

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

No rule is so general which admits not
some exception.—Robert Burton.

Gifford Pinchot insists that the Progressive
party shall be kept intact, even if he is the
only Progressive left.

The country needs workers, and no better
proof of it is to be found than the speed with
which the Westinghouse strikers were induced
to return to their shops.

Which of the three Allies will be first to
conclude a separate peace with Penrose? In-
cidentally, would it be possible to call such a
pact "peace with honor"?

Commenting on the Irish revolt, George
Bernard Shaw says "it was silly, ignorant and
wrong-headed, but republican." Sounds like a
Democratic campaign speech.

Colonel Roosevelt repudiates newspaper
report, says Wilson, and passes lie to
newspaper enemies.—Headline.
A normal morning's work for the Colonel.

One illusion about the French has been dis-
pelled by the war. The Crown Prince had a
birthday and the defenders of Verdun weren't
courageous enough to hand over the fortress
as a little remembrance.

Why shouldn't President Wilson ask Eng-
land to lift the embargo on Maximilian Harden
and import that gentleman to succeed William
F. McComb? Harden has said enough nice
things about Wilson in Germany to make the
President's ears burn 24 hours a day.

One reads with mingled feelings of delight
and consternation that the Secretary of the
Navy has been issuing orders to a battleship
by wireless. It is easy to imagine conditions
in which a Daniels come to judgment in a
sea battle might produce confusion worse
confounded.

Marseilles, in war time, opens a canal con-
necting the city with the river Rhone, with
Lyons and Avignon, with Havre and the North
Sea. Some men would have Philadelphia, in
the slovenly contentment of peace, hangle
about a subway connecting her with riches
equally great.

There is some truth in the remark of Con-
gressman Vane that Senator Penrose wants
the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago
turned over to him to use as he sees fit. And
it is equally true that the Vane want the
delegation turned over to them to use as they
see fit. Tweedledum and tweedledee.

Places have been arranged for 20,000 women
to march in a prepared parade in New
York with 115,000 men, and applications from
more women are coming in at the rate of
5000 a day. Did not some one once say that
if the women had their way all battleships
would be sent to the scrap heap and all armies
would be disbanded?

An Austrian nobleman, temporarily resident
in this city, declares that the Allies will ex-
haust the men resources of the Teutonic em-
pires. He also says that nothing would please
him better than becoming an American citizen.
If his former remark reaches the ears of the
Austrian Home Office he will be expedited in
the accomplishment of his pleasure.

If Governor Brumbaugh is for Roosevelt,
the State is entitled to assurances of that fact.
Ardent and professed Roosevelt men of the
western part of the State are bidding for votes
and their desires are approved by the Gov-
ernor. He himself, however, has given no
definite word. Mr. Roosevelt's name has not
been before the voters of Pennsylvania, and
there is more than a little doubt of the sin-
cerity of any one's protestations in his favor
just at this time. Not that he is not desired,
but that many will use his name for their own
ends. Senator Penrose, it can be assumed, is
not a Roosevelt man and desires an unpledged
delegation. What does the Governor want?

To the sarcasms, the ill-nature, the plain-
tive whinnies and irrelevances of the Ger-
man note, President Wilson has sent a reply.
Clear, clean, terse and final. It is true that
Wilhelm himself composed the former, this
country can congratulate itself on having an
Executive with a far superior literary style.
It should not be forgotten that this quiet note,
which accepts every promise of good behavior
and peremptorily rejects every condition,
actually restores the condition of our rela-
tions with Germany to their former plane.
The difference is that Germany has tied her
own hands. That this Government will pursue
a just and equitable course in its relations
with Great Britain is to be expected, and the
note gives no reason for Germany to suspect
our motives. But with a suavity and grace
which rebuke the heavy ironies of our cor-
respondent, the note affirms our independence.
All through the negotiations the unseen thing
has been Germany's threat against our free-
dom of action, on the sea, at home, in the
councils of our Government, in our relations
with other belligerents. That threat has been
a sword, and its edge is now turned.

