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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

As men, we are all equal in the presence of death .- Publius Syrus.

Portugal admits that Great Britain asked her to do it, Jess Willard knows that preparedness is necessary unless he wants to lose the cham-

pionship. General Pershing's experience in chasing Filipino bandits will serve him in good stead in Mexico.

"Tony" Biddle is ready to catch Villa single-handed if the President will only say the word.

Bryan is at last on the right side. He indorsed the action of the President in going Now that the Nevada has been placed in

commission, Uncle Sam's navy is just a little bit better prepared. Judge Parker is more than half right when

The says that the man who can talk nothing but "shop" is a super-bore. When the airships get after him, Villa is likely to find that it is not quite so easy to

hide in the mountains as it used to be. If Carranza got \$300,000,000 for northern Mexico he could retire from business and live

One of the lessons of baby week seems to be that the father's care of his wife is as important as the mother's care of her child.

in luxury in Paris for the rest of his life.

When the University gets that proposed new auditorium it will be in fine shape to accommodate "Billy" Sunday the next time he comes here.

No one begrudges the President his weekend outings on the Mayflower. It is enough to make any man tired to have such a Con gress on his hands.

Every automobile owner is awaiting the fulfilment of Doctor Rittman's prediction that the price of gasoline is going to drop after the middle of July.

As applications for twice as much space as there is have been made, that exposition of the Philadelphia of today and temorrow is bound to be a brilliant success.

Now that the munition factories have been working a year for Europe, they are in shape to supply the army with all that it may need -unless their European contracts forbid.

Governor Cole Blease's statement that if we have war he will be among the first to go to the front will cause a lot of otherwise peaceful citizens to favor hostilities.

When Colonel House talks he is able to make his meaning clear. He announces that he said nothing to the European Powers alabout the American purchase of Mexico.

Those who live near the city dumps are hoping that Director Datesman's plans for public incinerating plants where the rubbish can be burned will be carried out.

If a boy who receives a scholarship Fonabling him to get a college education cannot pay the money back within 12 years of gradnation it is wasted on him. Therefore, the conditions under which the Yale Alumni Association, of this city, pays a boy's expenses through college make it important that the "right sort of a beneficiary be selected. It is much better for the boys that all benefits of this kind be considered as a loan.

And now a Chicago court is about to attempt to settle the dispute concerning the authorship of the plays ascribed to Shakespeare. An Illinois banker, who has been subsidizing two or three cryptogram decipherers for several years, is persuaded that he has discovered the key to the authorship in a long and connected narrative hidden in a series of plays by a cipher which Bacon himself invented and used. Some theatrical men, who allege that they will be injured in their property vights if Shakespeare's honors are taken from him, have sought to enjoin the banker from publishing his discovery. They are needlessly slarmed, for the Baconian theory is not new, Most of us are persuaded that if Shakespeare did not write the plays, they were written by another man of the same name. And the Theatregoers do not care who wrote them, anyway, for they would much rather see a rollicking farce-comedy with plenty of slapstick work than the best tragedy that the Bard of Avon wrote.

It is just as well to suspend judgment on the Silius case until all the facts have been secured. According to the first report from the American Consul at Havre, the vessel, flying the Norwegian flag and carrying a carge of grain from New York to Havre, was "torpedeed without warning" in the Havre roads on the night of March #. The presumption is that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine. It is possible that the ship may have hit a mine or there may have boon an internal explosion. There were seven American sailors aboard. As the ship be longed to a neutral nation, the was not report for defence. Under the rules of intermonth law it was severally to built her. A search her dur contratand and then, if

allow the erew time to escape before sinking her. As to mines, the rule of international law is that floating mines must become harmless within an hour after they have been put in the water and fixed mines must become harmless the Instant they are detached. It is possible that the Sillus may have run upon a fixed mine set to protect Havre, But if she were torredoed, Germany has one more act of frightfulness to expinin.

PORK AND PREPAREDNESS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
SIT—As a constant reader of the EVENING
LEDGER, I was very sorry to see the stand
taken in your editorial columns of March 4
in reference to preparedness. You quote
the Bench and Bar in its knocking editorial against the National Guard, and add some abuse of your own, without one word or suggestion of any better plan of han-dling the defense problem.

