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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

No cord nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can do with a twined thread .- Robert Burton.

THE CRISIS IS UPON US

The United States is not awed by the shadow of "frightfulness." The inevitable crists has come and it finds this nation, as always, standing fast for right and Justice.

N DECEMBER, 1914, von Tirpitz gave to the EVENING LEDGER's correspondent in Germany an exclusive interview, in which he outlined the program of "frightfulness" which was to be pursued by his Government through the instrumentality of submarines. That interview was regarded with incredulity by the civilized world, sane men finding It impossible to believe that the great German people, who have contributed so much of value to humanity, would stoop, even in an extremity, to so murderous a form of warfare and so treacherous a process of destruction.

In February, 1915, the German Government announced its intention of translating into fact the von Tirpitz proposal. This nation straightway entered its formal protest, avowing its intention to insist on its own rights under the recognized principles of international law, and pointing out that Germany could not possibly put her program into effect without imminent danger to all neutrals, and particularly to citizens of the United States.

The German Government, nevertheless, peraisted in its purpose and sought in May to palsy neutrals, as well as enemies, by one det of a particularly horrible and staggering character. More than one hundred Americans were murdered when the Lusitania went down, murdered with premeditation, and it became instantly apparent that our Government must act to prevent a repetition of such deeds, or, surrendering the proud privilege of protecting its citizens, acknowledge its humiliation to the world and wallow in s peace revolting to all men in whom there lived a sense of national honor or individual self-respect.

Subsequent negotiations developed an apparent willingness on Germany's part to acknowledge her criminality by half-hearted reparation. But while writing eloquent notes to ease the just indignation of the United States, she persisted in a series of new crimes, lesser in degree but equally indefensible in principle, on the high seas. To this she added a propaganda within the very territory of the United States, a propaganda devised to capitalize our democratic institutions for the benefit of Kalserism and pauperize the national honor by inspiring a political division which would paralyze executive direction. Kaiserism, indeed, thrust its insidious sophistry into the very halls of Congress. It had already corrupted the mental processes of an American Secretary of State, who, either through ignorance or in an orgy of pacifism, inspired or permitted an underground message to Berlin to the effect that the United States did not mean what it said and was protesting against ocean vandalism merely as a matter of form.

In the months that have passed outrage has succeeded outrage. Murder has been piled on murder, and no American has traveled great areas of the sea, even in neutral ships bound for neutral ports, without peril to his life.

Excuses, which it is impossible to believe were made in good faith, have come to us from Berlin. Diplomatic intercourse has been characterized by subterfuges of all sorts, until finally the American Government has found it necessary, reluctantly, virtually to accuse a great nation of bad faith and deliberate attempts to falsify the record.

That a showdown would come at last was as inevitable as the setting of the sun. It has come. The crisis, not of our making, is upon us, and let none be so foolish as to underrate its scavity. Not in its existence has a situation of greater potential danger faced this mighty

FIGURE are men, thousands of them, who are enamored of the peace we enjoy. They have weltered in easy prosperity and they dread a disturbance of it.

There are men, thousands of them, who aver that it were better for us to yield, better for to parmit Germany to pursue without let e hindrance her policy of "frightfulness," bun for this nation to vindicate its rights, or on an approach a altuation where such vinwhich become mousery,

on her main thousands of them, so averse,

intellectually, to war that their feet shiver at the mention of it.

There are men, thousands of them, who declare that the nation does not want war, that it should tolerate any humilfation rather than enter war, and that no war is excusable unless it is demanded by a virtually unanimous public sentiment.

To such men we say that a people tainted with poltroonery, a people deaf to the call of national honor, is a people deserving of the slavery they would embrace. If a majority of the people are not in favor of the course the Government has taken finally, it is high time that they be taught through the press the elements of patriotism. If they are so ignorant that they do not know when they are insulted, then let them be instructed. If the country is not ready, worse coming to worst, to go to war, then Providence help the country, for it has not within itself the power to save

WE SPEAK of war as a possibility, because it is time for the nation to be considering so grave an outcome. We are still hopeful that common sense will assert itself in Berlin. We are still hopeful that the Kaiser will see the inadvisability of adding to his enemies the richest nation on earth, richest not only in money but also in productive capacity, a nation capable of assuring the Ailies an overpowering superiority in metal and all the implements of warfare.

