debt. A new pier produces sufficient income to pay the interest on the capital invested and to supply the sinking fund. Transit lines do the same thing.

The 3 per cent, extra borrowing capacity was for the purpose of allowing the city to lend its credit to build facilities. It did not contemplate the addition of one cent to the permanent debt of the city or the imposition of any burden on the taxpayer.

For instance, when a city borrows money to pave a street the benefit is incidental. The charge must be passed on to the taxpayer. When, however, a city constructs a public utility and sells a service to the community the result is an income-producing property. It earns the capital outlay,

Can something be got for nothing? In a way it can. A company builds a factory for \$15,000,000. It does not expect thereafter to be putting up yearly the interest on this money, got from an outside source. It expects the factory to earn the interest on the bonds and also provide a sluking fund. That is exactly what the factory does do. The \$15,-000,000 has simply been loaned for a period of years, during which time it is self-supporting.

The people did not contemplate permitting Philadelphia to borrow additional millions for non-income-producing projects.

This principle was further carried out in the provision that so soon as either projectport improvement or transit-became selfsupporting, the bonds should no longer be charged against the borrowing capacity. The effort, therefore, to make the taxpayer

think that a great burden will be put on his shoulders if the Taylor plan is consummated is misleading. On the contrary, it is admitted that the Frankford L will be a money-maker from the beginning and so will the Broad street subway. Not only will neither be an incubus on the back of the taxpayer, but neither will eventually even be charged against the city's borrowing capacity.

Moreover, unexpected developments due to the war have made the Darby L more than ever feasible, there now being adjacent to the Darby district a great body of workingmen who must be given quick transit to the city. So there will be a great increase in the activities of the Navy Yard, which will also render profitable the extension to South Philadelphia. Talk of contracting the system

save the taxpayer money is just buncombe and nothing else. No advocate of the Taylor plans is proposing to do anything but create a system which will actually add value to the real estate holdings of a vast number of taxpayers. Money is to be put into their pockets. not taken out. Even the gas works, poorly managed, represented finally not one cent of taxpayers' money.

What the taxpayer has to fear is not that transit will cost him money, but that the McNichol amendment to the Constitution will later be carried through, which would make the extra 3 per cent, borrowing capacity available for any permanent improvements, even those which would not produce any revenue return at all directly.

It is just as well to remember that the obstructionist theory that the lines will not pay is of scarcely any importance in view of the fact that Mr. Taylor's estimates are based on a most thorough and comprehensive study of population and probable patronage of the new lines. He did not guess about it. He went to work and studied the situation scientific ally. Philadelphia is not the miserable little burg that some people would have us imagine, In view of the experience of Boston, Chicago and New York, it is altogether likely that the millions who live in this community can support rapid transit.

This is to be a great city-great not only in the number of inhabitants, but great also in the facilities and conveniences of life which they enjoy. The city can afford to lend its credit to assure the consummation of the dearest of its plans.

It is an investment which is planned, not a dead weight of debt.

"FOLLOW THE LEADER"

T IS reported from Washington that Newton D. Baker, to whom the War portfolio has been offered, "Is in accord with President Wilson's policy for national defense."

If we knew what the President's policy is this would be more reassuring. Mr. Garrison resigned because the policy of his superior seemed to be inchoate. At one time Mr. Wilson favored the national army plan, but when Congressmen began to see opportunities for pork in the enlarged State militia he decided that he would let the Congressmen work out their own scheme. At least he refused to back up his Secretary of War, who had given long study to the subject and had concluded that the only way to get a national army was

to make it national. Mr. Baker is reported to be a converted pacifist. He now believes that something should be done for national defense. The country will await the revelation of his views, and it will hope that he will propose a plan the purpose of which will be to equip the nation for defending itself rather than to serve as a sop to panify the patriots who are demanding adequate and effective preparation. If he is simply going to play the game of fol-

Tom Daly's Column

IF BOB GREER had "obeyed that impulse" I we wouldn't have had to wait so long for this: "Some time ago when I saw your comment on Mayor Smith's decision not to officiate at marriages I meant to write to you about what happened when I was secretary to Mayor Weaver. One day a young girl from Managunk brought in the man she had caught and stood him up before the Mayor to be married. After it was ever the groom handed His Honor \$5. His Honor turned it over to the bride immediately, saying: 'Open a savings account with this, and every Saturday when George gives you his wages add a little to it. "About two months later the bride came back. She wanted to see the Mayor. 'You remember how good he was about giving me that money,' maid she. 'Well, when we got outside in the corridor that day George wanted I should give it back to him, and I wouldn't, and I ann't seen anything of him from that day to this, and I want the Mayor to get me a divorce." we wouldn't have had to wait so long for

Rondeau

TO AN OPERATIC BEAUTY (Seen on the stage from the last row in the top balcony; and, later, on the sidewalk, stepping

Oh, perch here, on my knee. Thy kiss Would fill my yearning cup with bliss. Oh, to enfold thee with this arm. Embracing all thy glittering charm, Thou dainty, fascinating Miss:

Oh, float across the sheer abyss To where my fond knee waiting is: Twill do thy proud reserve no harm Oh, perch hereon!