Surely you do not advocate the impossible scheme of a continental army. Or do you propose universal service? Your readers, I believe, would like to hear an editorial on this subject.

orial on this subject.

If you have no suggestion, don't knock.

Any scheme for preparedness will involve the expenditure of money. It is disappointing that the Evening Ledger should have been heard in this silly cry of "pork."

CHARLES ELCOCK.

THE EVENING LEDGER favors a national Larmy under the direct command and control of the National Government at all times, both in peace and in war. If we are to be prepared for emergencies, this is fundamental. How that army is to be obtained is a matter of detail which can be worked out easily after it is agreed that a national army is what we need.

The organized State militia is not a national force, and cannot be made such without an amendment to the Constitution. Those who are advocating "federalizing the National Guard" know this, and they admit it in private conversation, if not in public discussion. A distinguished army officer confessed it in the presence of a company of newspaper men in this city not long ago. It is not possible for Congress to secure the organization of a force of militia, as that word is commonly understood, in any State without the consent of the State authorities. The Governor of one State recently disbanded the National Guard rather than have Federal officers meddling with it. State troops are State troops under the command of State officers. The President, it is true, can call them into the national service in time of war, as Glendower said he could "call spirits from the vasty deep." When Hotspur jeered, "Why, so can I, or so can any man, but will they come when you do call them?" he was directing attention to an impotence no more obvious than that of the President. Everything depends on the willingness of the States to respond and nothing on the power of the President to compel obedience.

The Evening Ledger called the congressional plan for enlarging the organized militia of the States "pork barrel preparedness" because no other form of words adequately describes it. The objection to it is not that it involves the expenditure of public money, but that it involves the expenditure of money primarily for the profit of the politicians and secondarily for the creation of a larger reserve force. It is objectionable, further, for the reason that the reserve force which it creates will be trained and dis ciplined by forty-eight different authorities and will come under national command and direction only in the event of war. It will then have to be trained over again, even if it responds to the summons of the President. But, at best, a lot of red tape will have to be unwound before the State forces can be transferred to national command in an emergency

As to universal service, if the nation has to choose between universal military training in time of peace and compulsory service of reluctant and untrained citizens in time of war, we should most emphatically prefer universal service in time of peace. The call for volunteers in wartime has never been filled. Lincoln had to resort to the draft, and in the Spanish War the number who volunteered fell far short of the number called for. If the war had lasted longer and if more men had been needed we should once more have seen that the volunteer system is fatally de-

What the nation needs is a new birth of patriotism in order that citizens may understand and appreciate the obligations of their citizenship. There are men who say that the right to vote and the obligation of military service should be inseparable; that if a man is not willing to train himself to take up arms to defend the nation he should have no share in its government. As a general proposition this is sound, but it can never be applied in the United States. Some way must be found, however, to impress upon the men of military are and upon their employers the duty of assisting in the formation of a large reserve force of trained men. The regular army is the proper first line of defense. A second line composed of trained reserves ready for instant service on the call of the President will find us ready for quick action when any action is needed. Then the State troops would very well form a third line of defense, which could have ample time for preparation after the first alarm. And the fourth reserve body would be the great mass of untrained citizens who would be called upon to volunteer after the other reserves had taken the field. In the event of failure to volunteer they would be drafted. These are mere suggestions. The duty of framing a plan rests on Congress. It is imperative that it take the advice of military men and not of politicians and that its purpose be real preparedness and not pork.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

THE auggestion that the United States buy I the northern part of Mexico comes without doubt from the men who would like the protection of the Washington Government for their enterprises across the border. Northern Mexico is rich in mineral and oil lands. So long as disorder prevails it is impossible to get either the oil or the minerals

under profitable conditions. Purchase of part of Mexico would benefit the holders of concessions and it would put many millions into the treasury of the Carranza Government. The sum suggested as the purchase price is \$300,000,000, or more than six times the annual revenue of the country in peaceful years. It is enough to teript any Mexican leader, especially as the part of the country which it is proposed that we buy is the least populous and the least developed in the whole republic. Of the

total 12,000,000 population, only 3,000,000 is in the district in question. It is doubtful whether the purchase would benefit the United States, for we should get, along with a large arid and barren territory, a discontented and turbulent population. Most of the insurrections of recent years have started in northern Mexico, where it is difficult to catch the bandits in the mountains and where the peen population is as ready were charging goods for an enemy, to I to live by loot as by honest work.

