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ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AN SECOND-THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILT GROULA-

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916

Happy the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound .- Pope.

When fate named him Dice she loaded him to win.

pardon to President Wilson, Wilhelm Hohenzollern is still holding out, however.

There has been a rush of appeals for

A Guernsey cow accredited to a North Carolina farmer ought to give some pretty rich milk after her meal of \$300 in banknotes.

If General Villa had taken the trouble to leave his address with us, he might have got off with a series of notes instead of a pursuing

The income tax collectors will get part of the profits from the manufacture of war munitions without the passage of a new law by Congress.

Mr. Hay should not put too much confidence in the President's Indorsement of his bill for national defense. Mr. Garrison also thought he had the President's support.

Attorney General Brown thinks he can make the coal companies refund that 2 % per cent, a ton tax which they collected. The rest of us hope that he knows how he is going to

Caldwell, N. J., having celebrated the fact that Grover Cleveland was born there many years ago, may now settle back for a year's cogitation on why he left there so early in his life.

There was, of course, no foundation for the rumor that Mr. Wilson intended resigning because of pique at his critics; but it would be difficult to conceive of a more stinging revenge than to thrust Mr. Marshall into the presidential chair.

Professor Irving Fisher's remark that a baby is worth \$90 is not half so interesting as that of the new father who said as he walked the floor at night that he would not sell his baby for \$1,000,000, but that he would not give 30 cents for another one.

If Councils fails to grant Director Krusen's request for \$10,000 to pay the laboratory expenses of an investigation into the causes of pneumonia and grip, it will be for the reason that it does not appreciate the importance of such work rather than because of lack of funds. The sum asked for is so small that it could easily be found by lopping off the appropriation for the salaries of two or three useless employes in the City Hall. It would be impossible to put a money value on the worth of the investigation if it should result in the discovery of both the cause of pneumonia and grip and a cure for them But whether the cure is found at once or not, the discovery of the cause will bring the cure so much nearer.

Optimism in Paris grows in proportion to the lengthening of the battle around Verdun and would probably crash suddenly with the taking of that fortress. But it has a certain sound foundation, for the greatness of the cost to Germany and the perceptible weakening of her attacks are symptoms of decay. At the same time, the mere fact that the French have held Verdun for 30 days against the most violent efforts of their enemies, is an indication of those unfathomed powers of reserve which the French have developed. No more significant words have been spoken in Paris since the war began than those of Alexandre Ribot, a well-known financier and by no means a fantasist, who declared that we can say now without exaggeration, with out vain optimism, that we see now the end of this horrible war," The end foreseen is victory for France; but that is not the only reason why Americans heartily wish that M. Ribot is right.

Few persons besides the lawyers will be intorested in the legal questions involved in deciding whether the city has a right to run streets through Kirkbride's or not. Those questions are before the courts. Judge Martin has just decided that in spite of the alleged contract between the Commonwealth and the owners of Kirkbride's, the city has the right under the law of eminent domain to take as much of the property as is needed for public purposes, provided it gives proper compensation. This decision is based on common sense. It is possible, however, that the higher courts may override it. But it is inconcelvable that any contract has been made or can be made which has tied the hands of the State or of the city so tightly that the West Philadelphia property cannot be bought in whole or in part for public purposes whether the owners wish to sell or not. The lawyers in the employ of the city must be able to find a way to remove this obstacle to the development of a large and growing district.

One of the less spectacular services of the Philadelphia Orchestra was nobly extended n scope when the arrangement was comed for a series of sixteen concerts in The orchestra's main work will always be the twenty-five pairs of concerts iven in Philadelphia, but in the stimulation nd encouragement of musical interest in the cities less happily endowed it contriotor perhaps more to the good of the couny-and in this case the phrase has a very to meaning. It is thirty-one years now a the Boston Symphony began to come to the pre cond size of the present to come to greet rive was founded. In

like manner the periodical appearances of our organization in other cities must lead, in the end, to the formation of local musical centres. Pittsburgh has had its own orchestra; but for many reasons the work could not be continued, and since then the city has been dependent upon stray bits of music, played by what orchestras could arrange a visit. The patrons of the Philadelphia Orchestra need only imagine a series of empty Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings to judge of Pittsburgh's plight. It is a pleasure and an honor for Philadelphia to mend matters.