Little is to be gained in the way of public
respect by the repeated postponements of
action in the case of Louis B. Brandeis. The
Judiciary Committee of the Senate is obviously
paying for time, possibly in the hope that the
President will withdraw the name or that the
Senate of Congress may not either expecta-
tion or opposition to the appointment. If the Sen-

ate has honestly found Mr. Brandeis un-
available, it is its plain duty so to report. If
the grounds for refusing to approve his nomi-
nation cannot be publicly exposed, then the
committee is party to an infamous conspiracy.
The President has been compelled to give
reasons for his appointment and has done his
work well. The letter to Senator Culberson
is a straightforward account of Mr. Brandeis'
worth as seen by a friend, and is corroborated
by unexplicated testimony from the late Chief
Justice and from the present Attorney Gen-
eral.

THE NEW LEADERS

The transit campaign, which ends with
the voting a week from today, is a construc-
tive campaign. It is, therefore, the men of
affairs and not the men of politics who are
called to leadership.

THIS is not the kind of campaign that is to
be the liking of the professional politician.
He does not shine these days. That is be-
cause it is a campaign of ideas and not of
men, and the ward heeler is not strong on
ideas. He knows how to rally the voters to
the support of a man—he knows how to cry,
"Come on, boys, all out for old Penrose; you
know what side your bread's buttered on!"
But it is not quite so easy to rally the rank
and file to express themselves as a unit on
an idea, especially when the "No" he calls for
on their ballots is so obviously a vote for
the butter to be on the wrong side of the
bread.

It is not easy to ask workmen to vote
against giving themselves a chance to get
jobs building a big transit system.
It is not easy to persuade men to vote
against giving themselves daily rides on that
system for 10 cents a day, instead of going on
for years paying 16 cents for worse service
than they'd get at the cheaper rate.

It is not easy to get men to "vote regular"
when they can see for themselves that so
many "regulars" are going to vote for the
loan. Bewildered, the man in the street may
well ask, "What d'y' mean, regular? Can't I
vote a straight ticket for the gang?" No, he
cannot do that, for, though some may cry,
"Hail, hail!" he knows that the gang is not
all here.

The real leaders in this all-important cam-
paign are not the old leaders. Never in any
election in the last quarter century have the
names to conjure with, meant so little. They
are like faded banners, whereon the em-
blems are worn and torn beyond recognition.
What does the name "Penrose" sug-
gest when a man thinks about the loan,
whether he shall vote "Yes" or "No"? Who
does the name "Vane" suggest, the name "Mc-
Nichol"? Nothing, less than nothing, have
these war-cry names got to do with the trans-
it loan and the way to vote upon it.

And yet, there must be hard work done
this week to insure a majority vote for the
loan. For, whether it will be easy for the
ward heeler to kill the loan or not, if they
get orders that way, they will not lose any
chances of getting their followers to "vote
right." If they are to be beaten, they should
be beaten decisively, that the sentiment of
the city for transit may be demonstrated
clearly once and for all as a warning to fac-
tions in the future. It is known that the
city is for transit and the loan; the problem
is to demonstrate it.

For this there must be leaders—not the
well-known hierarchy of political leaders, for
either their position is so dubious that they
are frankly not leading, in the light of day,
or else their reputations are so wobbly as to
put even their allegiance under suspicion.
There has never been a greater opportunity
in the history of the city for the real men of
affairs, whose names are not so well known to
the general public, to come forward and
wipe off the slate of municipal politics every
vestige of the old leadership, to establish an
entirely new system of aligning the voters on
public questions. The new leaders are not in
politics. But they have nearly 30,000 men be-
hind them whose business it is to be for a
greater Philadelphia.

On Thursday, at the mass-meeting for busi-
ness associations in the Common Council
chamber in behalf of the transit loan, former
Director Taylor, the Mayor and the president
of the United Business Men's Association,
William Hancock, will speak. This associa-
tion comprises 73 business and improvement
bodies, with a total membership of about
20,000. It has never indorsed a man for public
office, in spite of all the temptations to do so.
It is not "going into politics" now. But pre-
cisely the way for an organization to have
a proper effect on the course of politics is to
keep out of politics. And the influence that
these many thousands of men can have
through the organized weight of their league
is a powerful force in this nonpolitical cam-
paign.

