# Eventing of Trager

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 29, 1916.

Let thy child's first lesson be bedience, and the second will be thou wilt .- Benjamin Franklin.

Now that Sing Sing inmates are getting music with their meals, there is no advantage in being a convict.

The way of the transgressor is easy until it gets into the courts. Then the rocky road to Dublin is a dancing floor by comparison.

"Bad men must leave the city at

once," says Mayor Smith. Just so: but wouldn't there be an enormous number of vacancies in municipal departments? The New York Sun wants to know

"If the heat has affected Chairman Mc-Cormick." Nonsense: there is no evidence of any fire in the Democratic campaign so far.

The Progressives down in Louisiana are complaining that the Democrats have passed such a stringent and ruthless primary law that no other party has Never mind, Mr. Parker wouldn't be elected anyway.

The United States and Mexico are in agreement to let a commission settle things. The fly in the cintment, however, is that an agreement with Carranza has no more force than the Mexican bandits care to give it. Carranza can negotiate, but Carranza cannot deliver.

There was also another twenty-five millions which were to be paid to Colombla, together with an apology for our presumption in having constructed the Panama Canal. Are they going to add insult to injury by taking the coin away from the Colombians to give it to the

Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard. is about to publish an article in which he claims that the allies of the future will be America, Germany and England, Anybody who leaves out France in figurn what is going to happen in this world during the next hundred years has another guess coming.

Years ago to take a railway journey was about as dangerous as to go to half a billion passengers without the less of a single life. Safety first by a process of evolution soon becomes safety

If there is anything good in the new Federal farm loan system it is certain to be brought out under the capable direction of an executive board on which George W. Norris will serve. The services of Mr. Norris in behalf of Philadelphia have been conspicuously able. He has devoted himself and his means without stint for the benefit of his city. He has been one of the shrewdest advisers of reform movements in Philadelphia. He has been a consistent advocate of advanced legislation of the sort that makes for the betterment not only of humanity, but of the conditions under which humanity exists. His capacity for doing big things has been demonstrated over and over again. This is one of the best appointments yet made by President

The inquiry in regard to the loss of the collier Hector, which went down in a recent storm off the Carolina coast, indicates that the ship was in no condition to put to sea. There was absolutely no place aboard for the fifty marines or their equipment and they spent the first night of the storm on the poop deck. The third officer testified that the ship did not appear to be in a seaworthy condition. He tried twice to resign. Engineers testified that fusible plugs in two of the bollers blew out at 70 and 60 pounds pressure. Half of the fireroom force was new and became seasick during the crisis. It appears that the Hector offers an exness which invites death, but no explanation has yet come from Washington as to why this crippled ship was ordered LO MEIL :

The execution of Captain Fryatt as a franc-tireur of the seas was another of those stupid acts which have done so nuch to allegate neutral sympathy from the Germans and arouse throughout the most to conviction, that the better half of sivilization can only be conserved by ha declaive, defeat of the militarism for ch Germany, through her accepted how quick the Germans are able babind the technicalities of law. all their chief claim for months

fare they wased was excusable in epite of the law because of changed conditions there is no indication that the military heat is less brutal now than it was when the rape of Belgium began, Although the effects shrinks and the hand of steel tightens from the Baltic to the Carpathians and from the sea to Switzerland, still Kaiserism evinces itself in all of its brutality whenever the opportunity offers. There is no demand so far in the London press for reprisals in kind, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the horror of the great war will not be crowned by the inauguration of a campaign of ruthless murder, such as reprisals would in fact be. We take it that the situation is too satisfactory for the Allies for them to indulge in excesses, however great the provocation. Their real stroke against German military ruthlessness is being de livered along the Somme.

#### A GREAT ISSUE

FOR every skilled workman who has been killed in the war another skilled workman has risen from the ranks of the unskilled to take his place. Industry in the warring nations is not demoralized, but is more highly organized and managed with greater efficiency than ever before. Necessity has bred capacity and eagerness where before there was incapacity and indifference.