WEAKNESS OF A PAPER ARMY

The chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs has based his bill for na-tional defense on the assumption that there are 1,800,000 trained citizen soldiers ready for service. They exist chiefly on Congress must get at the facts before it can pass the right sort of a law.

NO MORE damnable species of deception can be practiced than that involved in the attempt to make the nation think it is prepared for war when it is not.

Chairman Hay, of the Committee on Milltary Affairs of the House, who does not believe in preparedness, is apparently engaged in an attempt to prove that the nation is pretty well prepared at the present time. He quotes figures, which he says were supplied by the Adjutant General of the Army, in support of his contention that there are 1,324,790 trained soldiers in the country at the present time. The Adjutant General may have compiled the figures, but no one familiar with the rentiment of the army will believe for a moment that he intended the inference to be drawn from them on which Mr. Hay is insisting. Representative Gardner, who disputes the statements of Mr. Hay, refrained from quoting the old saying about the trustworthiess of figures and the untrustworthiness of figurers, and thereby exhibited unusual selfrestraint.

Mr. Gardner, however, did cite figures supplied to him by the Secretary of War which show that Mr. Hay's estimate of the number of trained men in the country is \$51,000 too large. But the figures given by Secretary Baker are misleading, for they include among trained men scores of thousands who would have to spend at least three months in camp before they would be fit to take the field.

Mr. Hay puts the regular army at 140,000 men, with a reserve of 60,000. Mr. Baker says that there are 100,000 men in the regular army, including the Philippine scouts, and that the reserve is 2900. They agree on the number in the National Guard, which is about 129,000. Mr. Hay says that there are 995,790 men in the country outside of the organized forces who have had military training and are available for service. Secretary Baker says that at the outside there are only 241,800.

The disagreement in the size of the regular army and the reserves arises because Secretary Baker gives the size of the army today and Mr. Hay gives the size it will be three or four years after his bill enlarging it becomes a law. Mr. Hay includes in the 995,000 men who have training several hundred thousand who could not be found even if they do exist. He says that 227,000 men have passed through the regular army in the last ten years and are subject to call when needed. The Adjutant General's report shows that only 89,644 men have been discharged from the army in that time who did not re-enlist. A certain percentage of these have died or have become unfit for service. A conservative estimate would put the number at 6800. This leaves about \$2,500 instead of 227,000.

Mr. Hay says that 395,590 men have passed through the National Guard in the last ten years. These figures may be correct. He says also that 330,000 men have been trained in the military schools of the country and are fit to be soldiers. There were only 33,000 in such schools last year, and only 5200 were graduated. The records of the War Department show that only 40,000 have been gradinted in the last ten years from to which army officers have been assigned. If the War Department figures are correct, Mr. Hay's figures are 178,000 too large.

President Wilson has said that we must depend in the future for national defense upon "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

It is important that the men who are framing the legislation for strengthening the national defense should agree on what "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" is. The graduates of the military schools would not be classed as trained men by any military expert in the world. They have learned the manual of arms and they know how to march in close-order formation and when they were in school they looked pretty on parade. But that is about all the military equipment that they possess. The National Guardsmen are a little better prepared, but not much. The National Guard of this State, one of the best organizations in the country, is composed of men whose actual training is confined to one week in camp and seventy hours' drill a year. Those who have served out their term of enlistment have received less real training than a soldier in the regular army gets in three months. Many men counted in Mr. Hay's reserve of trained citizens have left the National Guard before their term expired. Some of them were guardsmen only a few weeks and many more only a year. These are so poorly equipped that for soldiering they are little better than the average citizen who has never shot a gun.