Ah! now you come. Hello, what's this? A ton you weigh, or more, I wis, Your bulk, I note, with vague alarm, Recalls the stock on father's farm. Farewell, oh, towering Nemesia; Oh. Percheron!

THE POSTCARD.

A. A.

Hey' here comes another one of those nestrards.

If it aren't coming head-first this time. No, this

the middle of it. Hull-hull. Oh, you're gone be

irprized. How'd you like one o' these to set into

our lemon pie? Looks like a wall, don't if? But

an't you see the ant?

F. Tinney.

Right

You're just a poem, Bess, I said, And I was right you see, I knew the way she tossed her head She was a verse to me. -Fayne Tart.

It Didn't Happen to Us, But We Overheard It BUT I assure you," the visitor was pro-testing to the editor, "the stories I'm submitting here were original with me. I shouldn't think a gentleman would doubt my word."

"Well, madam," he replied, "I think it more gentlemanly to doubt your word than to believe you that old."

PREPARED PROPLE I HAVE MET.

The man in the restaurant who butters his three pieces of bread while waiting for the steak to conse. The lady in front of me in the theatrs who puts on her cont and hat five minutes before the end of the play to avoid the rush. The business min who silvays flashes a big roll that he carries around "in case of emergencies." The budding humorist who gets up early in the morning to see whether the mail carrier left a check for him.

P. Villain.

THE POSTCARD.

Look out, Charlie' here comes another piece of it. Looks like a stance, don't it? Hee' hee' fee you never seen a ant as big as this before—or behind, the you're gone be surprised. F. Tinney.

Classifying Your Countrymen (R's'p't'f'l'y dedicated to H. H. H.)

VII If you meet some "guys" or "golls" Who only of their home-town talk Till your blood just fairly bolls; You can bet they're from Noo Yawk

VIII The chap that tells wild city tales Of true Noo Yawkers is he one? Nix You may be sure the fellow halls From Ha'lem, Brooklyn or the Bronx

Our Uplift Series Little Lessons From Classic Lives

ONE bright, sunny day in the year 4097 B. C., Rok, a little Stone baby, who afterward became the great lawgiver, might have been | night-time and "country fever." "But all day seen sauntering into the Council of the Wise Men, near the Rock of Wog.

"What is it that is flesh, was never born, has no parts, outstays its welcome and hurts like the devil?" he lisped.

But all the Wise Men were silent. In turn each balanced his hatchet upon the plateau, or flat part of his big toe, which, in the sign language means "I pass," Rok, beginning to stroll from the Council, drifted carelessly to leeward of a massive oak and said:

"A stone bruise, you poor simps." Reflection-From which we learn that a child can ask questions Wise Men cannot

THE POSTCARD.

Pit this alongside the other two pieces, Charlie, Yes eir, when I was in Africa I seen a fleck of ants that—oh, you better begin to ask me about it. Gee! you're gona be surprised! F. Tinney. Sir-How's this for a sign masterpiece by a

Pennsylvania miller?
NO BOATING FISHING SWIMMING DAM UNSAFE

Dr. Alexander Hamilton in Philadelphia CONDAY, September 17, 1744.—This day was Wery sharp and cold for the season, and a fire was very grateful. I did little but stay at home all day and employed my time in reading of Homer's Iliad. I dined at the tavern and walked out to the country after dinner to reap the benefit of the sharp air. When I returned I drank tea with Mrs. Cume, and there being some

adies there, the conversation ran still upon the old topic, religion. Tuesday, September 18—This forenoon I spent in reading of Shakespear's Timon of Athens, or Manhater, a play which, tho not written ac-cording to Aristotle's rules, yet abounds with himitable beauties, peculiar to this excellent author.

I dined at Cockburn's, where was a set of very comical phizzes, and a very vulgar unfurbished conversation, which I did not joint in, but eat my dinner and was a hearer, reaping as much instruction from it as it would yield

Here's another piece, but you won't know till you get the head. You must say to me, "How many pieces can you distribute a ant into, Frank?" and then I'll tell you. F. Timay.

