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DEPRESSION'S LEGACY

When the battle smoke of a long depression begins to lift a little bit, most of us jump to the conclusion that any man who wasn't actually knocked off his feet by unemployment and poverty is a very lucky man indeed, one who ought to be going his way without a care in the world.

This idea would be perfectly sound if human beings just didn't have any nerves. Unfortunately, they do have them—and the depression can do terrible things to them, even where a man has held his job right straight through from 1929.

Margaret Culkin Banning, author touched on this point in a recent address before a club meeting in New York. She took occasion to point out that the security which protects a man from actual hunger and cold does not begin to be enough.

"There is delusion spreading over the United States that security is a question of government, that it is a matter of legislation and new taxes," she said. "But when the best that governments can do has been done, the insecurity that we feel in the world today will not be destroyed.

"Insecurity is a fear of life, a lack of understanding of life, and a lack of knowledge of how to live —and you cannot pay off on that with $30 a month—or with $200 a month."

Now it is precisely this fear of life—this uneasy feeling that the modern world has ceased to be the ordered, predictable place we always supposed it to be—which is the most damaging legacy of the depression.

In the old days we assumed that certain things were natural and enduring; that the world would always have a place for an ambitious young man, that honest work and fidelity to duty would always reap a suitable reward, that the man who applied himself to his job intelligently and energetically would never need to worry about his future.

These things were pretty largely true, in actual practice. Knowing that they were true, we could shape our lives accordingly. If we got panicky over our prospects, it was because we were worried about our own shortcomings. The outside world itself was not to blame.

But the depression, for a great many people, ended this comfortable old conception. When there are no jobs at all, as ambitious young man can hunt himself blind without finding his place. When businesses are going broke in droves, honesty and fidelity may not do the individual worker any good whatsoever.

And a man's prospects for the future may not depend in the least upon himself, but instead may hang on factors which he cannot have to understand or to foresee.

It is this kind of insecurity that has hurt the most. We need to make our country depression-proof, not only because we must save people from actual want, but because this feeling of uncertainty and doubt is clouding the American dream itself.

WHY MOURN? THERE'S WORK TO BE DONE

Henry Ford was gifted by an allwise Providence with a penchant for doing a good deal of talking. By the law of averages, he not infrequently says things that do not make any too much sense. But sometimes he cuts loose with something that is really worth hearing.

His recent article in the American Magazine falls in this latter class.

In it Mr. Ford announces that if we can ever get up off the mourner's bench and stop worrying about our troubles, we shall find that there is enough work waiting to be done to keep us busy from now on, if not longer.

"In my opinion," he says, "there is no such useful work in this country crying to be done that we should be able to use every employable person for a long time to come. Production has never been as high as it should be. We have never had over-production, only under-distribution."

This sort of thing has been said before, of course, not infrequently by Mr. Ford himself. But it can't be said too often, because it points to the basic reason why we should be optimistic even when we have a six-year depression as our immediate background.

Look at the facts for a moment. Here we have one of the largest and richest countries on earth, inhabited by an intelligent, skilled, energetic people, and gifted with the most industrial leadership which is as brainy and as determined as any in existence.

At our doorstep lies the world's greatest market; back of it is the most remarkable agglomeration of raw materials ever seen, with the finest factories ever built waiting to turn the materials into finished products.

That is the sort of set-up of which an industrial society might dream wistfully, as something glimpsed over the walls of Utopia. If it is possible anywhere on this planet for men to keep busy and to reap the rich fruit of their industry, it ought to be possible in America.

For the cards, after all, are stacked in our favor. We are not Great Britain, with an economy forced to a vast export trade which may prove to be gone forever; nor are we Germany, with a great productive system strangled for want of raw materials and markets; nor are we Italy, made poor by a land of barren soil and bleak rocks.

We have all the things for which those countries are prepared to fight, and we have many more things that they couldn't get even if they did fight for them.

It would take more folly and stupidity than we can be supposed to possess to keep us from recovering from this depression and going on to new heights that will make anything we have known before look small.

ANOTHER EDWARD VIII?

The English-speaking world has long known the Prince of Wales as a likable young man who had an old-fashioned, princely fondness for having a good time, but who nevertheless managed to keep his good times from interfering with the performance of his job.