But we do not deceive ourselves. If Berlin permits a final break to come it will be because she is determined to continue her submarine campaign to the bitter end. That would mean the destruction of more American lives, the piling up of injuries in the presence of which we could not be quiescent Nor would we wish to be. Having embarked on the vindication of our rights, we have crossed the Rubicon. The Administration must hereafter pursue its set policy with vigor and the American public would countenance no hesitancy. A break, therefore, would bring war measurably near. But war would not call for American troops on European battlefields. Our productive resources, if thrown into the arena, would be sufficient to decide the issue. If our Ambassador leaves Berlin, the German cause is lost and lost absolutely. Indeed, it is no secret that many of our directing statesmen believe that active support of the Allies would be a distinct service to humanity in that it would bring a comparatively quick termination of the conflict.

THE duty of all good citizens is plain. There is cause for a great soberness, but there is no cause for intense excitement. They must put their faith in their Government and resolve firmly to stand back of that Government in whatever course it may find it necessary to pursue. They must avoid encouraging wild criticism or any attempt, made in the name of peace, to undermine the strength of the Government. They must in a word be Americans through and through, from toe to eve, resolved, if need be, to demonstrate once and for all that this is in fact a nation, the guardian alike of democratic institutions and of human liberty.

All of us can and need be dedicated to but one cause, and that is the national cause. Nor need we be misled by players-with-words who talk of Germany's right to do as she pleases. The activity of the U-boats is not a debatable issue. We have decided that they are outlaws. It remains simply for us to write that decision so indelibly on the human mind that never again will any nation dare to gain-

Mr. Roosevelt probably fears nobody at all. but he undoubtedly takes his own part.

Maybe General Villa lost his mustache in

one of those close shaves he experienced in the early part of the chase. Strange that no belligerent has thought of

turning loose on its enemies its own patent medicine manufacturers!

The announcements of England's impending spring drive are getting to be as regular as the annual failure of the peach crop.

The Mayor is going to keep the police out

of politics, as any policeman who works against the Vares will quickly discover. The Austrians are said to be fighting the Italians by launching avalanches at them.

Certainly this is frightfulness on a large The recent campaign in Poland was valuable

training for the linotype operators who are now setting up stories from Cusihuiriachic,

If many more of those pretty American nurses on the other side marry British soldiers, a new question about our neutrality will

"We'll never be ruled by police clubs!" cried a leader at a political club meeting. It is just as bad, in the long run, to be ruled by political clubs.

John Havs Hammond, Jr., is lauded for his patriotism in turning over to the Government his 128 torpedo patents. But who wouldn't be a patriot for \$750,000?

Anyhow, men are not appointed to office until after they have been released from jail. We do not actually have to go into the penitentiary to get our public servants.

The President's talk to Congress yesterday would never have been necessary if Mr. Bryan had not inspired Berlin and Vienna with the belief that the United States was only bluffing. It may be that Mr. Bryan thought he was performing a great service for his country, but well-intentioned spinelessness is the greatest little trouble-maker in the world.

proofs multiply that all of the nations of Europe are weary of the blood-drain. Men fight for life, but their countries have mortgaged them to death. Not in centuries has the sun tooked down on a world which ought to be so ashamed of itself, or on nations which have sacrificed so much so heroically,

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads LIX

DA NOTE TO DA DOOTCH. Good-by! I gotta move agen, Baycause dese Dootcha fightin' men Mak' Meester Weelson verra sore An' evra wan excite', so den

Firs' theeng you know we go to war-An' so I gotta move once more. Raycause for dese same Dootch, you see,

I move las' year from Napoll, An' here een dees so peaceful lan' I theenk how happy I weell be, But now ees com' dees fightin' man An' bust to hal my leetla plan.

But schere, O! where, I gona go? Ah! Dio' mi'! I don'ta know, Excep' where Irish bossa meant, W'en I would work for heem too slow, An' he would say: "You should be sent Where Satan ces da President!

Let us consider how great a commodity of doctrine exists in books, how easily, how safely, how secretly they expose the naked-ness of human ignorance without putting it to shame. These are the masters who in-struct us without rods or ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you.