But these men are individuals, as well as
members of their association. As individuals
they are voters, electoral units, citizens—and
it is the duty of citizens to organize proper
voting on public questions. Drawing their
inspiration from the power they have learned
to feel and use as a body of men, they are
now able to demonstrate, in their capacity of
private citizens, in their wards, a leadership
which is not the more desirable because the
elements of it were learned in an organiza-
tion which is steadfastly nonpolitical.

It is a crime to threaten men for their votes.
It is an insult to bully men for their votes. It
is a duty to make plain to them the issue and
to assume a public-spirited leadership.

MAKE RAIDING UNHEALTHY

THE raid of Mexicans upon Boguillas and
Glen Springs, Tex., need surprise no one.
There is no adequate protection of the long
international border. Mexicans have been
making raids across it for years, their fre-
quency depending upon the condition of the
border in Mexico and the activity of the Texas
authorities. They will continue so long as
the Government in Washington hesitates to
use firmness in dealing with the subject.

The only policy that can bring them to an
end is the pursuit and capture of every raid-
ing band and the summary punishment of the
leaders. We are supposed now to have a
working agreement with the Carranza Gov-
ernment which permits our troops to cross
the border in pursuit of the bandits, or what-
ever else they may be called. The captain of
the Texas Rangers showed how the work
was to be done when he was sent to El Paso
in 1913 to put a stop to the activities of a band
of 37 Mexicans who had been terrorizing the
country thereabouts. The captain knew where
the men were encamped in Mexico. He took
his rangers with him across the border, sur-
prised the marauders, shot every one of them
and returned. It was all done in less than
48 hours.

So long as Mexicans enjoy immunity they
will continue to make raids. As soon as they
are convinced that every raider must pay
with his life or liberty for his offense, raiding
will become unpopular, and one phase of the
Mexican question will be disposed of.

Tom Daly's Column

SEVERAL years ago we were called to Nor-
folk, Va., to after-dinner speak to the
Pewter Platter Club. The toastmaster said:
"We'll begin the speeches soon, and I forgot
to mention to you that this other gentleman
from your city—he's the City Statistician, you
know—will speak first and you next. You
don't mind, I suppose?" "Not at all," we
said, with inward delight at the thought of
flashing our humor upon an audience dizzied
by figures. Well, they led out young Mr.
Edward J. Cattel, the City Statistician, and
when he got through pulling laughs out of that
crowd there wasn't a dry table cloth in the
place. We followed and we were a frost.

But what we started to say was that nobody
we know gets more fun out of his job than this
same white-haired youngster. "This," says he,
"is one of the questions I was asked to
answer yesterday: 'How many marriages last
year were without children?'"

Bean Boundaries

BOIES PENROSE

Within the space by these dots
formed
Those bees of keen invective swarmed,
That made the Vane gang quail, O
But he who made the speech, my
dear,
He ain't no angel and this here
Will never hold a halo!

What D'y' Mean "Main Stay?"

CONVICTS RIDICULE OSSINING: Sing
Sing Paper Says Prison Is Mainstay of the
Town.—Headline in the New York Times.

S. O. S.
SHE—I notice the fashions call for checks
this season.
The Brute—I notice that the fashions always
call for checks.
"Meaning 'Same o. stuff.'"

Stephen kissed me in the spring,
But Colin only looked at me
And never kissed at all.
Stephen's kiss was lost in jest,
But the kiss in Colin's eyes
Haunts me night and day.
—SARA TEASDALE.

COLIN'S WAY
I kissed Helen in the spring,
Dorothy in the fall,
But the lips of Mary Ann
I never touched at all.

Helen's lips are now forgot,
Gone is Dorothy's smile,
I was kissing, strange to say,
Mary all the while.
—CARA WAPPY.

♥♥♥ Talks with Girls

Dear Teacher: I am in great distress and
I am but a young girl. I have my reputation
to maintain, just like my rich and more fa-
vored fellow creatures. A young man asked
me a question yesterday, and only Connie
leaves answered him without thinking, and
now he is telling every one. Oh, no, it was
not a proposal; it was a simple question, but
he did not understand me. He saw me
with a book, and he said, "What are you
reading?" and I said, "It is 'Held to Answer,' and he looked
shocked and went away. What shall I do?"
R. O.

