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Philadelphia, Friday, June 23, 1916.

'Tis always morning somewhere in the world.—R. H. Horne.

There is enough raw material in the Carranza whisks for a rope.

Archie Roosevelt, who has just become a lieutenant at Plattburg, seems to have a leaning toward politics.

The first Mexican war made Zachary Taylor President. The name of the hero of the approaching war is not yet disclosed.

The Government has advertised for bids for 42,642 horses and 29,200 mules. This ought to make the Government solid in Missouri.

The members of the A. B. C. conference understand the A. B. C. of international law. They are to remain neutral in case of war with Mexico.

It seems that a forerunner of Obregon was an Irish soldier of fortune by name O'Brien, but we have a feeling that this will not occasion an Irish-American movement against going into Mexico.

United States District Attorney Marshall having been adjudged guilty of contempt of the House, a warrant for his arrest has been issued. If contempt of the House were a general cause for arrest—but it isn't.

Reports that Japan sees an opportunity in the Mexican situation need not be taken too seriously. When it comes to a showdown about the only foreign aid worth while that Mexico will get will be from the United States.

In time of war prepare for peace. The maintenance of American prosperity and high wages is the goal toward which our statesmanship must logically tend. Democratic administration has invariably proved to be a constant effort to make it harder for Americans and easier for foreigners to earn a profit. Men who understand the theory of protection and the means to apply it are the kind of men who will be needed in Washington the next four years.

The difficulty of getting recruits for the National Guard, which General Price calls a disgrace to the city, is no doubt due to a large extent to the scarcity of labor of any kind. Most of that class of young men of adventurous spirit who go into the army have evidently yielded to the lure of high wages. But now that so many business men have offered full pay and leave of absence to employees there should be a big increase in the recruiting figures.

The New York Herald and other newspapers are endeavoring to induce Mr. Hughes to announce his Cabinet in advance, the idea being that this would strengthen the ticket and also give the people a chance to have a say in the making of the Cabinet. The solution of the matter is to have the Vice President, by virtue of his office, become Secretary of State, a position of real importance and one in the filling of which the people should have some say in these days of the new internationalism.

The Administration seems to be in an awful hurry to tell what will be done when the war with Mexico is finished. It is positively amazing to find the Department of State announcing that intervention in Mexican affairs is not in any way our object and that hostilities would be "without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens." Intervention, as a matter of fact, is our purpose. Otherwise the present situation is ridiculous. We certainly are not going to wage a war with handouts unless we are determined later to establish a real Government in Mexico, with guarantees of its future conduct. Merely to drive one set of bandits back now with the certainty of another set taking their places later would be rank folly. Nor can any living man tell what new conditions may arise during a war. Any effort to tie the hands of this Government for the future must necessarily be abortive, and it may be seriously doubted if a Hughes Administration would feel itself bound and restricted by the arbitrary pronouncements of the Administration as now organized.

The hand that fed the primaries and threw meat to the hyphen has been bitten by the hyphen presumably, and at the primary Senator Clapp passes after a long and undistinguished service and his elimination came through the very system he so ardently upheld. Perhaps his own defeat justifies him. Certainly the voters of Minnesota showed a fine spirit of independence when they refused to return the man who, posing as a Republican, sat in the councils of the Progressives, and who, asking American honors as a Senator, voted for the treach-

erous Gore resolution. It is a breath of fresh air in the heat and dust of discussion concerning the hyphenate vote to find that vote repudiating Senator Clapp. The wind should blow hard and clean by next November.

THIS IS WAR

A STATE of war with Mexico now exists. It has existed for many months. Our borders have been subject to military aggression, in which our citizens have been killed and their property destroyed. Our own armies have been within foreign territory, not for aggressive purposes, but because solely in that way could we hope adequately to protect our own domain. Only our reluctance to wage warfare against a people already ruined and pauperized by their own fellows has prevented us from spreading our forces from sea to sea south of the Rio Grande, in order to compel respect for American rights and also to restore law and order in a rich territory which has been given over to chaos. The answer to our latest note was a vicious, treacherous and dastardly attack on American soldiers. That is the sort of answer which cannot be misunderstood. The oily lies which have passed for diplomacy in the Mexican Government, and which for one reason or another the United States heretofore has feigned to believe, cannot be accepted now. The Rubicon has been crossed, and "the gravest consequences" against which Carranza was warned are now inevitable.