When peace is declared the 10,000,000 men in arms will so back home trans formed by military discipline. They will go to work with a new spirit because they will understand the need of driving their national industry in order to re coup the great financial losses involved in war. The skilled men who have not been fighting and the men who have been inspired by their life in the field are not the only workers who will enter the mills and factories. Millions of women have been trained to take the places of the workers in the armies. Many of them will remain at their posts when peace comes.

The present Administration is acting as

though these facts did not concern America. Its tariff law was passed for the express purpose of opening American markets to foreigners and for compelling American producers to compete with the producers of the world. It was willing that small industries here should die if some other country had succeeded in perfecting the processes of manufacture. It was opposed to any attempt to develop new industries when they were already prosperous somewhere else. The war has demonstrated the folly of such a policy. The nation has suffered because we were dependent on foreign countries for many things that we cannot now get, and that our business men are now afraid to attempt to produce lest when peace comes the value of their investment will be destroyed by a flood of importations. The cry out against Democratic incompetence and condemn the Democratic tariff law. And those quotations outline the changes that must be made in the law when Congress is controlled by men who believe it is better to develop America than to make

If the threatened disaster to American trade is to be averted when the nations stop fighting, the tariff must be revised by the friends of the American theory of pronow in control, who have for more than a generation insisted that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. An old-fashwar. In recent months, however, the loned high tariff is not necessary. Our Pennsylvania system transported almost | manufacturers of staple articles have become so efficient that the tariff on the products of many of them can be moderate without harm; but the rates must themselves to denouncing the managers of every successful protected industry as thieves. Legislation which takes the bread from the mouths of American workflagrant abuse of the protective tariff.

> The tariff is a dominating issue, for on its intelligent treatment depends our prosperity for the next decade.

# MILLIONS NEEDED

DROVOST SMITH has repeated in Phil-I adelphia this week the plea for millions for the University which he made at the dinner of the New York Alumni Association in February. He said in New York that unless the University had a larger endowment it would be necessary to throw it upon the shoulders of the State. He said in Philadelphia that \$20,000,000 is needed to keep the University abreast of the times and enable it to retain professors who are now tempted to go to other institutions by the offer of larger salaries. The University at present has an income of only \$160,000 from endowment, according to a statement made by the Provost. This is ridiculously inadequate to maintain an instilously inadequate to maintain an insti-tution of its size and character. Its character depends on the quality of the teaching, and the quality of the teaching teaching, and the quality of the teaching depends on the class of men attracted by the salaries offered. Of course, the teachcallent example of the sort of unprepared- ers are not mercenary; but young men of the first grade will not be attracted to the teaching profession unless they feel assured of a comfortable living. The salaries that must be paid here are fixed by the rate of pay in such heavily endowed universities as Columbia, Harvard and Chicago. In Chicago a full professor receives \$7500 a year, a sum not at all in excess of the deserts of men qualified to direct the education of the young who civilized world a feeling, amounting all are to be the statesmen and lawyers and captains of industry of the future. The University here is entitled by its record and its merits to the services of the best trained and most capable teaching force re, stands. As interpretation of the in America. There is wealth enough here in the case is not necessary. The to provide the necessary endowment. The men who have made millions out of the resources of this Commonwealth will fail in their obvious duty if they do not respoud to the summons of the Provost and provide the sadowment which

# Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET

When all my cares are little ones an' all my work is through) yearn to tread a Chestnut street whose

scenes are strange an' neto I like the old familiar names that speak to me of home

of stone an' brick. However much old loves may call across a foreign clime,

you for a time. But if around the "home-town" streets

You still may vision wide and new scenes all in glamour new,

come true. I stood upon a breezy hill above a cobalt bay.