Isn't the above a fine thought, and well expressed? It was written by Richard de Bury in 1281. I look on Tom Daly's column in much the same light. McTAVISH. Losh, man McTavish, it sair becomes a dour Scot to be trafficking wi' sic blarney o' the

DOMESTIC DISTICHS At bringing up the coal my wife's the worst! Helpless? I have to light her candle first!

Sumner V. Mann.

HERE'S the other side of that wintry picture we showed yesterday:

As I told you yesterday, I have to do an awful lot of things before I go to sleep at night and the missus doesn't do a thing—but, me lad that's not the end of the story. No, indeed! for some time around about 6 o'clock the next morning, before the sun is up, and when it's cold as cold can be, a small voice comes gurgling through the door, gentle and sweet at first, but growing louder and more Insistent every moment, till it wakes me up; and then, or very soon after then, I hear some one closing the windows nearby and then some farther away and I hear screams of Joy from the next room and they grow fainter and fainter as the screamers are carried away. And then I know some one is lighting the wood fire in the nursery, taking off two small nightigowas and putting on warm clothes and wrappers and warming a lot of little tees before the blazing lors, and lot of little toes before the blazing logs, and hunting blocks and toys, and taking some graham crackers from a box in the closet which will be enough till the nurse comes and—but I don't know anything more to aloo other hour or two, for I've gone to sleep again and it seems a long time before some one tells me that it is time to get up. H. H. H. and-but I don't know anything more for an-

CLERK-Young lady, 800 by 608 by 680, accurate, legible figurer, wanted for permanent position; answer in own handwriting, submitting the work for above problem; state age and business qualifications; also nearest telephone number.—Classified Ad.

Why should Messrs, Barnum & Bailey advertise from a box number and what additional values would age, handwriting and business experience be to one so marvelously endowed otherwise?' H. D. K.

The Anagram Contest

THESE two good ones arrived at the L eleventh hour: T. R. AND G. O. P. AT FORE. YOU KEN

AWARD.

T. R. A STIFF? YES.

Yesterday's: Can test hat on a germ-The Anagram Contest. The winner will be announce

WE ARE cowardly; we admit it. The other day a lady sent us her book of verse and we, in acknowledging the receipt of it, hemmed and hawed and gave the impression-without saying it in so many wordsthat we were delighted with her work, when we were not. It's a weak imitation of Willia Yeats, who-though a poet-is the weakest Irish strong man we know. Hairy-chested men always, of their nature, had tired; and others are now beginning to tire of the pale pagan piffle Yeats and his school have been offering to a public which has been looking at Ireland through the glasses of German

Also, the lady is guilty of rhymes like this: "divine" and "time," and "earth" and "breath." Now, if we were to mention her name and her book we'd be ungallant, but somebody ought to do something about it. We're too

At the celebration of "Humane Sunday" in Independence Square, Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey has some thought of planting there a horse chestnut, a dog wood and a pussy willow. Has any one else any animalversions*

*Typographical error for animadversions,

Oddities of Chinese Literature By Ting A. Ling

IN PRESENTING a few of the more striking conceits from the Chinese it may be necessary to remind our reader (or, if we have more than one, readers) of the Chinese tendency to arrange both his thoughts and actions in an order exactly the reverse of that to which eccidentals are accustomed.

The Chinaman, for example, pays his physician while he remains well; when he becomes ill the fees cease. The rich Chinaman, when buying an automobile, insists on getting with it a set of wornout tires, which he exchanges, as occasion demands, for new ones.

So, too, the Chinese clerk, or mechanic, pays his board to himself, and requires the landlady to eat the food, etc., etc., etc. Let us illustrate this puzzling tendency with the following dialogue, selected from the contemporary Pekin comedy, "Why Chickens Do Not Eat Mice."

Scene. A road near Foo-Chow.

Time. Evening.

Enter Moo, a lamplighter, who, as it is getting dark, is going his rounds putting out the lights. He meets Li, his friend, and as they rapidly move away from each other the following colloquy ensues: following colloque, Moo-"Goodby.