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads

LVII FOR GOODNESS' BAK'! "For goodness' sak'!" She say to me-Dees girl, dees Angela Mari' Dat soon my wife ees gong be-"Bayfore I go for leeve weeth you, You gotta habit, you mus' brack; Dees swearin' talk eet weell not do, For goodness' sak'!"

"For goodness' sak'i cet's mak' me sad." She say, "for hear you speak so bad." An' I say, "Wal, wen I am mad, I feel sef I no swear a few Dat som'theeng sure ees gotta brack; So w'at da deuce I gona do, For goodness' sak'f"

"'For poodness' sak'!' dat's joosta w'at You oughta say wen you are hot!" She say; "So promise you weell not Mak' swear words now for seeza week, Or you can tak' your presents back! Here's strongest languadge you must apealer 'For goodness' sak'!'"

For goodness' sak' I'm tonga-tied, So dat she weell be satisfied, Dees girl dat gonna be my bride; But you, you guys dat know mc-Wall I hope dat you weell not meestak' What I am theenkin' we'en I yal: "For goodness' sak'!"

Declaration of war by Germany against Por-tugal was looked upon as a foregone conclusion and fell as flat as the Mexican uprising on Change. The closing tons was strong.—Evening

MOBILE bunch those Mexicans, "And," says W. A. M., who first yelled to us from the street about it, "I am for preparedness everywhere, all over, up and down Chestnut street and even in the financial district."

Where History Fails

History tells the erudite How Hero listened, one wild night, And how Francesca's heart, clate, With honor trifled, and with Fate An errant fancy's troth to plight,

How Beatrice, upon the height Spurred Dante to poetle flight Of chaste conception, and ornate, History tells.

Of all such antenuptial, light. Enraptured bursts the penmen write, But altogether fail to state How husband rolling homeward late-Poor fool! too fuddled to recite-His story tells. M. E. H.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review recently received this order: "Please send us the Quarterly for January, February and

UP IN the right-hand corner of its very front page the Towanda (Pa.) Daily Review makes this sweeping brag: LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD

THAN 5000 POPULATION. Which causes us to lay aside our modesty

long enough to remark that we are the finest golf player in the world with a mole midway between the eyes, employed in this city and present at this writing.

> Our Uplift Series Anecdote of Ulf. Chief of the Saxons.

TMAGINE a Saturday night on the east coast I of Anglia. Ulf, the Saxon, staggered homeward, in the small hours, in bellicose fettle. having repeatedly drained the horn so flere that its rim had bitten into his lip, and its contents into his vitals. Ulf was a two-handed drinking man.

As he swaggered into his hut clinking, lusty barbarian that he was, his ornaments, leaping up and down, and puffing up his great beard terrifically, he bellowed in mocking fashion: "A little bit of spinach, and they call it Ire-land."

Whereupon his wife, a beautiful daughter of a King of the West Meath country, and whose maiden name was Mag Noonan ni Droghda, promptly let him have the family flatiron in the middle of his face, which so discomposed him that for many phases of the moon he was too enfeebled to hunt the Picts or take an active interest in the affairs of the ward. Reflection: If you can't boost, don't knock.

The Full-Page-Ad Young Man

(Will Shakspur and Tammas Carlyle collude with

& Co.'s Advertising Dept. Music by the composer of "Down on Biscay Bay-Say" or by him of
"We'll Hang a Festoon on the Moon" fame.)

In the Sat. Eve. Post, Which is read by most Of the backbone of this nation that is free,

There's a bobbish Bobby, Natty, nifty, nobby, Dashing in his haberdasheree. He has a flare for the rays that are glad;

Sartor resartus, indeed! Nothing like it in yungfelo's creed! He's the varsity and doggy,

He wears a waistcoat and makes it the fad.