It makes no difference whether German agents have fomented this trouble or not. The outstanding fact is that a long series of outrages, tenaciously persevered in by Mexicans and maliciously continued, leaves us now with no recourse but the vindication of our prestige, honor and rights by force of arms. We have had the giddy on our flanks long enough. The time to temporize has passed, and naught remains but to convince by force the credulous bandits who have refused to listen to logic and have believed that we are too cowardly to assert ourselves.

It is a difficult undertaking with which we are confronted. General Funston's repeated demands for more troops immediately is proof enough of the seriousness of the situation. The expeditionary force is small, the border territory to be protected is long, and in the very midst of arguments for preparedness we find ourselves in the situation for which preparedness was urged. Mr. Roosevelt's recent denunciation of the laxness whereby, months after the opening of the European conflict, we were left without an extra gun, an extra ship or an extra uniform other than provided for in the usual course of events, was justified then and is more justified now. But there is no longer room for denunciation of any sort. There is but one thing to do, and that is to throw the public opinion of the nation unanimously behind the Administration. Every good American is an American, not a partisan, in a time such as this.

We should urge on the Government the advisability of recruiting a number of regiments of colored men. There are no better fighters in the world than American men of color, when properly officered, and these men are particularly fitted for the kind of work the army will have to perform in Mexico. In the South they are already accustomed to the climate. It is an augury of the work colored citizens may be expected to do that the first armed conflict should have been fought by the Tenth Cavalry, which has to its credit so many deeds of adventurous daring and which has so often proved itself in the ultimate test. We take it that there is no no prejudice against the employment of colored troops, and if there is, it is a prejudice to which no attention should be paid by the constituted authorities.

Nor need we have any fear of what other nations may think about the righteousness of our action. No people are entitled to reduce their affairs to chaos. No people have the right to fall back into barbarousness and reduce a part of the surface of the earth to ruin. Aside from all the outrages which have been committed against us, there is a law higher than constitutions or political divisions or arbitrary national delimitations of territory, and it is the law which requires a sober, earnest people to rescue from destruction another people or another proximate land where anarchy reigns. There is no criticism that this continent was taken from the barbarous Indians. We propose now to take no territory, but we do propose to see to it that peace and order reign south of the Rio Grande, even as they reign in Cuba, and we need have no more hesitation in bringing this about than our ancestors had in reducing the aborigines to subjection.

Civilization, we believe, marches with us, and it is for a higher purpose even than the vindication of our rights that Pennsylvanians join with other Americans in answering the summons of the bugle. We carry on our shoulders the white man's burden, which is the burden, too, of every man who is an American, no matter what his color or his creed, and it is a burden which, however reluctantly we have assumed it, we shall carry through enthusiastically, with honor and with self-respect.

MILLIONS FOR THE MILLIONS

WE ARE a tiny minority ruled by that gigantic majority, the dead. It is they who have given us the conditions we live under; most of the laws, all of the traditions. The traditions remain bright and living things so far as those who pass leave them so. The act of Charles W. Kolb in leaving one-half of his \$2,000,000 estate for the benefit of sufferers, of students, of homeless little ones and old folk and of the work of churches in spreading the gospel at home and abroad throws the weight of one more good citizen into the scales on the side of the traditions which make life worth while for those who remain.

Both Charles Kolb and his brother, Louis, in a quiet way and with avoidance of publicity, have for a number of years given summer vacations to as many hundreds of poor children as they could. That the last thing that either of them wanted was praise for it makes it all the better. The brother who goes remembers these children in his will, leaving \$100,000 to the Children's Country Week Association. Such gifts, when they come from men who think of them as little things, as part of the ancient kindness of the human family, are not earmarked as charities.