Li—"Goodby yourself."
Moo—"How is your reverend and Celestial mother-in-law?" Li-"You are entirely mistaken; I got this black eye by bumping into a door in the middle of the day."

die of the day,

do - "Did you get nice presents when

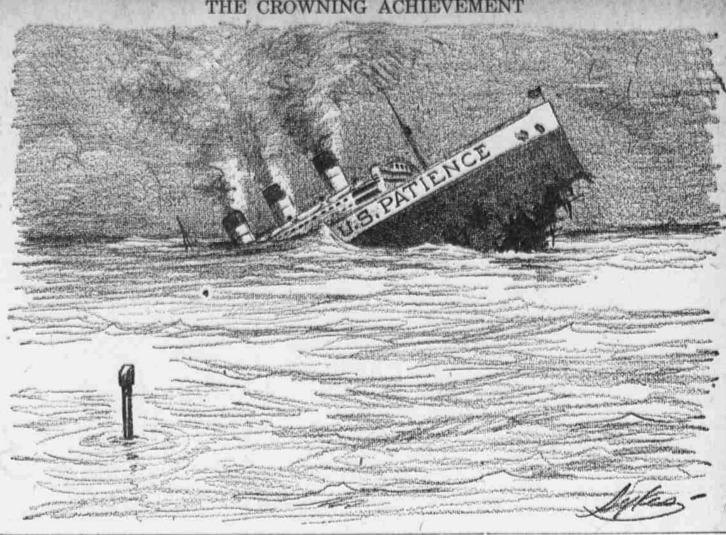
were arrested?"

i-"Yes; my wife gave me a hair-net."

too-"I see they are disbanding the army."
Li-"Yes; we must be going to have a

Moo-"Well, I must be coming now, so

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT



IF AMERICA REFUSES TO SPEAK TO BERLIN

The Actual Facts and the Moral Effects of a Diplomatic Break. Chances of War and Prospects of Peace

THE human race is so perversely consti-I tuted that whenever two members of it have most to say to each other one says that he or she will never speak to the other again. In the agony of silence which follows accidental misfortunes are magnified or misconstrued into deliberate insult and the pent-up unhappiness of either antagonist corrodes the spirit. As the time goes on the original cause of the quarrel is forgotten, is buried under accumulating annoyances. Sometimes there is a reconciliation, sometimes open battle. Much is always lost, and even after the matter is settled there remains a feeling of bitterness and resentment.

For nearly a year the United States and Germany have been living in a state of very unstable equilibrium. Four or five times we have had "I'll never speak to you again" on the tip of our tongue, but the only man who could say the words has been silent. He knew that we had too much to say, that we must keep up the pretense of courtesy on the chance that we might restore the basis of friendship. He knew that once we closed Germany's mouth we might have to deal with her fist. He knew that the family of nations is like the family of men and women. When the grown-ups stop talking the little ones suffer, and there are many little ones in the world-family just now. When there are stepchildren the situation is unbearably hard, and there are many stepchildren of Germany in this country today. What will happen?

It is at least reassuring to know that war isn't inevitable by the rules of the game. Peru no diplomatic representatives of one country at the other. When the ill-fated Maximilian was shot in Mexico Austria cut Mexico from its official visiting list, and no cards were sent for thirty years. Great Britain and Venezuela broke off diplomatic correspondence for ten years without serious results. Germany herself has no ambassador in Rome and receives none from Italy, but the two nations are not at war.

Packed Trunks

In the last case the reason is that each country holds valuable property in the other and does not want that property forfeited or sequestrated. In the United States there would be no such danger, because a break would not suspend treaty obligations, and since 1828 the United States and Germany have bound themselves to respect private property in case of war. Only the great fleet of Hamburg-American and other German liners, lying interned at Hoboken or Newport News, would be snapped up by this Government. Even then we should have to return them when the war

Johann von Bernstorff, the optimistic and exceedingly clever diplomat, would leave Washington, would leave it poorer by one farsighed and earnest worker for German-American amity. He, like Count Lichnowsky, might weep as he left the country to which he was accredited. Lichnowsky told Germany that England could not fight. Perhaps Bernstorff told Germany that America would never send him home. From Berlin Ambassador James W. Gerard would return to this country. A number of Americans might follow him; few Germans would leave this country. Business, what there is of it, would continue between the two countries. Not a gun would be fired, unless rioting broke out in either country. Here the impetus toward higher preparedness would be very great and the hunt for Villa would be hastened by every possible means. For a time we would all scan the headlines a little closer to see what the U-boats were doing.