The sinuous meanderings of a Camden trolley car;

the sea gulls dip An' skim about the outlines of a lovely pleasure ship.

of gold and blue. Invited me to come aboard an' stay a day

days come true! So here in gorgeous luxury I eit an' take

Of salt sea air an' other things salubrious -an' still

Camden on the hill, The while this weekly chronicle is flow-

ing from my quill-What's that? You think my talk is tolld? Why, no, it's very plain; There is a street called "Chestnut" in the town of Camden, Maine.

Why, yes, that's where I'm writing this. Dear, dear! I thought you knew. The big boss has his yacht up here, an'

(Not mentioning Collins, Lorimer, Spurgeon, Cat-tell an' the crew.) That's how this bit of fairyland in Nowadays came true.

## The Old Reporter's Story

T LIKE to tell this story to my youngsters because there's a moral in it. One night in the spring of 1892 I came in from a story that hadn't panned out and A. M. Gillam, whose desk was near mine, said to me: "If you haven't anything else to do I'd like you to do me a favor. Did you ever hear of James J. Corbett?" I told him that a defi from Joe Choynski for Corbett and we want to see what he's got to say about it." I went to the Lyceum and into Mr. Corbett's dressing room. I thought him a very handsome and very gentlemanly young fellow. When I told him my mis-sion he said: "I don't want to fight Choynski. I have fought him twice and I have fighting him again, but I will fight the winner of the Fitzsimmons-Maher go (then about to be pulled off at New Orleans) or I'll fight John L. Sullivan."

I went back to the office and wrote my little story. The Associated Press took it and spread it over the country and it at-tracted the attention of Mr. John L. Suilivan. In those days there wasn't so much talk preliminary to a battle as we have now. The result is history. In the follow-ing September at New Orleans Corbett beat from him in the 21st round. I don't think he years that followed which pompadour began to be circulated about the pompadour helieve them. I had met the years that followed when ugly stories champion I didn't believe them. I had him and knew him to be a gentleman.

morning a telegram came to me from the New York Sun calling for an interview with Fitzsimmons and Corbett, the principals in of his satellites who were boarding an 8th street summer car for Fairmount Park. I story. This is what he said:

freckled monkey. 'What do you want with room?' I says. 'I want to sign me name, he said. 'G'on!' I said, 'you know you gotta git somebody to sign your name for you. He didn't have any comeback, so I says: 'I hear you've been up to your old tricks again.' 'What's that?' he says. 'Why,' I again. 'What's that' he says. 'why, a says, 'standin' with your back up agin the bar and shootin' off your face about me.' 'No,' he says, 'I ain't been doin' nothin' of the sort.' 'Yes you have,' I says, 'and if you do it again I'll pull your nose for you. I got a good mind to do it now,' and I reaches out to grab his nose. But some the fine of the says its in between us and I see of me friends gits in between us and I see I couldn't reach him, so I—heccki—spit in his face, see? What does he do? Why, he wipes off his face and says, 'That's a nice

that—if I remember, upon the 17th of March 1897—that Mr. Fitssimmons proved to Mr. Corbett that the big, freekled monkey was not so yellow. Mr. Corbett has since Sun was the first to appear in the news papers in which a prize fighter was quoted in his exact language and not in the talk of the college professor.

WITHOUT GLOVES bold bad rake reached out his arm And strove a kiss to take. Knew how to use a rake.

Now, here is a fact that, doubtless, You've noticed as well as I: Bome men may be pleasant to talk to But not to be talked to by A. Grouch

Sir-I think you ought to know that two undertaking firms in this town are De Kay & Rutledge and (this should pull a laugh out of your German readers) A Guist & Co. TROTTER. Detroit, Mich.

Have you noticed how appropriately nblematic and all that the cover design of Good Housekeeping for July is?