Before Congress goes further with its consideration of increasing the national defenses men of all parties ought to get together and agree on a state of facts so that we may know exactly where we stand. No bill drafted on the assumption that we have nearly 1,000,000 men in the country who can be depended on as a reserve of trained soldiers, when those figures are disputed, will meet the demands of the situation. The wise commander always knows when he goes into battle just how many men he can depend on, not on how big a force he can figure out on paper. It would be as foolish for Congress to deceive itself or to try to deceive the country as for an officer to depend on a paper army in the face of the

WHERE THEY DIFFER

SENATOR PENROSE is understood to favor sending a delegation to the Republican National Convention without instructions. The purpose of this is to leave the leaders free to throw the strength of the Commonwealth to the candidate from whom the most can be obtained in the way of promises for consideration of their claims after election.

The Vares are in favor of sending a delegation to Chicago pledged to Governor Brumhaugh, not for the purpose of nominating him, but for the purpose of throwing the vote of the delegates to that candidate who will recognize them in the distribution of national patronage in the State. The Governor is to be merely a string to tie the bundle of dele-

gates together. The only difference visible at this time between the plans of the Vares and the plans of the Senator is the difference between those who will benefit by them in the end.

Tom Daly's Column

The Lay of the U-Boatswain If U-boat is proper and right Why should we not have the D-Hoht This excellent chance to M-brace Of otherwise shortening space? You surely will grasp our N-tent-This much-condensed language is meant To W-boats' storage room, So come, let's B-starting a boom

For words all may handle with EE Who fare on the famed 7 CC.

And while we're nautically speaking, let's hall this big day of the year! Haven't you heard? Sam McCoy's "Tippecanoe" is launched today. It's his first novel, and they say it's as good as The Hobbs-Merrill Company put it on

PRETTY NEAR RIGHT "The plural, then, of 'wife' is what?" The teacher unked, Bald Bess, A most precocious little tot: "It's bigamy, I quess."

A DEALER in dental supplies on North 13th street advertises "porte polishers and excessories," which may be merely refreshing candor, after all.

How Do You Stain? Darkly, We Hope WE HAVE decided to renew our subscription to "Poetry; A Magazine of Verse," notwithstanding-or perhaps it's because ofthe overplenitude of this sort of thing in it:

I like the pages of Earn Pound. He stains darkly and touches softly. The flair of great loneliness is there. He is utter as a prairie berseman, a biplane in the asure. a Norse crag, or any symbol of the isolate, contemplative spirit of man unafraid and searching. He is worth having.—Carl

THE THOUGHTLESS MAJORITY "Many men, many minds," Is a saying all recall; Yet how often now one finds Many with no minds at all.

Oh, Peter!

Sir—Peter B. Kyne—well-known manipulator of phraseology—has this evidently sincere bit of information in the really great first installment of his story—"Ireland Uber Ailes."

"I didn't notice it," Matt replied. "But you're mistaken about him being a Far-Down. He's a Earl Unform the North—Belfest!" Far-Up-from the North-Relfast."

"He's a Far-Down—from the South—Kerry. His brogue gives him the lie." * * * Which prompts us to comment that his Irish readers will be thoroughly enraged at his turn Ing of Ireland upside down. Geographically he is right. Traditionally he What Irishman doesn't know that a man from the North is a "Far-Down?" As the author's last name is Kyne—perhaps the middle "B" stands for Bull—Irish Bull. SHAN.

Comparatively Speaking

Each day I make a little joke (Folks say I'm a Joker); But nearly every day I'm broke? Does that make me a broker?

We were spellbinding in Buffalo Friday night. and while we were away somebody cut Will Lou's signature from his notes on Shakespeare in Saturday's column. We are sorry and we promise not to go to Buffalo again for some

Less Discord

"Has that girl next door to you still got her parlor melodeon?"
"No, she exchanged it for a cornet, I'm glad "But, gracious, if she plays the cornet, that's

worse, len't it?"
"Not at all. It's only half as bad. She can't sing while she's playing the cornet."