He's the ultra-extra toggy; He's the Rosencrants and Gulldenstern young man! Oh, his clothes are built,

And they're builded to the hilt-You can buy them for a lilt, you can. He's the hatted. He's the spatted;

He's the meerschaumed and cravatted; And, sartorially, the rest are "also-ran." He's the last "my word"; Ear-closingly tumultuous his tops are;

You can bet they're heard; You could use him as a warning where the fous are; But he ought to wear a muffler, in or out of

pop'lar pages-

That full-page-ad, young man. L. C. G. -Want the next verse? No, that should be sufficient, thank you! Sir-Speaking of epitaphs, Bill Tubbs was a

sonly, but never bought, and chipped in When Bill died his friends all chipped in To buy him a tembetone—it was little and thin, Still large enough for all to see The single inscription, "This is on me."

The single inscription, "This is on me." PREPARED PEOPLE I HAVE NOT MET. The rentleman who always prepares for a sudder abover by removing my umbrells from the stand 2. Anybody that owes me mency.

Will Lou. The haughty saleslady finally condescended to notice the shopping person. "Is any one waiting on you?" she asked.

"I'm afraid not. My husband was-I left him outside, you know-but I'm afraid he's gone home."

"AND IF ANYBODY'S WATCHING, WELL AND GOOD!"



HOT TRAILS OVER BOUNDARY LINES

Punitive Expeditions From One Country Into Another—Andrew Jackson's Famous Excursion in Florida

L'ITTLE punitive expeditions make big history. "Little," relatively speaking. There was the march of the 18,000 troops-Japanese, Russian, British, French and American to Tientsin and on to Pekin in 1898. The Boxers had created a reign of terror. The Chancellor of the Japanese Legation had been murdered. The German Ambassador had been murdered. The members of the diplomatic corps at Pekin, with other residents, had fortified themselves in the British Legation. The first expedition was principally an expedition for the rescue and protection of the foreigners, but during the progress of peace negotiations the Powers dispatched punitive expeditions in various directions, these operations continuing into the spring of 1901. These events, of course, produced a great and lasting effect on Oriental and world history, Amelia Island, now a part of the State

of Georgia, but farmerly included in the Spanish territory of Florida, has been the destination of several punitive expeditions. After the abolition of the slave trade within American borders in 1808 it became a place of resort for pirates, smugglers and slave traders. It had indeed borne that character since the Revolution, but early in the 19th century it became more than ever a nulsance. In March, 1812, it was captured by rebels against Spain, and American soldiers then occupied the island, holding it until 1813, A little later a band of filibusterers seized it and then a force took possession in the name of Mexico. Our first actual step into Florida took place in 1817. Conditions respecting Amelia Island were quite as intolerable to Spain as to the United States. Gaines, an American general, was directed to seize and occupy the place until further orders. He went there and American soldiers held the island until the Floridas were acquired by the United States through the treaty of 1819.

Jackson Speaks His Mind

In the period preceding that date our realtions with Spain were considerably strained. English and hostile Indians, during the War of 1812, and even afterward, made Florida a menace to the American settlers in Georgia, Alabama and indeed the whole Southwest of that time. Andrew Jackson, in a passionate address to his idle Tennessee soldiers in July of 1812, expressed his feelings thus: "You burn with anxiety to learn on what theatre your arms will find employment. Then turn your eyes to the South! Behold, in the province of West Florida, a territory whose rivers and harbors are indispensable to the prosperity of the western, and still more so to the eastern division of our State. Behold there likewise the asylum from which an insidious hand incites to rapine and bloodshed the ferocious savages, who have just stained our frontier with blood and who will renew their outrages the moment an English force shall appear in the Bay of Pensacola." For years Jackson looked forward to the seizure of the Floridas by force of arms.

Difficulties with the Indians of the Gulf States continued a long time after the close of the Revolution, when they had been allies of the English. The whites and the Indians made land treaties, establishing boundary lines; and border outrages, not only on the part of Indians, but on that of the whites themselves, were common. It was commonly believed by Americans that English emissaries among the Creeks were continually stirring up the redskins and trying to make as much trouble as possible for our Government.