Whenever it's a Saturday for any lay

will do,

An' stir the cockles of my heart wher-

ever I may roam. But I confess the soul of me pets out o' whack an' sick. Confined in city conyons that are reared

It's mighty good to put the same behind

that mean so much to you

It's like a bit of fairyland in Nowadays

Yet Chestnut street (so said the sign was just across the way. Beneath a great green mountain, too, I noticed from afar

Beyond the foot of Chestnut street I said

An' when the kindly Commodore, in coat

or face, Twas sure a bit of fairyland in Nowa-

May keep an eye on Chestnut street an

I'm aboard her, too;

"Well," he said, "he's showing up

In the fall of 1895 on a certain Sunday barroom altercation in Philadelphia the night before. I hurried down to the hotel and came upon Corbett surrounded by some

"Well, you see, young feller, it was like well, you see, young teller, it was like this, see? I was standin' with me back up to the counter of the hotel talkin' to some of me friends, when I felt somebody pushin' behind me I didn't pay no attention at first, but pushed back. After while somebody sald, 'Please give me some room,' and I looked around and I seen it was the big, freeklad monkey. 'What do you want with

thing for a gentleman to do "Whad'ya think of the white-livered

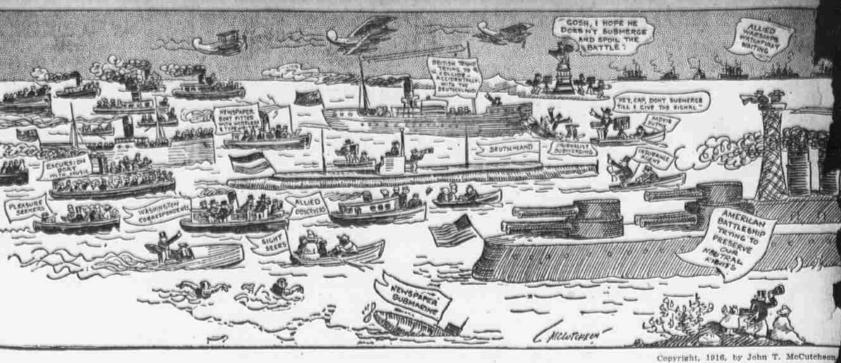
blankety blank? Why, you wouldn't let me spit in your face. Well, young feller (with a final gesture), that's my story."

It wasn't until a year and a half after

But Sue, who worked upon the farm, IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

So far so good. If acts and amend-ing acts and blacklists could stop snemy

WHEN THE DEUTSCHLAND GOES OUT



# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training-Other Current Matters

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.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Bir-Our attention has been called to umor that "on account of the epidemic of

infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work. So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent away 600 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for years past, and our experience of 40 years has taught us that there is no better way to fortify babies and small children against disase than giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surround-

The bables and little children who leave Bellevus Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came re we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides us with the means to do so, and we trust this may be up to the last of Septem ber. Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL. Philadelphia, July 27.

### WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

to the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I have read with interest your ques on column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken for granted that the answers quoted are more or less correct. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses? on the 25th the answer thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what that answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which as a rule are heavy harness horses. A thorughbred, and that term correctly always associated with a breed of horses most of which are hunters or race horses would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gav's Productive Horse Husbandry. Philadelphia, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of norses. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the official agents of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree uarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neat neck, strong, level back, powerful loins and as perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2% inches." Carriage horses, hack-ney bred, have been produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first pro duced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1890 there have been large importations into America, though single animals and been brought here occasionally since

# A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The war now raging in should be our greatest argument for proparedness. I believe compulsory mill tary training for all citizens to be the only nanner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satsfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inex not understand the manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have con cluded that a system of preparedn auggest to be a likely way of solving this

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the

to a shopper or theater-goer. They can judge fairly well and I don't blame them. Women shoppers should not return during the time when the tired business man returns at 5 p. m. or past If they do, they should not expect to get a seat—I wouldn't But in Philadelphia a young man never

standing and the men seated. They don't have a bit of respect here for an elderly woman, let alone a young one. What is the matter with your Philadelphia me A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, July 25.

# WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns-Publish Their Names.' The Dass Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time last December, and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba Ecuador, Peru, Japan, the Dutch Eas Indies, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Hol land, Norway, Portugal, Spain and

regular courses of the schools. The first years of training should consist of drills and exercises to strengthen and develop the ody, making the pupil a more efficient in dividual, able to respond promptly to or dera. At least an hour each day to be ders. At least an hour each day to be devoted to this work. Parents will soon see that it is better to spend this additional money to keep their children healthy and strong, rather than care for them when they are ill, and that training under com petent instructors would be very desirable
It should be compulsory for every male

in this country, according to a regulated

system, to go into military camps for one month each year, preferably in the spring-time. They should be fully trained in the fundamentals of military requirements, and also in the manner of protecting themselves against disease. The Government should ompensate them for their time and serv and guarantee that their positions in would be protected, and that no em ployer dismiss any one for this cause. And now, supposing that we had this rell-trained and disciplined army, the question arises as to how they are armed and provisioned, and what precautions have been made for emergencies. There should be at the disposal of every man at least two guns and enough ammunition to last a suitable time. So the Government should build, equip, operate and manufacture her own guns and ammunition, opening the way for their speedy and hasty manufacture.

to where they are needed. We are located magnificently for defensive purposes, and we should be able to augment this advantage which has been given us. Our fleet should be second to none. Not until the Civil War had been going on for two years did the North appreciate the fact that what had prevented the South from winning a decisive victory was the strict blockade proclaimed and control of the sea carried on by the North. Prior o this the South had been steadily winuperlor resources of men and money. Allies no doubt expect to win the war

transportation to carry war materials easily

on this account.

There is need for urgent haste. Our navy should have plenty of dreadnoughts, prop-erly balanced with submarines, fast cruisers and modern aeroplanes to patrol and guard ur coast, making our shores a very unnviting mark for those that would aim to strike us. A large merchant marine should be encouraged and fostered by the Government, so that in addition to making us a great commercial nation we would als tary use. Scaboard States should be furnished with training ships for the purp books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a thoroughbred sire and a half-bred dam. This would make him threehave the privilege of either traini the army or spending a cruise in the navy with good pay.

So long as human nature is what it to and so long as we need the protection of the police force, then so long shall we need to be ready against those that think that might is right.

SAMUEL LIVINGSTON. Yeoman, third class, U. S. S. North Dakota, Philadelphia, July 27.

# MALE DISCOURTESY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Am a native of Pennsylvania, but lived in New York city for 15 years and found the young men very courteo to accommodate a lady. I have noticed they were careful not to give up their seats

gives up his seat to any lady. I have been in a car going north of Market street at 5:30 p. m. and a dozen or more ladies

trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are two countries omitted altogether from the statutor, blacklist. One is the United States, from which Germany draws the bulk of her supplies. The other is Great Brit ain, in which Germany is busily en-trenching herself for the commercial

war that is to follow the military peace.

There is no blacklist of German traders who are carrying on business in Great Britain. The Government has re-fused to publish one, presumably be-cause certain British interests would be hurt by it. But all British interests will be something more than hurt if the present supine policy of officialdom is al lowed to continue. We have had nearly two years of war. Yet even now two We have had nearly thirds of the German firms in these islands are in active existence. There were 600 of them in August, 1914; there are 400 still above ground in June, 1916. But that is only half the tale. Those

firms that are thus inexplicably permitted to live are sending out shoots in all directions. They have a strong hold over the British oil markets, and there is very good reason for thinking that by reorganizing themselves under nominally British ownership or managem and by selling their products under other and, of course, immaculately British names, they are positively increas-

is names, they are positively increas-ing their British connections.

Not until a clean sweep is made of these 400 firms, with their depots and agencies, will British traders be free from the menace of 400 spice in their midst. The reply of the Government to this

criticism could hardly have been the American blacklist, but so far no adequate other reply has been made. England, a nation of merchants to the last, takes care of her own, even in a struggle for her life. It can hardly be questioned that the attitude of England has done much to weaken American sympathy.