Now it is to get acquainted with him in a new and vastly more difficult role. No longer a prince, free to order much of his time as he chose, he has become King, with practically no time whatever that he can call his own. Whatever there was in him at the playboy must be laid aside now for the grand duties of state.

It has often been remarked that this new King, Edward VIII, is much like his grandfather, King Edward VII. That monarch, like this one, had his lighter moments; but he shelved them for the duties of kingship, and became a hard-working and successful sovereign.

In that fact, perhaps, there is an omen for the reign of King Edward VIII.

HOME—CRIME'S WATERLOO

A Cleveland criminologist, Dr. C. W. Stone, of Western Reserve University, tells us bluntly that all persons are born with criminal impulses.

"It is only through education, environment, and adjustment that men lead honest lives," says the professor. "The germ of crime is almost universally present in mankind. For people can resist temptation—if the temptation is very strong. It rests with the intellect to regulate conduct."

And that gives us an out. The home today can be fortified as never before with the proper environment, precept, and example to set emotional youth off on the right track.

Here the inherent, instinctive impulses which drive it to action can be guided. Here the first adaptation to complex social organization can be started properly.

Over a period of time, consequently, the intellect is well grounded. And that means an honest citizen.

NEW INDUSTRY

Another industry for Chester, and jobs for 200 local women!

Announcement of this post-depression item is just one more indication that we are well out of the "slough of despond," which so woefully affected this industrial area since 1931. The new company, manufacturing popular-priced silk dresses, claims to have enough orders on hand to begin production at full capacity as soon as possible.

The Second ward mill will employ 200 women at the start, the Chamber of Commerce announces, with a possibility of many more as production gets fully underway.

The Chamber deserves a cheer for this coup, as they persuaded the manufacturing company to come to Chester and not elsewhere. They have several other similar victories to their credit, and Chester's benefit, in the last year, rightly meriting the praise and thanks of all local residents and business men.

A writer says that in a recent visit to an English village he was swept off his feet by the beauty of the place. Blonde or brunette?

It is a noteworthy fact that the more enthusiastic a man is about the "share-the-wealth" idea the less he has of his own to divide up.

Freedom of the Seas

(Copyright, 1936, for Chester Times)

Proponents of a law further to safeguard American neutrality in the event of future foreign wars are so divided among themselves over the form such a measure should take that the possibility of opposition to the very principle of the new legislation established has been almost entirely overlooked. There are those who favor a mandatory law compelling the President to suspend shipment of arms and munitions to belligerents without discrimination. Others would give the executive discretionary power to regulate the flow of trade with any one of all belligerents, depending on how he believed the neutrality of the United States would best be served. Some embargoes as the chief safeguard of neutrality, while others would permit war trade to flourish as in its own risk with the absolute understanding that the government would in no way interfere with attacks on such trade by belligerent forces.

The fundamental link connecting these proposals is that, without exception, they renounce a policy which has been part of American tradition for 150 years. They represent a negation of this country's insistence on freedom of the seas." Until recently, proponents of this traditional stand were, for the most part, silent in opposing neutrality legislation, but with the consideration of a new neutrality bill by the Senate, opposition has developed against abandoning the freedom of the seas.

Paradoxically, this opposition comes from those arch-champions of neutrality—the isolationists. Under pressure from this group which includes as its leading luminaries Senators Borah and Johnson, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee changed the phraseology of the pending neutrality bill so as to emphasize the fact that the United States is not ready to relinquish the right of a neutral even though it may refuse to go to war to defend those rights. The change was accomplished by transferring from an inconspicuous section of the bill to a place of leading importance the clause: "The United States reserves and reaffirms its rights under international law as it existed prior to August 1, 1914". Emphasis of this clause is intended to act as a warning to other nations that the United States might on the conclusion of a war bring file claims for damages even though it had warned its nationals that they traded at their own risk.

Thus in a sense the new bill would retain the principle of freedom of the seas while refusing to defend the violations of such freedom as sufficient cause for war. That is why isolationist senators will be content with this concession is by no means likely. The principle is that embargoes and discriminations of any kind are the surest method of involving a country in war. Insistence on freedom of the seas, however, can hardly be regarded as a successful method of keeping out of the fight of American history.