Sir—Here's a dyer's advertisement We Live to Dye. The More We Dye the Better We Live. The Better You Live the Better You Die

"It's very queer that when people get rich

they either have no children or they don't

seem to care for them." "That's not strange, When people get rich they can't think about anything but their ancestry; posterity doesn't bother them." THE POSTCARD.

Now, Charlie, shut your eves and don't look! Here's the head, coming! Now you can look! See! It's the biggest ant in captivity. Tep, it's a Eleph An. F. Tiansy. SCENE: Car on Route 84. Time: 5:30 p. m.

From the rear of the car came a cry; Woman fainted!"

The conductor paied. "17*\$!" he exclaimed. "What will happen to me if the company learns that she had room to fall!! W. P. R.

withour in MALL = 114,161 me malyalta

Muste , les

While the Federal Patrol Was Making International Law Bold Evaders Were Playing a Perilous

and Romantic Game

BLOCKADE RUNNERS

OF THE CIVIL WAR

 S^{OMEHOW} the British blockade never became really interesting until the German cruiser with a name that looks like the cry of a cat slipped safely into a home port after eluding all enemy ships in its path. Its achievement as a blockade runner equals its achievement as a commerce raider for daring, for skill, for romance. A blockade runner is like the blockade itself; it means "hats off" if the management, so to speak, can get away with it. "Hats off" to the Moewe.

"Hats off," in ex post facto fashion, to the steamer Kate, heroine of 44 successful trips through the Federal blockade in the Civil War. That was the record up to November, 1862. The Robert E. Lee had a record of 21 times in six months. True, these were exploits of the early part of the war, but even in the time of its highest efficiency the blockade was penetrable and in January, 1865, the runners were still doing business. The blockade was proclaimed in April, 1861. The Federal ships then on the job numbered about a dozen. The fleet was gradually increased to about 300. The coast to be patrolled extended thousands of miles and its character made the work of the blockaders extra difficult-the sounds of North Carolina behind the outlying beaches; then the inlets among the sea islands of South Carolina; then the sand-barred estuaries of Georgia and Florida.

What Might Have Been

On the character of the Carolinian coast hangs a curious tale of what might have been. At Pocotatigo, in October of 1862, two batteries of artillery and a company or two of dismounted cavalry succeeded in repelling an all-day assault of 3000 Federals and driving them back to their ships. It was partly the dread of "country fever" that lost the battlelong," says a reputable historian, "the Federals had the Charleston and Savannah Railroad on their left less than a mile away, and with absolutely no obstacle between them and its possession. Beyond the railroad lay the high, healthful pine lands. In brief, there was no reason whatever, aside from mere blundering, why they should not then and there have seized upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, made themselves masters of the entire coast and proceeded to the easy conquest or isolation of Charleston on the one hand and Savannah on the other. * * * Here was another of the errors that served to prolong through four years a war that ought to have been brought to an end during its first campaign."

Such was one incidental aspect of blockade history in the war for the Union. The principal aspect, of course, was the general effect of the blockade on the fortunes of the South. The South was almost exclusively an agricultural country. Very scanty were its means of supplying itself with those articles of manufacture which enable communities to live and carry on war. Lacking in capacity to create arms, ammunition and other fighting equipment and to turn out clothing, shoes, medicines and the like, either for military or nonmilitary use, the South nevertheless managed to secure these supplies, though in gradually lessening quantities, and to the very end the Confederate soldiers were clad in Englishmade cloth, shod with English-tanned leather and largely fed upon Cincinnati bacon and corned beef that had been shipped to Nassau, Havana or the Bermudas and transferred to the blockade runners. If the blockade had been effective from the first the war of necessity must have come to an early end.

British and Southern merchants, but especially British merchants, made fortunes out of the traffic. It has been reckoned that a single cargo carried either way and successfully delivered would pay for the loss of ship and cargo on the return voyage and leave a rich margin of profit besides. An ounce of quinine that cost \$2.80 in Nassau was worth \$1100 or \$1200 in Charleston, while the Confederate money received for the quinine would buy cotton at #10 cents a pound in gold at Nassau. Blockade running, however, was not wholly to the advantage of the South, in that it led to consequences described by Southerners as "corrupting our people" and "ruining our currency" and to the exorbitant prices that were forced upon the Government by traders. The Government commissioned blockade runners of its own and passed regulations governing the traffic on the part of private individuals. For the first time in history blockade run-

ners had the powerful help of steam. A new type of vessel was developed for the business in hand, long, narrow vessels, in which everything was sacrificed to speed side-wheel steamers of low draught, gray or leaden in color and hardly to be distinguished even by duylight against the shadows of the sea, the horizon mist or the sandy shore. Pennsylvauia onal, to avoid smoke, was utilized when it

could be obtained; otherwise Welsh semi-Playing of the Game

"HI*CAWN'T HEXPRESS MY HOPINION!"