THE WANDERER

Oh, I have wandered far and wide and salled on every sea; On mountain-top and prairie trail the four winds called to me; followed to their ice-bound lakes and rivers flowing free.

On golden nights in old Japan the moor above the trees
Looked palely down on scarlet lanterns
swaying in the breeze,
And dancing girls whose tiny feet fell
soft as lotus leaves.

By many an English hedgerow sweet, by dland green and brown In Scottish gien and Irish vale I've seen the sun go down,
And glimpsed the haunts of old romance in
castle, cot and town,

By crumbling tombs of ancient kings, by cities of the dead, Through tropic forests where the flaming orchid lifts its head. O'er deserts bare and mountains bleak my quest of beauty led.

Now I am come by devious ways back to I had forgotten that my lllacs looked and smelled so sweet And how the dandelion's gold lay scattered at my feet!

The robins in my maple-tree pipe gaily as of yore; The gnarled old graps vine twines its curi-Ing tendrils round the door. Here, where the checkered sunlight falls, is beauty evermore! -Alice C. Rose, in Munsey's,

### 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 On how many fronts is Russia now engaged in offensives?

2. What post does James Robinson hold in Philadelphia official life? what part of the Turkish possession, have Christians suffered most persecu-tion?

4. What is the rule of the road in England-

5. Who wrote "The Ring and the Book"? 7. What are "Mother Carey's chickens"?

8. What is a horse's thropple? 9. What is "a leading question"?
10. What is meant by "hugging the wind"?

"Spick and span": a "spic" is a spike or nail, a "span" is a chip. A "spick and span new ship" is one in which every nail and chip is new.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

clentists used the kite before Franklin, Dr. Alexander Wilson, in 1749, attached thermometers to them to determine the temperature of clouds. 3. A nominee is a candidate who has been formally nominated. A candidate has not

"Farmer George": George III.
 A queen regent is one who temporarily acts as ruler for another person; a queen reg-nant rules in her own right.

Gallieism: a phrase which smacks of French idiom or wit. 7. A surrender with the honors of war: one is which the defeated army is allowed to

8. Polonins: in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

"To kill the fatted calf": from the parable of the Prodigal Son. Tasker H. Bliss: assistant chief of staff, United States Army.

Highland Mary H. L. D.—"Highland Mary" is a name nmortalized by Robert Burns, the Scotch immortalized by Robert Burns, the Scotch poet. She is generally thought to have been Mary Campbell, but more probably was Mary Morison. In 1792 we have three songs to Mary: "Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?" "Highland Mary" ("Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon") and "To Mary in Heaven" ("Thou lingering star, etc."). These were all written some time after his the recollection of "one of the most esting passages of his youthful days," months after the poet had sent to his pub-lisher the song called "Highland Mary" he sent that entitled "Mary Morison," which he calls one of his juvenile works Thus all the songs refer to some youthful passion, and at least three of them were sent in letters to the publisher, so that there is little doubt that the Mary the four is one and the same person, called by the author Mary Morison.

The Log-Line

T. B. C.—The log-line is one of the older devices for measuring the velocity of a The log is flat and is made so that float perpendicularly. To this a line ship. The log is flat and is made so that it will float perpendicularly. To this a line is fastened, called the log-line. The approximate speed of the ship can be determined by letting the line run off for, say, half a minute. The length of the line run off in that time gives a basis for calculating the speed per hour. The log, during the experiment, remains stationary on the surface of the water, of course. This is the older method. A modern method involves the use of a log with a revolving mechanism which is dragged along in the water behind the vessel. water behind the vessel.

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Has the increase in the supply of food products in the United States kept pace with the increase in population? What is the reason for the falling off in exports of corn?