Insistence upon the rights of neutrals in time of war has been a fundamental principle of American foreign policy since the days of Washington. The position adopted by the United States, as embodied in Washington's neutrality proclamation of 1793 and in the Neutrality Act of 1794, was itself an important innovation in the history of the modern concept of neutrality. While international law on the subject has been built up through usage and practice, its interpretation, developing in time of war upon the nations concerned, has been largely a matter of endless controversy. The rights actually enjoyed by neutrals during the various wars in the world's history have been mainly those conceded or enforced by the power in control of the seas.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a belligerent state with strong naval power will disregard neutral rights to whatever extent it thinks it can do so without running the risk of the intervention of a friended power to join hands with the opposing side. Conversely, the naval strength of neutrals has been a determining factor in the extent to which their rights have been observed. During the Napoleonic wars, when the United States had only a small navy, its rights as a neutral were trampled by both France and England, with the result that this country fought an unsuccessful war against England in 1798 and 1799 and the War of 1812 with England.

Almost as soon as the World War broke out, the United States became involved in difficulties with Great Britain and France similar to those it had with Germany over the questions of neutral rights. Owing to the presence of the German fleet in the North Sea, the Allies were unable to establish a close blockade of German ports, and as neutrals would have been obliged under international law to respect. They nevertheless controlled the sea lanes leading to Germany and, by the new methods of search and seizure and other tactics, drastically shut off the bulk of trade not only with Germany but with the neighboring neutral countries.

On November 14, 1914, the Allies announced officially established practice to the extent of declaring that the whole of the North Sea was considered a military area. All neutral shipping was warned to proceed only in strict accordance with the directions given in charts which required entrance by way of the English Channel, where ships could easily be stopped and searched. The British made another innovation when in the prize courts, held in the Admiralty, the burden of proof was shifted from the captor to the captured. It was not enough on such vessels as on British ships was opened and read.

Against these Allied measures, declared after February 4, 1915, the waters around Great Britain were to be considered a war zone in which merchantmen of belligerents would be sunk on sight, neutral ships would risk destruction through mistaken identity, especially since the British resorted to the practice of hoisting neutral flags over their vessels. Germany's answer, finally, to the German declaration was a British order in council decreeing an embargo on all neutral trade not only with Germany but with neighboring neutral states as well.

The Allied measures, by closing the neutral European markets, destroyed about 15 per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States for a serious blow in the early months of the war, before development of the lucrative trade with the Allies.

The attitude of the Administration is not yet clear on bills introduced in Congress to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt at his press conference on January 21 referred to passing to the McCardle case in 1869, in which the Court accepted the view of Congress limiting its right to review decisions of the circuit courts of appeals in habeas corpus cases.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 2.)

After the Civil War Congress passed laws giving the federal courts jurisdiction in habeas corpus against arrests by military authorities. Up to 1867 the Reconstruction acts. An act of 1867, recodifying habeas corpus procedure, provided in one section that the Supreme Court might review habeas corpus cases coming from the circuit courts. In 1868 the case of one McCardle of Mississippi came before the Court on review of the lower courts. Congress, fearful lest only that McCardle would be released, but also that the Court would use his case to declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional. Accordingly, while the case was still before the Court, an enactment of 1868 repealed the above mentioned section.

Thereupon the Supreme Court dismissed the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction. Chief Justice Chase for the Court said:

"The provision of the act of 1867, affirming the appellate jurisdiction of this court in cases of habeas corpus, is expressly repealed. It is hardly possible to imagine a clearer case of positive exception. We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the legislature. We can only examine into its power under the Constitution; and the power to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of this court is given in express words.

"What, then, is the effect of the repealing act upon the case before us? We cannot doubt as to this. Without jurisdiction this court cannot proceed at all in any cause. This court cannot proceed to pronounce judgment in the case, because it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal; and judicial duty is not less fully performed by declining to exercise jurisdiction than in exercising firmly that which the Constitution and the laws confer.

"At the same time, the Court insisted that the repeal of one section of the act of 1867 did not affect the Court's power over habeas corpus cases granted as given in other sections and in enactments prior to 1867. On these grounds the Court decided that the repeal of the habeas corpus case of one Yerger, coming before it from the lower courts. The Court declined to exercise in the Yerger decision that the act of 1868 was virtually null in the McCardle case. In the Yerger case the Court ruled that Congress had not taken from the Supreme Court its power in habeas corpus cases, but was simply only at its exceptional conditions surrounding the McCardle case.