You should not be profane in your speech
with young men; and, furthermore, you should
never be caught reading books not recom-
mended by dear Dr. Hamilton Wright Prob-
ably.

Election Stuff
SIR—Your column, I take it, is neutral
ground. May I step in for a moment to re-
mark that the Colonel is the guy who put the
"ex" in "next?"
K. H.

Nevertheless, We Stand Pat
SIR—As a "dopester" Hughie Fullerton's got
nothing on you. Because some of your co-
lumbines produced a lot of superheated ozone
in regard to the pennant race you thought you
had to play Penrose's part and be right in line
with 'em, eh? Well, the way I look at it, you
stand to lose a perfectly good head of hair by
4th of October. For our own and only Connie
Mack and his bunch of half-heavenly will be there
with the goods. You can't keep a good man
down. Now, I have here a splendid scheme for
such purposes as baseball practice, etc.

If you've learned your history, you'll remem-
ber a certain dame who used to sit on a tripod
and inhale cigarette smoke for was it incense?
until her brain went to bed. She was the
Oracle of Delphi. She once told a king who
consulted her before he went into a battle,
"Thou shalt return never die in arms," or
something like that, and any rate, there always
was a double meaning to what she said. If you
make any more predictions, be it in baseball or
anything else, go like this:
"The Phillies will finish first never be in last
place; the Athletics will finish in eighth place
never will be among the first four." If you do
that you'll never lose out.
SCHNELL.

Our Own Movie
(Passed by the Natural Seneca)
BY SHON REA
REX 1

There was a book agent who blew into a sea-
side village one terribly hot day. It was no use;
no one there cared for literature other than that
written by the local Shakespeare about the ho-
tels and boarding houses in the catalogues of
each. Yet he had a wonderful gift of language,
that Shakespeare. He was an artist of parts,
for he drew people from far-off places to that
village. But the book agent was determined to
make one sale at least.
(Continued in our next).