The blockade runner would leave Nassau at

such an hour as to approach the coast at night, and almost always it was a moonless night that was chosen for getting through the lines. With all lights out, the engine room hatchways and binnacle covered with tarpaulin, the vessel made her way stealthily forward in utter darkness. Necessary orders and reports of soundings were given in low tones; steam was blown off under water. They were cool, fearless, adventurous men who thus played the game, battling with the sea, resorting to all manner of tricks, sometimes running their steamer on the beach when closely pressed by pursuers. They loved fog, darkness and mystery.

The last noteworthy achievement of blockading Federals was the destruction of the Albemarle, a Confederate ram which had performed brilliant feats off the Carolina coast. One night in October, 1864, Lieutenant Cushing, accompanied by a small crew of picked men, made his way up the Roanoke in a launch till he came upon the great ram. He forced his craft at full speed over the boom of logs surrounding the Albemarle. A heavy gun was discharged within a few feet of the assailants, almost overcoming them by concussion. Cushing applied a torpedo to the side of the ram and with his men was submerged in the destruction that followed the explosion. The ram went to the bottom. Of Cushing's crew some were drowned, others swam ashore, Cushing himself was one of the few who escaped both death and the prison.

CALIFORNIA THE GOLDEN Fulfilling Humboldt's prophecy of 10 or 12

years before, Colonel Sutter discovered gold in California. Then came the rush of the forty-niners. The population in 1848 was something like 15,000, but the immigration following the discovery of gold brought the population figures up to a quarter of a million in the space of a very few years.

The name of California, signifying "hot furnace." is derived from the Spanish. It first appears in a Spanish romance, published early in the 11th century, as that of an island lying somewhere in the western sea near the equ Originally it was applied to what is now Lower California, which was settled by Jesuit mission-aries in 1683, though visited by Spaniards as aries in 1683, though visited by Spaniarus as early as 1633. The first explorations within the limits of the State were made in the middle of the 16th century, when Cabrillo visited the coast and islands of the Santa Barbara region. Sir Francis Drake coasted as far north as the 48th degree of latitude and named the country New Albion. The Spanish established man missions in California in the 15th and early 19th

As part of the Mexican republic California As part of the Mexican republic California enjoyed virtual autonomy, but independence was seen to be inevitable. A rising of American settlers in northern California took place in 1846, when John C. Fremont raised the Bear Flag and on the 4th of July proclaimed the independence of California. completed by Commodore Stockton, General Kearney and Colonel Fremont. At the close of the Mexican War the United States paid Mexic \$15,000,000 for the title to the territory. California was admitted to the Union as a State in NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The wicked effort of some nervous near-states.

men to usurp the powers of the President is about over.—Chicago Journal.

Anti-Americanism does not contgol the upper ouse. This assurance should have been given he President on every ground of national duty and honor.-Chicago Post. Pacifists ask why with all the money we have

spent on the army and navy we are not ready for defense. One of the reasons is pacifist army and navy experts.—Chicago Tribune Authority may be variously exerted. It may be too rigidly exhibited. It may be too often exerted. Happy are they who can be and are judicious in this matter. For theirs is the crown of success.—Detroit Free Press.

The Swiss absolve democracy from the charge of slovenliness. The Swiss keep their premises in as gool order, practice just as efficient national housekeeping as do the Germans across the border.—Grand Rapids Press.

If Germany should declare war on the United tates simply because the United States, to States simply because the United States maintain its self-respect, had broken off lomatic relations, the responsisbility would be on Germany's head and not ours.—Springfield

It is a calamity to a community to have its mbers fighting one another in the co members fighting one another in the courts. On this idea, Peru in ancient times decreed that no case in court should last longer than ten days. That was a good law, and helped make the glory of Peru at that time. It would prove a good thing now, if universal arbitration could not be established.—Ohio State Journal.

TO A LOST FRIEND

Into my life you came, all joy and sunny ways,
You with your giad young heart and poetlore.
Bringing me eagerness and happy days,
Teaching me truths I had not known before!