In 1882 the Supreme Court agreed that Congress had the right to limit the powers in limiting the right of the Court to review admiralty cases. Congress can withdraw the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain types of cases, the Court has held, but it could not and still have the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. However, these decisions relate to cases that the lower federal courts shall be ordained and established by Congress. This is generally understood to allows Congress to prescribe the limits within which lower federal courts shall function and to control their jurisdiction, which has been changed many times.

STUDENTS COMPILE HISTORY

LONDON, Ont.—A handsomely bound history of the London schools, a brief history of each public school here, is being made by students and will be presented to the London County Council, as a first step toward cementing friendly relations between the old and new London.

The American government entered vigorous protests at these flagrant violations of its neutral rights, but its complaints fell on deaf ears. As time went on the American protests grew more and more serious. When Great Britain drew up a blacklist of American sellers to Germany, through which any trade in neutral countries, the Wilson government warned that "His Britannic Majesty's government must expect the government of the United States to consent to see its citizens thus unjustly treated without making calling the attention of His Majesty's government, in the gravest manner, to any such illegal and unfriendly action." Many vigorous steps to defend American rights against Allied violations of its neutral rights, it was prevented only by the growing seriousness of the controversy with Germany and more particularly, President Wilson in his message on April 2, 1917, told Congress that "neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the rights of mankind are at stake." It is the duty of a neutral nation, he declared, to prevent or repress in its own people any willful acts which will be hostile to a belligerent and action which will, if allowed, constitute an act of war. Minor violations of neutrality, he said, could be overlooked by a belligerent, but when they became so frequent and so grave as to create a situation in which peace could be maintained only by submission to wrong and indignity, a nation must take up arms in defense of its honor as well as its rights.

Supreme Court

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Thirty Years Ago

(From Chester Times Files of 1906)

Harold Derry, a well-known young man of this city, and Miss Dorothea Jorgensen, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles C. Jorgensen, of Seventh street, near Morton avenue, were married last evening in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who is connected with the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church as a local minister. The wedding march was played by Miss Sarah Parkinson. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Westenholm, of Wilmington. The bridegroom is a lieutenant in Company C., N. G. P., and holds a position at the Eddystone Print Works.

At the annual meeting of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, the stockholders voted to change the corporate title from the Jordan Manufacturing Company, to the "Arasapha Manufacturing Company," and the proper officers will take steps at once to comply with the action.

A few weeks ago the old rumor that a cave existed along the banks of the Muckinipattus Creek, in Norwood, was revived, and the story that some of Captain Kidd's booty was hidden in the alleged cave was ground afresh. As a consequence, several people have been plying the creek and shovel in hand, vainly in hopes of unearthing the gold and silver coin that is supposed to be hidden there. The land in question is the property of Charles Reinich, a well-known resident of Norwood, who does not relish the idea of having the ground all torn up. He therefore decided to put a stop to the practice and has offered a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons trespassing on the grounds.

There is an Indian mound on the site near the creek, and by pounding on the earth about the mound, a rumbling noise ensues, and this led people to believe that there is a cave underneath. There is a legend that Norwood was once the abode of a tribe of Indians and that the place was also visited by Captain Kidd, who buried large quantities of stolen treasure where the cave is supposed to be. It is also believed that the mound covers what was formerly the mouth of the cave.

Willie Luckey, a bright Norwood youth, is being congratulated on the fact that he is alive and well. While playing with a companion on Friday last day, his playmate pointed a revolver at Willie and pulled the trigger. It was another case of "didn't know it was loaded." The bullet grazed Willie's lower rib.

One year ago, a large part of the populace of this section of the country awoke, looked out the window, and crawled back between the blankets for an extra snooze, owing to the knowledge that business was practically at a standstill, on account of the fact that the snow was in blizzards for years. On January 24, a heavy rain, changed, towards afternoon, into a tremendous snowfall which rapidly drifted. This kept up all night long, and the following day local traffic entirely suspended, except in portions of the city, roads being so badly blocked, that sleighs stalled on roads, and the whole section of the country was snowbound for 24 hours.