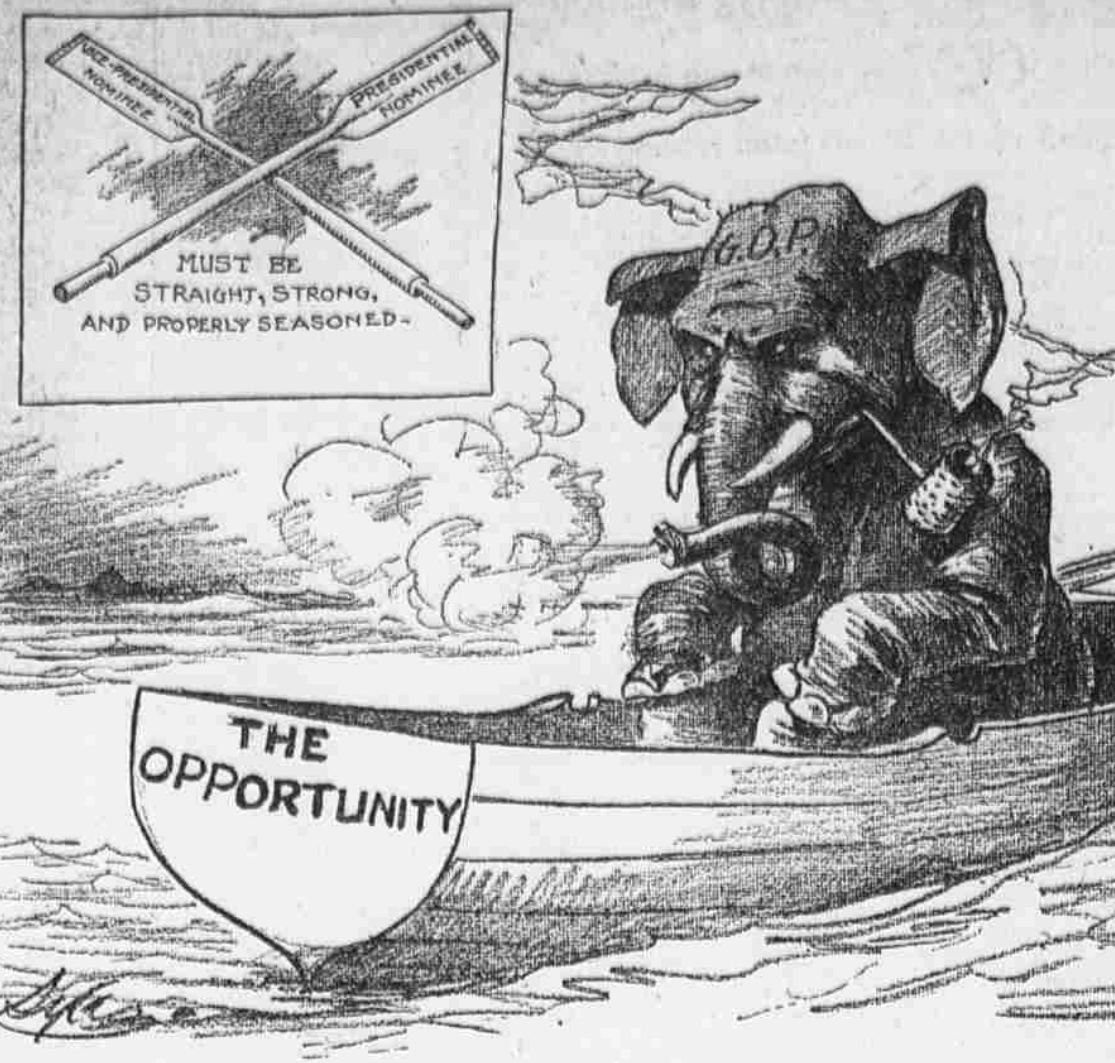
All of Which Adds to Our Work
THERE was a discussion in the office the
other day and the loudest of the disputants
insisted that it was utterly wrong to say "the
man was hit with an automobile." So we, pro-
testing that much depended upon the sort of
automobile involved—although there is said to
be nothing really involved in the make we have
in mind—had to tell that old wheeze about the
car that slipped out of the man's hand when
he was cracking it.

Several contrite wonder why we didn't get
excited over the announcement of the recent
wedding of May and Henrietta. But the error,
far from being typographical, dates from the
day of his christening. Think of calling a
baby boy "May"! Almost as bad as Albernaz.

HAVE YOU TRIED SEA MUSSELS? A Shellfish
Which is Good When Oysters Are Out of
Season and Scuttles
Which is a most unimproving
What a reflection on the private life of an
oyster, this being nutritious when it's out of
season.
H. H. H.

The amphibiousness of the order to the Ger-
man submarines commanders which referred to
"the destruction of merchant vessels recognized
as such by international law" made another
point that may lead to further discussion.
—Fairmont (W. Va.) Times.
Some wrong words certainly do sound right
in some places.

"GOSH! HAVE I GOTTER DRIFT 'TIL JUNE?"



PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT QUESTIONS

Judson C. Dickerman Compares the
Transit Situation With the Gas
Lease Scandal—Mexico and
Other Matters

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

SIR—Apparently the stage has been set in
Philadelphia during the last year or so to
develop the same effect in transit matters as
was brought about in 1897 by similar means
in gas matters. Far-sighted financiers and
short-sighted, self-seeking politicians have
combined to throw dust in the air to blind the
citizens while a deal of immense private ad-
vantage to big utility corporations is to be
foisted upon the public if possible.