During the last 50 years, while the po During the last 50 years, while the population increased about 200 per cent; the production of wheat increased 560 per cent; corn, 270 per cent; cats, 475 per cent; harley, 2009 per cent; Irish potatoes, 250 per cent, and rice, more than 300 per cent. (2) The falling off in exports of corn is due largely to the numerous new uses found for it at home in ways often not directly as human food. The last two years show a large increase proportionately in imports, principally from Argentina. ports, principally from Argentina

Adjustment of Rifles R. E .- On the breech of the rifle is graduated scale to measure the proper deflection of the gun to allow for the wind. Another scale, vertically elevated, enables

one to raise or depress the sight.

Police and Fire Schools T. B. M.—Schools for training policement.

are now conducted in New York city, Chi
are now conducted in New York city. cago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Portland (Ora.), Scattle, Oakland (Cal.) and Dayton (O.) Fire schools are conducted in the same cities with the exception of Chicago

# BOOK PRINTING FOR BAPTIST

The New Secretary of the Pul lication Society Will Direct a Million-Dollar Business

WHEN the Rev. Guy C. Lamson, D. r succeeds the Rev. A. J. Rowlan D. D., next Tuesday as General Secrets of the American Eaptist Publication 8 ciety, he will take charge of a busine with an annus

more

ter Theological



DR. LAMBOY

Seminary in 1900. Immediately thereafter he was employed by the Vermont Baptist State Convention as a State missionary to revive the feeble churches. He was so successful in that work that he was soon sent to Mont peller and placed in charge of the Firs Baptist Church in that city to put it d its feet. He was called in a year o two to the pastorate of the Hyde Par Rapcist Church, one of the most flourish ng churches in suburban Boston. After serving that church for a few years he became district secretary for the Bap-tist Publication Society in New England Three years ago he was elected to suo ceed the late Dr. Robert G. Seymour as Missionary Secretary of the Publication Society, with headquarters in this & When Doctor Rowland resigned the general secretaryship of the society a few weeks ago Doctor Lamson was promoted

#### week. Began as a Tract Society

to the post which he will assume nex

When Noah K. Davis, a young Baptis preacher of Salisbury, Md., conceived the society in 1824, he had no expectati that it would ever own and occupy building worth half a million dollars, and if he had been told that it would ever find employment for more than 6000 missionaries he would have laughed at the idea. Davis conceived only a small society to print religious tracts. When it was organized in Washington its name was the

Baptist General Tract Society. The great growth of the society began after its removal from Washington to this city at the close of 1826. Its first office was in South Front street, where it occupied a single room for which it paid \$100 a year rent. It now collects \$20,000 a year in rent from the tenants of its building at the corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth streets, for whom it finds room after allowing ample space for its

#### own activities. The First Colporteur

The society is probably prouder of its colporteur work than of any of its other enterprises. This is under the direction of the missionary department. A colporteur, it may be explained for the beneg fit of the uninitiated, is a man who goes about the country where there are no churches. He distributes tracts and other religious literature, holds meeting and organizes Sunday schools. It was 1844 that the work of the colporteurs gan. It is said that this society was t first to send out such religious works and the first to apply this name to the The earliest workers of this kind walks Some of them still walk. But the socie long ago began to supply wagons to some of them. It now has 60 wagons in constant use, carrying tracts, Bibles, Testaments and other matter into the unchurched regions. In 1890 the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, long pastor of the Chestnut Street Baptist Church, who had returned from a visit to the northwest, suggested that a chapel car be built in order that the people living in regions where there were no churches and no suitable room for holding religious services might have the gospel preached to them. The first car was put in service the next year. Now the society owns seven such cars. There are only three others in the whole United States. The society employs in addition sixteen automobiles in its missionary work, and it has in commission three cruisers, which ply the rivers. More than 62,000,000 tracts have been

distributed besides about 4,000,000 Bibles and Testaments and 1,500,000 other books. As ' la missionaries have organized 16,000 Sunday schools, or nearly onehalf of the Baptist Sunday schools in the country.

Besides its headquarters at Chestnut and Seventeenth streets, the society owns a large building at Lombard and Juniper streets, which houses its printing plant,

This is the kind of an enterprise that the young New Englander, who came here three years ago from Boston, is to direct.