O, all the beauty that I found through you;
O, all the promise that you made me see!
Life was a-thrill with wonder, ever new, Years were affame with hope and mystery! Now you are gone, half of the charm has flown Into a past I never can forger; "The Gleam" is wearisome to seek alone, There is no Voice to comfort me, and yet,

Though you have strayed afar I have you stift.
Bound with a the ho earthly space can sever;
You are my captive, biding here at with
Deep in my heart furaver and forever;

- Transcold.

What Do You Know?

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

1. Name a Senator who was once a member. of the Cabinet. 2. How long has stenography been in general 3. Which produces the greater wealth annually In the United States, manufacturing a

a nariculture?

4. Name, if there is any, a city park is to United States larger than Fairmens. Park.
5. What is the cost of a ton of anthracite coal.

stove size, at the mines?

6. Has a city housing inspector a right a enter a house if the tenant or owner objects? 7. Is there a medicinal cure for cancer which the medical profession indorses?

8. Does Idaho touch the State of Washington 9. Who is chairman of the Ways and Mean Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States? 10. Is the French "seventy-five" a machine graa rifle or a mortar?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Columbus had a rude sextant for determining his latitude by observation of the first

stars.

3. The "salient," in military language, is the outermost point of the outermost fertiles tion; a projecting angle. 4. George Bakhmeteff.

5. A submarine usually travels on the surface womarine usually travels on the surface. When approaching an enemy it submergatively to a depth of 6 feet, leaving only is periscope above water. When it wishes to conceal itself it sinks to depth varying from 75 to 150 feet.

6. Three hours. 7. The Philadelphia policemen receive from \$2,25 to \$3 a day, according to length of

service, with an annual allowance of He a year in addition for uniforms. 8. Yes. Portsmouth. 9. The San Francisco Chronicle.

 The speed of Zeppelins varies according a size and equipment, but it averages about 50 miles an hour.

How to Reach New Hope

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly to

me how to get to New Hope, Pa., by train as by foot, and from there to Lambertville, N. I. Also let me know how far these places are from City Hall City Hall. New Hope is on the Philadelphia and Resilia Railway, and can be reached by train from Ca

Railway, and can be reached by train from the Reading station at Market and 12th streets. To best route for walking would be by way of Brain street, north from the City Hail to its junction with the Old York road. Then follow the few road to Willow Grove, and from Willow Grove take the highway, which virtually parallels the Reading Railway to New Hope. Lamberton is on the New Jersey shore of the Delawars, oposite New Hope, with which it is connected to a bridge. New Hope is 37 miles from the City Hail.

Badge of Poverty

Editor of "What Do You Know"—When I's
marked that paupers used to be compelled to
wear a special distinguishing mark a fried
disagreed with me and said that there could
never have been so uncharitable a thing as a
actual badge of poverty. Which is right?

D. L.O.

You are right. Those who received parts relief in England were once required to ward badge of red or blue cloth attached to be shoulder of the right sleeve, marked with is letter P for pauper, and the initial letter of the parish to which they belonged.

Cock and Bull Story

Editor of "What Do You Knew"—I came find in the few books of reference I have a hand the origin of the saying, "a cock and be story." I appeal to you for help. There are different explanations given, but the

most interesting is that it is a corruption the saying, "A concocted and bully story." I is from the Danish bullen, meaning exaggerant Red Letter Days

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Is a letter day anything more than a day in wish othing happens of great importance to P As commonly used at present, the term

scribes an important or memorable occa-but originally it referred to the more impor-festivals and saints' days of the church, w ppear in the calendar in red rather than a

Quiz Suggestions

Quiz Suggestions

Editor of "What Do You Know"—The end tainment and instruction derived from recolumn every day is worth more than the of the paper. In fact, myself and family of the paper. In fact, myself and family on hardly fix a money price on the information have gained since we have been reading column. I have been saving that portion of paper for quite a white, with the intention making a scrapbook—especially of the branch. Could you let me know the date of issue when the department started, and when I could purchase the back numbers?

In reference to the scrapbook proposition

I could purchase the back numbers?

In reference to the scrapbook proposition have a suggestion to offer which I believe so be of benefit to myself and others who may thinking of saving them for the future course, it is merely a suggestion, and it is tirely "up to you" how you act on it. My gestion is that you start to number he department, something like this Quis No. It whatever would be the proper number. Answers to Quis No. 29. There would great trouble or bother in keeping the sequence if this were followed.

Philadelphia March 1 1316

Philadelphia, March 3, 1916.

to i Pubriary 1 to 1 Yes Your