What Moral Force Might Do

There's the rub! If Germany is so intent upon her submarine policy that she was willing to risk a break with us on account of it, will she surrender the precious weapon after the break has come? If she would, then the loss to the United States would be more than compensated by the gain to the world. We would have shown then that a moral force, unsupported for the most part by great arms, can in the course of time prevail. But if another "misapprehension" occurred, if another "mine layer" turned out to be a Sussex or a Gulflight, what would happen then? We could ask no explanations, because we should have no one to ask. We could not refuse to act, because the implications of a diplomatic rupture are that any offense after it must be followed by war. There would be only one thing to do-the very last thing America wants to do, the very thing we have so desperately avoided so far. We should have to go to war with Germany. Our country would be ugly with concentration camps. Our fellow citizens would be objects of suspicion. Our army and navy, we can be sure, would do their utmost. But if we are compelled to look forward to the awful prospect of war, there are those in Europe who look to the same act of ours for the beginning of peace. There are two important neutrals in southern, and there are Holland and the Scandinavian countries in northern, Europe. More than one of these nations would be willing to enter the war if they could pick the winner. They are watching Verdun and they are watching the fluctuations in the mark, pound and franc. They are watching the greatest of all neutral nations. Even if we stop speaking to Germany they will be affected. If we should go in with France and Britain and Russia, some of them might positively hurt themselves in their hurry to join,

Germany knows the dangers, but she is persuaded that the submarine is her only chance against Great Britain, and she will do some careful weighing before her last decision is made. She will count the chances of Rumania suddenly joining her borders to those of Russia and Greece. She will see Holland closing her frontier-the possibilities are endless. And if there are any statesmen left in Germany who look beyond the event to the future they will turn their eyes back to

Pity and Regret

Whether we enter the war or remain neutral, whether Germany wins or the Allies, if friendly relations between the great empire and the great republic are broken off the peace which will come will be disastrous to Germany. Finance breaks down many barriers and the chance of a halfpenny gain obliterates many old feuds, but it will be many years before German marks will be preferred to French francs or Hamburg bottoms to Liverpool. After the war Germany plans a great commerce union. Will she care to see her half billion annual trade with this country diverted to the rival alliance of France and Great Britain and Russia? Will she be content to waive the spiritual allegiance of sev eral million emigrants from her shores to this?

It is strange that after all the hatred which Germany has inspired our last sentiment should be one of pity and regret. She has done us a grievous, an intolerable wrong, and it is impossible for us to continue our relations unless a new basis is found for them. But we are sorry, dreadfully sorry. A mother who is forced to divorce her husband for the sake of her children may allow herself a last look backward to the time of peace and happiness. She may indulge herself a moment in the luxury of regret, and if her heart is big she may pity. And we pity Germany, too, because she could have been so great and has been so wild. We pity her that she should be so misled. And a misgiving as to the future of humanity creeps in as we face the most fateful year of our independent

PRIVILEGES OF SPIES

In The Hague convention a spy is defined as a person who, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligeren with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party. Soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of hostile army to obtain information are not naidered sples, nor are soldiers or civilians carrying out their mission openly, as, for exam ple, in the carrying of dispatches. A spy taker in the act cannot be punished without previous act cannot be punished without previous A spy who after rejoining the army to which he belongs is subsequently captured is treated as a prisoner of war and not as a spy. Service as a spy is voluntary and cannot be compelled.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS

Mary Pickford is said to have signed a con-tract for a salary of \$500,000 a year. A period which rewards the beauty of Miss Pickford at figures so well above the price paid for brains of Abraham Lincoln is one in which a celebration of the birthday of Curly Locks would be responded to more generally than the Shake speare tercentenary. — Louisville Courier

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW It is rumored that Hobson may be the Prohibi-tion candidate for President. No objection out here. He might beat Eugene Debs at the polls.—

Albuquerque Morning Journal.