Tom Daly's Column

The Old, Old Tunes of Yesterday
However sweet the throbbing harp, however skilled the art,
No newborn tune may hope to win warm welcome in the heart
Like that we give so glad to hits which played us to the fray—
The old, old tunes of blithesome youth, the tunes of yesterday.

What rose or green, what lane or theme, what wings aloft to sea,
What racing cloud, what spindrift wind, what bird within a tree,
Can be like those that gave the chant or sunny roundelay
Which made our heart, for daring joy, leap fast in yesterday!

The bringer of a ballad goes, but leaves his little song
To roam across the lonely hill, or through the city, throng,
Renewing life, its own and ours, by gathering on its way
Remembrance sweet, in vale or street, of that old yesterday.

In auld lang syne, away back home, a carefree chorus chimes
To ayeing bells, then rings again, with strains of olden times.
Rare eyes are closed these many days which sparkled quick in play
Upon those ways which wind away from all that yesterday.

Some songs which spring within our heart were tuned to drip o' rain,
Old homely songs, dear foolish songs, and songs with sting of pain.
We learned them on the vagrant's way, where vagrant hearts will stray,
And how they sing, ah! in the heart, a warmth of yesterday.

However throbs the pulsing harp, however sound the strings,
The new found song for us hath not that power of sleeping wings
Which wafts us back to that fresh morn when life was just our play
At weaving dreams, oh! wondrous dreams, the dreams in yesterday.

SHON REA.

A Mountain Blanket

THE illustrations in the National Geographic Magazine are always splendid, but when, under a photographic reproduction of a hand loom of ancient pattern still used in the highlands of Peru we read, "The picture shows the process of laying down the warp for a large blanket at an elevation of 14,000 feet," it leaves us somewhat up in the air.

R. S. V. P.

Twinkle, twinkle, little Jap.
How we wonder where you are
In this Mexican scrap—
Also if you're going far.

"Somewhere on Broad street, where they ought to know better," writes A. D. M., "I saw this, outside a movie theatre:
Last Week
Anna Pavlova
in the
Dumb Girl of Portici
and if you don't get it at first, look it over again."

RAD SUIT CASE STUFF

Sir—A name is a name, but if I were David A. Marshall, of 210 Apple St., Germantown, I hesitate to order my initials placed on the side of a suit case.

Preparedness—How to Pronounce It
It's not a crime we may at once confess in speech to have a sound pre-para-dness.

As if the word syllabically bore
Not three distinct divisions, but had four.
Yet, as comes expressed in "prepared,"
The accent of its parent stem is shared.
We may assume that only leather-headness
Would twist and turn it into "pre-pa-red-ness."

And orators need show no sign of scared-ness
When they pronounce it (as they should)
In a prepared word it is correctly reckoned
A tripart word it is correctly reckoned
With the emphasis upon the second.

ACCORDING TO LAW.

Dear Tom—You may chase away all doubts as to the eligibility of Professor J. Liberty Tadd for admission to your Vestibule of Notables. The "J." stands for Justice, a fact which the artistic gentleman will verify, and his old pupils in the drawing, modeling, carving and cabinetwork classes at the Catholic High School will tell you that the Professor's full name is Justice Liberty Independence Tadd.

FRA ALESSIO.

SCHMINNER—HELD

Miss Elsie M. Held, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Held, was married to Mr. William Schminner last night at the home of the bride's parents.

—Morning Contemporary.
The truest thing of this we quote
Is in the head.
That "Schminner is held," we note,
And, he it said,
We do not doubt this hope of each—
No more to part
Until the journey's end they reach—
Is in the head.

Our Blackmail Department

What would it be worth to a prominent civil engineer of fifty odd of fifty odd to suppress the story of how, fifty odd years ago, he wandered into Gillespie's paint shop downtown, wearing nothing but a mischievous grin and a straw hat, and proceeded to paint his own tender to a beautiful green?