LAMB CHOPS OFF THE LION -Sign in West Philadelphia butcher shop Sounds like the dual beast this March is.

The Original M-in-L Joke



THE FIRST JOKE EVER PRINTED IS CARVED ON THIS STONE ITIS ON MY WIFE'S MOTHER. SHE IS UNDER IT R.I.P.

THE National Geographic Magazine is a pic-Ltorial delight, but it's often an editorial shudder. In the current number we find this caption under one of the pictures;

Note the strange headdress of these soldiers. This "Koffeya" is designated to pro-tect the men from the flerce heat of the

Bad Noise A lady I met said, "Consarn it!

I've torn my silk glove with my garnet." In my shock and dismay What else could I say? But, "Really I think you mean 'darn it."

Seeing Things

As the night was on the wane, Night of dreaming and cocaine, From shining silk cocoon Burst my Lady! Gone too soon! WILL LOU.

Sir-At Our Mother of Sorrows' School this happened recently; Teacher-What is matrimony. Pupil—Matrimony is a sacrament by which man and woman are united in awful mar-

EDUCATIONAL QUEBY

Sir-I beg to ask whether there is any fog-yed hish in the audience who has sung "There's dusic in the Air" twice a week during the time that he has been subjected to our marvelous system of education, and who can state clearly and concisely the theme of the song. The perand concessly the theme of the song. The person answering correctly can have my extra copy of Briggs' cartoon entitled, "Some one asks a young lady she should spiel something on the plane."

W. L.

Preparedness Again

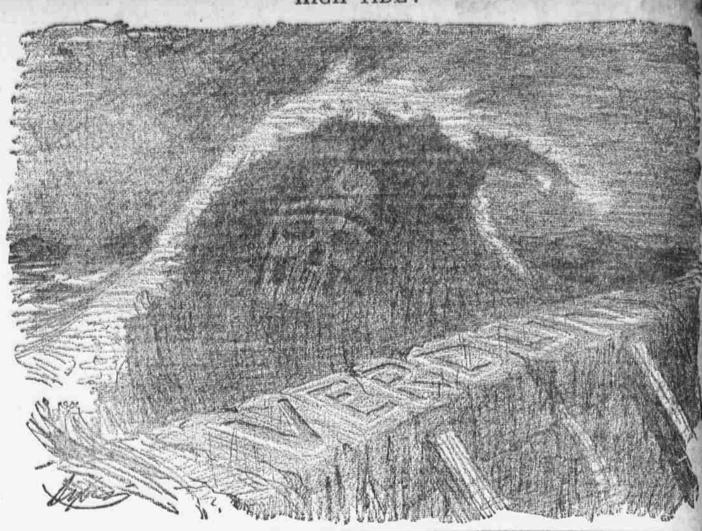
"Heck!" growled the old man, returning to "Heak" growing the out man, returning to the bedroom, "I stubbed my toe."
"Well," replied his wife, "that's what you get for going downstairs in your stocking feet."
"That's so," Pop said. "If I hadn't gone down in my stocking feet that young man of Ethel's might have heard me and got away before I reached him."

> ALASI TOO TRUE To many of us life is rude And joy a fleeting bubble; The only time our credit's good Is when we borrow trouble.

ASKED AND ANSWERED "Now, then," thundered the temperance orator, "what causes most of the crime in this world? Drink! And what causes drink? "Thirst!" oried a voice in the rear of the

SOME CHILD! air. Dice was born as Scotland, Pa. November 2, 1822, and has been in the service of the Reading Railway since April 1, 1894.

HIGH TIDE?