What co-operation toward better farming has really needed has been for the city man to find out what his part of the job was and offer practical service instead of condescending advice.-St. Louis Republic

The outcry that preparedness is made an issne because some one wants to make money is moonshine, an insult to the intelligence of the American people and most of those who are howling "graft" know that this is so.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SEEING EYE

A curve in the road and a hillside Clear cut against the sky; A tail tree tossed by the autumn wind, and a white cloud riding high; Ten men went along that road; And all but one passed by.

He saw the hill and the tree and the cloud.
With an artist's mind and eye;
And he put them down on canvas—

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

I. Give a good definition of "ultimatum" in about 20 words. 2. What is the meaning of "horse power"?

What is an ex post facto law? 4. What do we mean when we say an actor
"walks through his part"?

5. What State in the Union was named for a

6. What was the origin of "Poor Richard"?
7. In what book is the character of Sam French King?

Weller? 8. Who commanded the two opposing armies at Gettysburg?

9. Where is Trebizond?

quises, viscounts, dukes, barons and earls in England?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Duma is the Congress or Parliament

10. What is the order of precedence of the mar-

of Russia. 2. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter,

Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
3. Connecticut is the "Nutmeg State."
4. Constantine was the first Roman Emperor to embrace Christianity.
5. The gold is heaviest of the three, and the

lead is heavier than the iron.

6. The "humidity" is the moisture in a given quantity of air expressed in percentage. three and one-sixth grains Troy. is also used to express the proport Dec

gold in an alloy, 24 carat being 100 per cent, gold. 8. Sir Walter Scott wrote "Ivanhoe." 9. The Vice President is addressed in the Sen ate as "Mr. President," being president of

the Senate, 10. The mammoth was the woolly elephant, the best known of fossil elephants, and one of the most recently extinct.

Film Companies

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I should like to know if there is any other film company that produces its firms in Philadelphia except bin company.

The Liberty company was in business here until its recent fire, but now the Lubin company is the only one producing.

Origin of Pawnbrokers' Sign

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you kindly publish for me a statement of the origin of the three gilded balls used as a sign by pawnbrokers? The Lombards were the first moneylenders in

England, and those who borrowed money of them deposited some security, or pawn. The Medici family, whose arms were three gilded pills, in allusion to their profession of medicine, were the richest merchants of Florence and the greatest moneylenders. This is one version, Another is that Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, slew the glant Mu-gello, whose club he bore as a trophy. This club, or mace, had three fron balls, which the family adopted as its device. As the Lombards came from a part of Italy which the Medicis dominated it was natural that they should take the arms of the greatest moneylenders of Italy

Similar Cases

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Your corre-pondent "Bates" should have the moral of the "Echippus" rhymes. The other animals all laugh at the little fellow for aspiring to be a horse and clinch it with the argument that he'd have to change his nature. They considered him disposed of,

And retired with galt serene That was the way they In the "early Eocene." they argued

Mrs. Gilman goes on to show that the same argument was used against the Neolithic man when he talked about becoming civilized. Have we not heard it when disarmament is suggested? Ex pede Herculem!

Knute Nelson's Career

La., in 1863.

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can you tell me if Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, was born in this country or abroad and if he in our Civil War? Knute Nelson was born in Norway in 1843, and came to this country in 1849. He was a private and noncommissioned officer in the 4th Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson,

"Shine Kindly Here" Editor of "What Do You Know"-Last Bunlay one Congressman closed a memorial address in the House of Representatives on the death of another Congressman with these lines:

Warm Southern sun, shine kindly here; Warm Southern wind, blow softly here; Green sod above, lie light, lie light, Good night, dear heart, good night, good night,

Can you tell me who wrote them? Iso like to get the whole poem. RI Will some other reader help this correspondent to find the poem in question?

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

Robbing Peter to Pay Faus

Editor of "What Do You Know"—What is the
origin of the old saying about robbing Peter to
T. U. Q.

It is commonly supposed that the saying originated in the middle of the 16th century, during the reign of Edward VI of England, when the lands of St. Peter's, at Westminster, were appropriated to raise money for the repair of Ht. Paul's Church, in Loudon.

How Long Is a Cubit?

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you please tell me the equivalent in modern measurement of the cubit? The Gracian cubit was 1 foot 6 % inches. The Roman cubit was 1 foot 5 2-3 inches.