CURIOUS, ISN'T IT?

So many people roll about the weather,
And fuss it so, with all their might and main,
We really can't determine altogether
Just what it is that makes the weather

Sir—May I ask you to accept for your No. 1 Ark a few creatures who overlooked in last Saturday's poem? Very warm (business of cracking whip), here they come: John H. Seal, I. Sabel, George Horsey, Walter E. Stange, Charles A. Doe, R. Starling, H. W. Gage, J. C. Doe, A. Woodcock, J. B. Partridge, Philip B. Hawk, E. Swallow, F. (What? Oh, very well.)

W. L. S.

Sounded So
"That city boarder with the long hair
"at tortoise-shell specs," said the farmer's wife,
"has wrote somethin' he calls 'A Summer Idyl'."
"So?" said her husband. "I'll bet it's about our hired man."

SPUTTERING



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Roosevelt's Foolish Breaks Condemned—English Hyphenates as Bad as Any Other Kind—Other Matters of Current Interest

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

ROOSEVELT'S MISTAKES

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—In the letter headed "Misapprehension About Progressives," Henry A. Bomberger is no doubt sincere, but the people are not going to judge the Republican or Democratic parties by what is promised in the platform of either one of them.

The reason the people did not want Roosevelt was because he failed utterly to fulfill what they had good reason to expect from him when he was President. The people had a right to expect a reform administration through him during his second term as President. His claim to support from the people was based upon what he always said about giving everybody "a square deal."

Instead of devoting his time or attention to something real and worth while he made repeated foolish boasts, such as trying to take the motto "In God We Trust" off of our coins and trying to change the spelling of a number of words—things so utterly nonsensical that they appear ridiculous. If he had studied tariff requirements or made any attempt to look to the interest of the people in an economical sense he probably would have left a better impression on the history of his presidency.

His pretended antagonism to what he called "malefactors of great wealth" was amusing in the light of the "My Dear Harriett" letter, and so disgusted many of the voters who formerly had faith in Roosevelt that no amount of manufactured enthusiasm could ever resurrect him from political oblivion.

The people have no confidence in any platform put forth by the Republican party in a presidential campaign, because in the past half century, during which time the Republican party has been in power most of the time, the people have seen themselves repeatedly made "goats" of designing and unscrupulous politicians. The people are intelligent; they know what they want; they know it is possible to have a tariff schedule so framed that it will be satisfactory to them just as well as an intelligent man knows whether a shoe fits him or not.

The great mistake which the Republican party made, and seems determined to make again, is to refuse to recognize the fact that workingmen of today have brains enough to understand geography and mathematics. As Mr. Bomberger rightly says, "The fight is on—a fight."

The only thing that puzzles me is what men like Mr. Bomberger could see in following Roosevelt, knowing his career as they did.

Philadelphia, June 21.

ENGLISH HYPHENATES

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—The doctrine of preparedness was first preached in America in 1834. On September 18 of that year Boston received news that an arbitrary special commission for all the colonies had been appointed in England, and it was even rumored that a Governor General would be made up of those who formerly had faith in Massachusetts Bay, and the first active defensive measures against England were undertaken. Six hundred pounds were raised toward fortifications. On January 19, 1835, clergy men assembled at Boston and unanimously

The railroads that are underpaid should be granted an increase. The rates charged by railroads that are overpaid should be scaled. The quarrel between the Government and the railroads over the mail contracts has been going on for years. It should be terminated.—Johnstown Daily Democrat.

DEMOCRACY AND WAR

The worst wars are the so-called "holy wars," the next worst are the dynastic wars, the worst which receive themselves largely into contests between the classes and their dupes, respectively. Democracy is the only war, the best, but by no means an infallible preventive of war. The classes who will have to do the actual fighting will not rush recklessly into war.

What Do You Know?