WAR HEROES IN POLITICAL LIFE

Those Who Have Reached the Presidency Typified Great Democratic Movements - Not Much Soldier Worship

WHILE we, as passive citizens, are watchfully waiting for the future of the Mexican situation, we may harmlessly concern ourselves with political speculations not unconnected with military operations on the frontier. For maybe the country will discover a military hero in the next few months and give him some kind of political preferment. It has happened before. The Spanish-American war was the last time. Even T. R. himself cannot deny that the Rough Riders and San Juan Hill contributed something to his political fortunes. We cannot say that they made him President, but they certainly did give him a lift on the road to the White House. Nor can we promise anything about the heroes to come. Who they'll be or what their military prestige will lead to in political life, if it leads anywhere, we really don't know.

In looking over the list of Presidents we dis cover that two of them were professional soldiers at the time of election. These were Taylor and Grant. William Henry Harrison was a farmer when elected, but he had been a soldier in earlier life. Jackson's achievements as a soldier made him a national figure. A number of other Presidents saw military service-Garfield and McKinley, for instance-but It hardly had the political effect of Tippecanos or of the battle of New Orleans and the seizure of Florida. Soldiers, merely as such, seldom reach political eminence in this nonmilitaristic country.

First in war was Washington, but he was also first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Our debt to Washington as it was the debt of his contemporaries, is a to be measured wholly by his leadership of armies. Bancroft, writing of Washington's inauguration, exclaims, "But for him the country could not have achieved its independence; but for him it could not have formed its Union; and now but for him it could not set the government in successful operation."

Jackson and the Presidency In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected Presi-

dent. A man with less training in statemanship it would have been hard to find. He himself, when his friends proposed his candidacy in 1824, said: "Do they suppose that I am such a damned fool as to think myself fit for President of the United States? No. sir. I know what I am fit for. I can command a body of men in a rough way, but I am not fit to be President." But he represented average humanity. He was the embodiment of the de mocracy of the Southwest as Lincoln, a little later, was the embodiment of the democracy of the Northwest, and on top of that he was the great military hero of the day. He came to the Presidency in 1828 as naturally as Tavlor and Grant. Or as Wellington came to the premiership of England.

It was in the early campaigns against the Creek Indians that Jackson displayed his wonderful talent as a leader of men. The commissary service, under wilderness conditions, was naturally ill managed, and part of the time the men were mutinous with hunger. It is said that Jackson sometimes had to use half his army to keep the other half from disbanding. There were difficulties, too, in the character of his men-bold frontiersmen to whom military subordination was both irksome and incomp chensible. But the strong hand of Jackson won him loyalty. Sometimes rough and quarrelsome, he was nevertheless considerate of his inferiors. His indomitable energy and tremendous pluck were qualities that they respected and admired. In the first Creek war Jackson was suffering from illness such as would have kept an ordinary man groaning in bed, and his left arm he carried in a sling. After a victory he never relaxed his efforts, but followed up every success with furious energy and persistence. His victory over the Creeks at Tohopeka marked the downfall of Indian power in the Southwest, it robbed the British of military advantages on which they placed great dependence and it made possible the victory at New Orleans.

The event that clinched Jackson's title as a presidential possibility was the invasion of Florida in 1818. It brought the long-continued negotiations for the purchase of Florida to a head. Moreover, the manner in which Jackson went about his task appealed to popular imagination. The invasion caused complications with England and with Spain, and an attempt was made in Congress to discredit Jackson. The upshot was that Jackson gained in public esteem. Circumstances were peculiar, and it is certain that a similar train of evente-even if they could occur-would not now produce equal consequences. Furthermore, Jackson was not a war-made President in an unqualified meaning of the term. The election of 1526 was a significant one in American political history. There were specific insues, but there was also a broad division of the public mind-a line-up of radicals against conversatives-Jacksonian democracy pitted itself against the aristocracy of the Adams party. The campaign of 1840, the 'log-cabin-and-

hard-cider" campaign, stands unique in the political history of America. The Whigs shouted and sang their candidate into office. At Columbus, O., a big demonstration was held in February-a procession with banners, representations of log cabins, coonskins, pletures of the "old hero of Tippecanoe" drinking a mug of hard cider. So went the campaign. The Whig song to the tune of "The Little Pig's Tail" has become historical, with its chorus: .