It was felt that Spain had amply proven her inability to fulfill the duties which devolved upon her as owner of Florida. Slaves found an easy refuge there and hostile In dians and bands of freebooters were other causes of annoyance. Spain, however, insisted that her sovereignty should be respected. Jefferson was the first President to try to buy Ptorida and negotiations were carried on intermittently for a score of years. In 1817 there were frequent collisions be tween whites and Indians on the frontier Gaines attacked Fowltown, on the American side of the border, and defeated the chief of the Creeks. Immediately the Indians in the whole section went on the warpath and the Seminole War began. Jackson, who superseded Gaines as commander in the Southwest, advanced through Georgia in great haste and in March, 1818, was on the Piorida frontier. His orders allowed him to follow

bade him to attack a Spanish post. He marched straight into Florida and took the Spanish forts at St. Mark's and Pensacola, claiming that the Spanish authorities had aided and abetted the Indians, as well as certain Englishmen whom he accused of fomenting trouble. He captured the Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and hanged them forthwith, in spite of their British citizenship. Two Indian chiefs were hanged without the formality of a trial. In all this he exceeded his authority from Washington, but popular sentiment throughout the United States was in his favor. The Washington Government feared foreign complications through Jackson's energetic and self-sufficient action, but England allowed the matter to pass, as Arbuthnot and Ambrister had obviously been where they had no business to be. Spain demanded the punishment of Jackson and the surrender of the province, over which the general had raised the American flag. Secretary of State Adams, however, was equal to the occasion. In bold and able dispatches he justified the invasion on the ground that Spain evidently had not properly preserved the neutrality of her territory. Negotiations for the purchase of Florida were resumed and in 1819 a treaty of cession was concluded. The Florida episode differs from the Mexican in the fact that on Jackson's part, though not on that of the Administration, a desire for territorial conquest entered into the matter. The present purpose, of course, is purely punitive.

enemy into Spanish territory, but for-

Republic of Navy Island

Another occasion on which foreign territory was invaded in pursuit of enemies was that of 1837, when the Caroline incident occurred. In 1836-37 a strong republican spirit rife in parts of Lower Canada culminated in an insurrection. The leaders fled to the United States and one of them Mackenzle with 25 men, including some citizens of Buffalo, seized Navy Island, in the Niagara River. It belonged to Canada. Here the rebels set up a provisional government and issued paper money. They got their supplies from the American side of the river, using a small steamboat named the Caroline. A Canadian expedition crossed the river at night and seized the Caroline as she lay at her dock on the American shore. They fired her and sent her adrift, to becarried over the falls. In effecting the capture the Canadians were met with resistance. Several men were killed, including an American citizen. The British Government avowed the invasion to have been a public act and necessary to self-defense. After diplomatic negotiations the matter was smoothed out to the satisfaction of both the British and the American Government,

At the time of the Fenian raids United States troops followed General O'Neill over the Canadian border and arrested him on Canadian soil. It is an interesting fact that the Fenian raids against Canada resulted in the training and establishment of a useful force of citizen soldiery in the Dominion.

TO SUPPLANT BAEDEKER

One of the curious byproducts of the war's animosity is a plan in England to publish a series of guide books "to take the place," as series of guide books "to take the place," as the London Times explains, "of the renowned Baedekers, which, after the war, are not likely to be popular in the countries of the Allies or of sympathetic neutrals." The managing direc-tor and editor of the new enterprise was for 30 years one of Baedeker's English co-editors. The Times says that the idea of issuing the books has its patriotic as well as its compercisbooks has its patriotic as well as its side, and that the guides are to be printed and the maps made entirely in England. Baedekers were printed in English, French and German. these books are to be printed in English and French only.

THE HOMESTEAD

Here we came when love was young; Now that love is old, Shall we leave the floor unawept And the hearth acold?

Here the chill wind in the dusk, Wandering to and fro, Moves the mountlewers, life a ghost Of the long ago.

Here from every doorway looks A remembered face, Every sill and panel wears Let the windows smile again

To the morning light, And the door stand open wide When the moon is bright.