In 1897 the gas plant was inadequate and
unable to give economical service, without
doubt due in part to the machinations of the
politico-financial utility magnates of that day.
The remedy was for the city either to borrow
large sums to improve and enlarge the works
or lease them to an operating corporation to
assume the supposed burden. The bugaboo of
increased taxes and lessened public improve-
ments in other directions because of the bor-
rowing necessary for the gas works, and em-
phasis on poor service made poorer on purpose
by interested parties to discredit continued
municipal operation, were worked for all they
were worth on the public. The purchase and
installation of high-class gas works equipment
held little prospect of juicy contracts for the
common run of contractor politicians as com-
pared with grading, sewers and paving. No
competent, trustworthy, broad-visioned, public-
spirited set of men were in position to care-
fully study out the situation; only surmises
and snap judgments were available for the
guidance of the public. It is no wonder the
people were easily brought to acquiesce in a
lease which promised relief from probability
of increased taxes and good and adequate ser-
vice with no increase in price. The far-sighted
financiers realized, while the short-sighted poli-
ticians ignored, and the poorly informed citi-
zens did not realize what a financial bonanza
the lease meant to the corporation, and what
a strangle hold it had put upon the possibilities
of cheaper gas service bound to come with the
progress of years. Today, if the lease were in
proper form, citizens should be paying the
operating company not more than 65 cents
per thousand, while it continued to give ex-
actly the same service; or by lowering the re-
quirement of 22 candlepower, permit the use
of coke oven gas or even possibly natural gas,
with a still further reduction of selling price
to 50 cents or less, yet obtain nearly the same
efficiency in the essential heating power of
the gas as now.

Today, in 1916, the city of Philadelphia has
outgrown a street car system hampered in
its capacity to give good service at as low
prices as other large cities enjoy, by the effort
of its corporation management to meet obli-
gations on a vast amount of watered capital.
There is little to choose between restricted
high-priced service, due to inflated corpora-
tion finances, the result of big financiers'
manipulations for their personal benefit, and
inadequate and poor though cheap service
rendered by a municipal plant, bled white by
numerous small politicians.

The corresponding need now of enlarged
facilities, real rapid transit and lowest possi-
ble fair cost for the service is realized by
the people. The corporation leaders realize
that regulation by the public has come to
stay, also that the public today has acquired
but little skill in regulation, and if they can
now make a legal long term contract on al-
most their own terms they will have a similar
strangle hold on the transit business as is
held by the gas lessees.

The same dust about increased taxes, about
restricted improvements in other directions,
pessimistic inferences about the depreciation
in real estate in the older parts of town and
similar appeals is the narrowness and selfish-
ness of citizens is being raised to cloud the
mind of the average citizen and get him
ready to acquiesce in some specious proposal
by the traction interests which will remove
the supposed disadvantages, yet would bind
the city hand and foot for many long years.

As certain as history tends to repeat itself,
that has been the intent of the commotion
and opposition inspired from politico-financial
interests. If it fails, it will be due to two or
three causes:

First, The fact that under the Blanken-
burg administration it was possible for the
transit situation to be studied and reported
upon, after adequate time for and means of
investigation by a man of honest, aggressive

Intelligence and whole-souled social as well
as engineering vision.

Second, Because the newspapers of the city
are giving wide publicity to the essentials of
this report and the experiences of other cities.

Third, The education of the public by the
Blankenburg administration has made it more
difficult to put over raw deals.

Another link between 1897 and 1916 is
that at least one high political and financial
manipulator and beneficiary of the gas period
is today the same political power behind the
scenes and notoriously known for years to
have transit corporation interests at heart.
Puppets in the form of big and little politi-
cians move about the stage this way and that,
busy and talkative, raising the dust, but all
guided by one master purpose, that the present
transit corporation interests shall ulti-
mately control the city's transit facilities
under a long-term agreement of the type
which speculative promoters always want,
rather than that the city shall have real
control of the transit situation and compel
real rapid transit and good service at a fair
profit for the actual capital invested.

JUDSON C. DICKERMAN,
Former Chief of the Bureau of Gas,
Philadelphia, May 9.

PEACEFUL INVASION OF MEXICO

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

SIR—We hear a great deal of clamor these
days for military preparedness, with Mexico in
particular as an object lesson of our ineptitude.
Sincere though shortsighted patriots blame
President Wilson because he did not long ago
plunge us into war to prevent the war that now
threatens. This clamor, a large extent,
draws out other pacific possibilities still open
to this country if we will but take them.