For Tippecanos and Tyler, too - Tippecanos and Tyler, too; And with them we'll beat little Van, Van.

Van is a used-up man; And with them we'll beat little Van.

No platform was adopted. "Down with Van Buren" and "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," were the Whig watchwords in that memorable campaign.

Old Rough and Ready In 1848 the Whigs nominated General Tay-

for, staking their all on the military hero of the Mexican War. He had no political experience, but he possessed qualities of good sense and kindliness which had won him the sobriquet of "Old Rough and Ready." The people showed a disposition to right the wrongs which it was said he had suffered from the Democratic Administration. Here, as in Jackson's case, was a war hero who appealed to the people, not entirely through his military success, but through a career and characteristics which led the blacksmith, the carpenter, the farmer and the backwoodsman to feel that he was a man of the common people, like themselves. It was the appeal made by Harrison, also. The qualities that the voters liked in Grant were the qualities that his soldiers liked. Of Grant, the milltary man, Horace Porter says: "His unassuming manner, purity of character and absolute loyalty to his superiors and to the work in which he was engaged inspired loyalty in others and gained him the devotion of the humblest of his subordinates." In looking over the list of Presidents, we

are impressed by the fact that in every case in which a military man has reached the White House there was something besides his war record which brought the people to his support at the polls. Our political history is entirely free from instances of domination by a military aristocrat or by a military aristocracy. Our military heroes who have gone far in politics have been one and all men who were notable for democratic qualities. With the exception of Grant they have all been men who typified great democratic movements. It is a fact that we should note with satisfaction.

"THE CLOSED LID" The Philadelphia Evening Lupger has been

investigating conditions in Atlantic City. Its representative learns that predictions of disaster to follow Sunday closing have not come true.
The only people hurt have been some of the saloon owners. Business generally has been saloon owners. Business generally has been good and the Evenino Leider finds a growing conviction that Atlantic City need not be a open town in order to be prosperous. There can be no question of the accuracy of these observations; for the principles which they em body have withstood the severest possible during the country-wide depression of the three or four years. Of necessity, Atlantic City depends upon the nation, and, until the last few months, national business has been at its lowest ebb in years. This city has suffered as little as any in the country, and today she enjoys the best winter season in her entire history—the ed lid notwithstanding.—Atlantic City Re-

TRANSIT AND TAX RATE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your editorial on "Transit and Tax tate" was timely and enlightening. Wish you ould insert in heavy lines those paragraphs could insert in heavy lines those paragraphs that point out the attempt to perpetrate a fraud on the people by any person who would try to make believe that taxes must be increased to carry out the Taylor transit plan. Yours for the whole Taylor plan,
FRANCIS J. LEFEVRE.
Frankford, March 10,

THE CITY

They call me vampire, say it is my role
To sell my kisses, barter wanton smiles
That I may strip in shreds my lover's soul
And strew his heart along my heartless miles, They give me jowels glorious to wear,

I take these greedily, the giver spurn They dock with roses red my tresses fa Which into ashes cold I quickly turn.

My voice of silvery flutes and violins Sings only to the impetus of gold, For which they do inexplate size, Then are cast off as but a story told. Your gentler judgment, masters, may I pray, wine stained nights mistes me now

Queen;
Behold my realm—a fine and generous day,
And on my brow a wreath of simple green. And on my brow a wreath or sumple green.

Now in my court the dreams of childhood throng, Guarded by plans supremely, sweetly true.

Now do the echoes of my lovely song Spread all the heavens far with tender blue.

It shall be written on the scrool of time, in script which all the ages will defy;

Wenton of boars, or with a soul sublime—

Bush as ye are, my masters, such as I.—It Louis Republic.