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

QUIZ

1. What is the difference between direct and indirect taxes?
2. Why is it incorrect to say "Rio Grande River"?
3. What was the "A B C" meditation of 1914?
4. Describe the Mexican flag.
5. What is meant by a "mosquito fleet"?
6. Who is the "Man Friday"?
7. What is the Pentateuch?
8. What is mufiti?
9. By whom and when was the expression "perfidious Albion" first used?
10. When a man buys a property continuous with the ocean, how far out does it extend?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. When it is noon in Philadelphia it is 11 o'clock on the Texas border, 10 on the New Mexico and Arizona border and 9 on the California border.
2. A private soldier receives \$180 a year.
3. Border States: Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California.
4. Greasy, Attorney General, and said to be Justice's choice for Supreme Court Justice.
5. Freshing: A ship filled with combustibles to be used as a floating mine to set them afire.
6. "New France," Canada.
7. A "mable's" length is usually taken to mean 100 fathoms.
8. "Good wine needs no bush." This refers to the old custom of hanging ivy or boughs before wine when good wine was to be sold.
9. A "cul de sac": A blind alley.
10. "Candling," eyes: Holding them before a candle to see if they are good.

Stefansson

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Can you tell me what happened to Stefansson and the Karluk in 1914 and 1915? O. S.
Vilhelmur Stefansson was given up for dead in 1914, but months later reappeared. On September 20 the Karluk was believed to be frozen in for the winter, about 15 miles north of the Colville River. She had ice on board most of the expedition and the larger part of the stores. Stefansson left her to hunt on shore, when on September 23, a force scale drove the ice and the imprisoned Karluk to the west, and she was not seen again in Alaskan waters. She drifted to the northwest and southwest for 110 days, and was finally crushed in the ice to the northeast of Wrangell Island. A large quantity of supplies, placed on the ice was loaded on sledges, and the retreat to Wrangell Island began. Two parties of four men each reached the island. Fifteen persons, including Captain Bartlett, commander of the Karluk, reached Wrangell Island. Bartlett, with a seaman and an Eskimo, set out across the sea ice for St. Ignace on February 18, and three months later reached St. Michael, Alaska, bringing news of the disaster. On September 14 the survivors on Wrangell Island were brought to Nome, Alaska, having been rescued by the gasoline schooner King and Wing, the only vessel that has ever reached the island; three men had died on the island. Stefansson, meanwhile, had been trying to carry on his work with his depleted force. His party landed on Banks Island in June, 1914. In February, 1915, he started north again.

Tobacco Tax

R. W. R.—The internal revenue taxes on tobacco for the year 1916 are more than \$48,000,000.

Ballot Frauds

T. W. H.—The "four frauds" of balloting to which you probably are referring are impersonation, repeating, box stuffing and counting out votes.

Oldest Library

F. L. R.—The oldest library in Europe is probably the National Library of Paris, which was founded in 1228.

Root's Candidacy

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Would you kindly tell me who nominated and seconded the nomination of Elihu Root for President at the Chicago convention? (2) Was he an active candidate for it? (3) Was he ex-President Taft's choice? (4) Is he a veteran of the Civil War?

A ROOT MAN

(1) Nicholas Murray Butler nominated Mr. Root, and Judge Bynum, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination. (2) Mr. Root was a receptive candidate and headquarters were opened for him in Chicago, but he did not openly advocate his own nomination nor take an active part in the convention campaign. (3) Former President Taft did not express his choice. (4) No.

MOST POWERFUL LIGHT

The most powerful searchlight in the world was tested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard recently. The lens has a diameter of 36 feet.

THE FIRST WAR WITH MEXICO

It Began With an Attack on Americans Like That at Carrizal Last Wednesday

WAR does not wait on formal proclamations. It depends on the disposition of one of the parties to it to accept the challenge of the other.

The Mexican War of 1846-48 began before Congress knew that any shots had been fired. It came about in this way: General Taylor, who had taken his forces to the Rio Grande during the winter and spring of 1846, sent a squadron of dragoons up the river in April to get information about the size of a force which General Torrejon was advancing into Texas. Captain Thornton and his force, deserted by their guide, entered the corral of a hacienda to make inquiries about the Mexican force when the gate was suddenly closed upon them. He discovered that he had entered a trap. The Mexicans opened fire. Captain Thornton was wounded and 16 of his officers and men were either killed or injured before Captain Hardee, the second in command, surrendered. The survivors were taken prisoners.