If our Federal Government, operating through
the State Department, would organize a great
peaceful invasion of Mexico, adequately financed
and diplomatically supported, it would forestall
any need for further armed intervention. Can
you imagine a clearer, more inspiring clarion
than a call to the young men and women of our
country to equip themselves with the Spanish
language and Mexican history both worth while
enlightenment as preparation for three years'
enlistment in Mexico? I promise you that an
immediate response would come from every
State in the Union, from teachers, missionaries,
doctors, engineers and agricultural experts
eager and anxious to serve their own and a
sister country in time of stress.

I have no doubt this might be partially ac-
complished by private enterprise, but that would
be the work of its best features. These
volunteers should be organized, disciplined and
governed by one authority; they should enlist
with complete appreciation of the danger they
run; they should go equipped with arms and
ammunition, and should be held responsible for
service, aside from pensions for dependents.
The significance of the whole effort would lie
in the unselfish, unwavering devotion of a great
nation for a weaker sister. Some, probably
many, of the early volunteers would lose their
lives, but each death would be a high price
paid for the survivors, and in consequence
with military casualties, the loss would be neg-
ligible.

We are acting as trustee in Santo Domingo,
have just been appointed receiver in Haiti, have
long been guardian for Cuba and parent to
Porto Rico and the Philippines. We exercise
eminent domain at Panama in the name of
humanity. All these are obligations under the
Monroe Doctrine, and by analogy point to a
larger and greater work in Mexico while in
these possibilities of the present would be
obligations of the future if we went to
war. I can conceive of no adequate reason why
we cannot to improve the public with the dif-
ference between Grant and the hurrying busier
after several years of guerrilla warfare had left
a legacy of hatred, bloodshed and suspicion
throughout all Latin America.

FRANCIS R. TAYLOR,
Philadelphia, May 8.

BERLIN DOES THIS BETTER

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

SIR—In a book the other day I noticed that
in Berlin, regardless of the war, the streets were
kept very clean and fine people for dirtiness
were kept up. This shows the efficiency
of Germany. Instead of building "sub-
ways, bridges, etc., they strive to keep the
streets clean to protect the health of the public.
Why should not Philadelphia, then, keep its
streets and parks clean instead of building "sub-
ways? I should think that the public would
much more enjoy fine highways and pure air
and preserving its health rather than spending
its money on a dreary underground transport
that may endanger its safety and life.

CHARLES WESLEY,
Philadelphia, May 8.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Senator Newlands is going to get peace by a
congressional resolution. Why didn't somebody
think of that before?—Kansas City Times.

It will be most interesting now to watch the
benefits which the higher prices for silver bul-
lion will confer on the general business interests
of this country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Grant never said anything he did not mean,"
says the Hon. Ted Roosevelt. A statement that
is calculated to impress the public with the dif-
ference between Grant and the hurrying busier
of Sagamore Hill.—New Orleans Daily States.

SONG

The boat is chafing at our long delay,
And we must leave her soon.
The spiky sea-pinks and the inborn spray,
The lumpy sails, the moon.
Keep us, O Thetis, in our western night
Watch from thy starry throne
Our vessel, plunging deeper into night
To reach a land unknown.
—John Davidson.

What Do You Know

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

QUIZ

1. What is cloture?
2. What is the Rosetta Stone?
3. How long is a knot, the measurement
distances at sea?
4. Where are the Azores?
5. Is a captain in the navy considered
higher or lower rank than a captain
in the army?
6. Why is the sea salt?
7. Who wrote "The School for Scandal"?
8. About when did forks come into general
use?
9. Does the "loud pedal" of a piano really
make the notes sound louder?
10. What is the difference between an in-
nuendo and a delusion?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "Sandwiches" take their name from
Earl of Sandwich, who made them
popular.
2. The statue of Penn faces the northeast
looks directly toward Penn Treaty
Square.
3. A "loud pedal" makes a sweeter sound
than a "loud pedal," but it is not
usually of a municipality, and is a
because it "rips" certain men
off.
4. "Sandwiches" is the bugle order to
retire at night.
5. "Senate" is derived from the Latin
meaning "old," as Senators in Rome
originally denoted of families, that
were of a municipality, and is a
because it "rips" certain men
off.
6. Provisions for the leading of money
in their farms.
7. The zenith is the point in the heavens
directly overhead, the nadir the op-
posite point