What Do You Know? Queries of general interest will be answered

in this column. Ten questions, the answer to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily. QUIZ

What is the difference in time, if any, be tween Tampa, Fla., and Philadelphia? Who is the British poet laureate? When was the San Francisco earthquake Name two of the Seven Wonders of p. World?

Who discovered the South Pole? Who is chairman of the Committee on Milltary Affairs of the House of Re-

Where are the Dry Tortugas? How many Presidents of the United States have there been? What is the language of the Brazilians? About how old is John D. Rockefeller, h.?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Mayor's salary is \$12,000 a year. The United States Steel Corporation was chartered in New Jersey on February B,

1901. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Nine.
The area of France and her colonis is larger than that of China.

In an address to recently naturalized dis-zens in Convention Hall, Philadelphia May 10, 1915.

In Washington Edgar Fahs Smith. Congress Hall is at the southeast corner of Chestnut and 6th streets.

Origin of Callowhill Street

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I under stand that Callowhill street was so called be cause on a hill at the end of it stood the gallow used in the days of Penn. (1) If this is so, los do you account for the corruption of the term! (2) At what part of the city was this Gallers Hill? Or where was the place of executes in old Philadelphia?

a old Philadelphia 7

1. The Gallows Hill tradition is poturesque, but has no foundation. street was named in honor of William Penal with the founder on his second trip in 1701. 2. Executions in the early days took plus at 3d and High (Market street). A temperary gallows was erected. There were not may executions in Penn's day and for years afte, as the people were law abiding; and further us founder in his frame of government limited art tal punishment to two crimes, in distinction in the elaborate list of capital offenses, including religious difference, which was operative in other colonies.

"Lo! In the Clouds of Heaven Appears" Editor of "What Do You Know"-Will resplease tell me where I can find this poem of who is the author:

"Lo! in the clouds of heaven appears God's well beloved Son: brings a train of highest years, His Kingdom is begun, He comes a goodly world to bless,

With mercy, truth and righteousness.
O. Father, haste the promised hour
When at His feet shall lie All rule, authority and power, Beneath the ample sky. When He shall regain from Pole to Pole The Lord of every human soul."

J. ROY.

Will some reader kindly supply the desired information?

Mexican Chiefs' First Names Editor of "What Do You Know"...Kindly tell me the first names of Carranza, Madero, Disa Villa and Huerta.

Porfirio Diaz. Victoriano Huerta, Venusiasa Carranza, Francisco Villa and Francisco I Carranza, Francisco Villa and Duration of Verdun Battle

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I contest that the battle for Verdun has been under my for more than a month. My wife is equally positive that a fortnight is the duration to date INTERESTED IN WAR. You are more nearly right than your wife is his argument. Sunday, March 19, was the 18th this argument. &

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Please to me what is meant (1) by a susquicentennia and (2) if any have been celebrated recently of will be celebrated in the near future. CURIOUS

1. Sesquicentenary comes from Latin words meaning "one and a haif" and "hundred years Hence a sesquicentenary is the 156th analysery of an event. 2. Recent sesquicentenary have been those of the foundation of Brown University, Rutgers College and the Model School of the University of Pennsylvania. It most notable sesquicentennial the future self is that commemorating American independent July, 1926. The sesquicentenary of the hospital orary fraternity of the Phi Beta Kappa will be celebrated in December, 1926.

Sesquicentenaries

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Where is I find the hepatica this time of year? BOTANIST

While the hepatica or liverwort is one of the earliest of wild flowers it is not yet to blood the flowers it has protection is in fairly open swedished where it has protection from the cold under when the first open swedished where it has protection from the cold under when the first open to the heaps of fallen leaves. There are hepatical season in a woodland stretch between School and Morton, along the Media division of the Pennsylvania Rajircad.

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I to Steve Brodie frequently mentioned in a low way. Who was he or what did he do Steve Brodia claimed to be the first of dive from the Brooklyn bridge into the River without killing kinesals.