There is a significant parallel between this action and the ambushing of part of the 10th Cavalry at Carrizal on Wednesday, which resulted in the capture of a large number of men. But the incidents leading up to it are quite different from the series of unprovoked and unpunished insults which the United States has received from Mexico during the last two or three years.

The Republic of Texas

Texas, as the school children know, had revolted and proclaimed its independence of Mexico in 1836. It had been recognized by the United States and the European Powers, but Mexico still insisted that it was merely a State in rebellion. Negotiations for the admission of the Republic of Texas to the Union were in progress for many months before any definite action was taken. When it became evident that the Texas Congress was likely to pass a resolution consenting to annexation on July 4, 1845, General Taylor was ordered to proceed to the territory of the new State with a body of troops in order to be prepared to resist any efforts of Mexico to assert her jurisdiction over any part of the territory on the left bank of the Rio Grande. Mexico insisted that the Neches River, which enters the gulf at Corpus Christi, was the proper boundary.

General Taylor took his force from New Orleans and made his headquarters near Corpus Christi. He kept himself informed of Mexican sentiment, and in the autumn the American Consul at Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, reported that the Mexicans were peacefully disposed, that there had been no increase in the garrison and that no one expected any trouble. He remained in the vicinity of Corpus Christi the greater part of the winter of 1846-47 with a force of less than 4000 men.

The historians of the period say that although he was 61 years old, and had served in the War of 1812, it was doubtful if he or any other officer in the command had ever before seen so many of the regular army together at once. There were colonels there who had never seen their whole regiments and lieutenants who had risen to the rank of captains in the same regiment who had never met. Many of the officers had not seen one another since they were together in the War of 1812, and many others met for the first time since their graduation from West Point years before. Many old infantry officers had never drilled in evolutions of the line and many others had never seen battalion drill since they were graduated. Such was American preparedness 70 years ago.

Colonels Who Had Never Seen Their Regiments

General Taylor changed these men and their troops from a disorganized force into a capable and efficient army while he waited for developments. He was ordered in March to take up a position on the Rio Grande and started in three divisions on the 8th, 10th and 11th of March. He reached the Little Colorado, a salt lagoon, on March 21. The lagoon was not more than 300 feet wide and fordable. A Mexican force was on its western shore. The captain in command crossed and informed the Americans that if they attempted to go further he had prearranged orders to fire upon them. At the same time he handed to General Taylor a copy of a proclamation issued by the Mexican general in Matamoros a few days before. It declared that the annexation of the department of Texas to the United States, projected and consummated by the tortuous policy of the Cabinet of the Union, does not yet satisfy the ambitious desire of the degenerate sons of Washington. The civilized world has already recognized in this act all the marks of injustice, iniquity and the most scandalous violation of the rights of nations." It continued in this vein to its end.

General Taylor curtly informed the officer that he intended to cross at once. He did cross, and the Mexicans appeared without carrying out their prearranged orders." There was no further interference with him until he reached the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros, where on April 24 was the first overt act. It was followed by the battle of Palo Alto on May 8, the first pitched battle of the war.

"ONE BY ONE"

We can't expect perfection all at once, and so we suppose we must be gratified with the alleged elimination of William Barnes, Jr., even if Penrose is going stronger than ever.—Milwaukee Journal.

MOST POWERFUL LIGHT

The most powerful searchlight in the world was tested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard recently. The lens has a diameter of 36 feet.

A watcher in a building a mile away reported that the light caused an electric lamp in his room to cast a shadow on the wall. The light was played on both towers of the Manhattan bridge and on the World Building. Persons near the Navy C. A. Building, two miles from the Navy Yard, said every stone was brilliantly lit.

The light's effective range is estimated at ten miles. Several may be used in the fortifications around New York.