Let the breeze of twilight blow Through the silent hab.

And the dreaming rafters hear How the thrushes call

O, be merciful and feed To the house that gave All its best to shelter love Built when love was bravel

Here we came when love was young; Now that love is old Never let its day he lone Now its heart acold! -Bliss Caronan, in Century Magazine

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. Was General Funston educated at West 2. What was the last adjacent addition to the

What was the last adjacent addition to the territory of the United States which was secured by purchase?
Who was Professor Muybridge?
Is El Paso north or south of New Orleans!
Who was President of the United States at the time of the cruption of Mt. Peles, in Martinious?

Martinique? Who is President of Portugal? Did Benedict Arnold ever live in Philadele

How many rooms are there in the Chy.

9. How far is it from Philadelphia to Palm

Who is the junior Senator from Pennsyl-

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Andrew Jackson.

The capture of Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

Returned it to China, after deducting the expenses of the expedition.

Henry P. Fletcher.

About 53,000 officers and men.

About 225,000 miles

New Mexico.
A little more than 10 years.

A ship's chronometer carries London, or rather Greenwich, time to facilitate accertaining its position, as longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Gress-

wich.

The estimated population of Cleveland is 720,000.

Qualifications for the Office of President Editor of "What Do You Know"-In the EVENING LEDGER of March 6, under the heading of "An American Who Cannot Be President," read with interest an article on Secretary Lans who is not eligible to become President of the country, since he is a Canadian by birth. Less than two years ago, in answer to the question "Can an American citizen who is not a nature become the President of the United States" one of the most prominent of New York dallis answered, "Yes, if he gets enough votes." I fel that the paper did not make the above statement without a reason, and I would like you to give a full discussion of the subject, with reasons

The fifth paragraph in the first section of the second article of the Constitution sattles the question beyond dispute. The pertinent part of it reads, "No person except a natural born c or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

Editor of "What Do You Know"-L. Will 1984 please tell me if a child born to a foreign diplemat in this country is a citizen of the United States? I heard he is not. If so, why? 2. Can the American Ambassador's son born in a foreign country be elected President of the Un States?

1. The child of an Ambassador of a foreign country born in the United States is a cilied of his father's country because, among other reasons, the residence of the foreign diplomate agent is regarded as foreign soil. 2. The second an American Ambassador born abroad is a American citizen for the same reason that he son of a foreign Ambassador born here is not an American. His eligibility to the President has never become a practical question, but it has never become a practical question, but is not likely that any one would dispute his qualifications if he were regarded as fit for the Presidency in other respects.

Money for Luxuries

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I have sees it stated that Americans spend more for char-ing gum than for foreign missions. Can you give me the figures?

Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, has prepare Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, has prepare a table showing the annual American expensional tures for what are not regarded as the absolute necessities of life. It shows that \$13,000,000 a year is spent for chewing gum and \$12,000,000 for foreign missions. The other figures showing the expenditure for other "unnecessaries" marinterest you. Here they are: Intexesting interest you. Here they are: Intexesting liquors. \$2,200,000,000; tohacco. \$1,700,000,400 fewelry and plate. \$800,000,000; automobile \$500,000,000; church work at home. \$250,000,000; confectionery, \$200,000,000; soft drish \$120,000,000; tea and coffee. \$100,000,000; milinery, \$90,000,000; patent medicines, \$50,000,000

Funny Bone Editor of "What Do You Know"—Why is the end of the elbow called the funny bone?

Funny bone is a pun on the word humers, the name for the bone i: the arm at the set of which the ulnar nerve is exposed.

A Playwright Seeks Advice A Playwright Seeks Advice

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Do you know or will some of your readers advise me as to wisdom of presenting to a Shakespeare-loring club a farce that I have written? While it absolutely Shakespearean in character, it is cidedly in a merry mood. This is "Familitest play," and I should not like to he Shakespeare in an undignified manner—if it 500-year celebration is intended to commonly only his death. The Bard of Avon was infimerry fellow, but all the club entertaioners far as I have been able to fine, have been funered in the funeral in character. I will greatly assemble to this subject.