Penn Conclave, of the improved Order of Heptasophs, had a memorable time last evening in the Nolan Building on Market street, where a smoker followed the formal ceremony of installing the new officers.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Mary M. Hinkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Armstrong and Joseph W. Catton. The ceremony will take place at the bride's home, 724 West Fifth street, on Wednesday evening, February 14, at 8 o'clock.

Edward Gill, son of Mrs. Margaretha Gill and the late William Gill, died at his home, 222 East Ninth street, and the funeral will occur on Saturday morning. High mass will be celebrated at St. Michael's Catholic Church, and interment will be in Ivy Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hawley entertained a number of friends at a progressive euchre at their residence, 318 Market street, on Tuesday evening. Miss Rosalie Hawley, the accomplished daughter of the host and hostess, entertained with piano selections.

The members of the Ladies' Literary Association of Prospect Park held a delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. Alfred Thatcher, in Norwood. Several interesting and instructive papers on current topics were read.

At the annual roll call at Prospect Hill Baptist Church Sunday morning, there were over 140 responses.

The entertainment committee of Manoyunk Council No. 988, Order of United Independent Americans, Derby, will hold an open meeting and patriotic celebration in honor of Washington's Birthday on Tuesday evening, February 20.

J. Herbert Dill, of Fourth street, Colwyn, is meeting with success in the electric-raising venture. The incubator he added to his hennery is producing satisfactory results.

Vare Brothers, the contractors, have completed the construction of the conduit system of the Bell Telephone Company, as far as Swarthmore avenue, in Ridley Park.

Miss Mae Hall, the assistant manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, has been promoted to the position of manager, made vacant by the resignation of Manager John P. Moreland, who has secured a position with the Bell Telephone Company.

Councilman Edward Dickerson, who some time ago purchased the farm on the Hannum property at Twenty-third street and Providence avenue, and tore it down, has discovered two Colonial gate posts that are very valuable. The posts were in the barn and at first Mr. Dickerson was inclined to destroy them. He called in several people who are posted in Colonial relics and they advised him to keep them.

A young man was in Prospect Park yesterday, looking for vacant houses to accommodate workmen who are to be employed in a large terra cotta works, which he said was to be erected at Crum Lynne. He said it was the intention of the company to build one of the largest terra cotta works in the state.

THE HEADLESS WONDER

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

By FREDERIC J. KASKIN

Director of the Chester Times' Information Bureau at Washington, D. C.

SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two relatively new threats to the health of workers from occupational disease are interesting the Federal Government. Under a resolution offered by Representative Marcantonio of New York, an investigation is being made of deaths from silicosis in West Virginia, while the Department of Labor is displaying interest in apparently increasing fatalities from asbestosis. Both maladies arise from inhaling fine particles of foreign matter which lodge in the lungs and set up an irritation which results, in some cases, in death.

Representative Marcantonio says that 1500 people who have been employed on the Hawk's Nest Tunnel in West Virginia are suffering from silicosis and that 470 already have succumbed. All sand contains silica, a finely ground mineral, while glass sand is almost 90 per cent. silica. Deposits of glass sand, which has a high commercial value as compared with ordinary sand, were encountered while drilling the tunnel which is part of a $12,000,000 hydro-electric project on New River. Men were put to work to remove end store the sand for disposal to glass manufacturers. The project has been completed for two years but, it appears, the disease of silicosis is slow in manifesting itself and, while 476 deaths have taken place, many more are threatened. The problem is a private one and the purpose of the investigation, now in progress, is to determine if further legislation can be enacted making contractors or other employers liable for damages when workers contract the ailment.

Local authorities in West Virginia deny that many deaths from silicosis have taken place. The contractor originally was paid about $170,000 to suffocate or undy heirs. It is admitted that probably final statistics have reported as due to tuberculosis many deaths which actually were caused by silicosis.

Asbestosis is a malady of the same general type. It is contracted by workers in asbestos factories who are exposed to fine dust. While the first case of pulmonary asbestosis was reported in 1900, no further mention of the disease occurs in medical literature for connection with labor in this country until 1924. Yet all during that quarter of a century it appears the disease had been affecting many workers and doubtless causing many deaths which likely were attributed to other causes. The Department of Labor is interesting itself in the matter now. The leading medical expert appears to be a Dr. Lanza of the University of Mecklenburg Sanitarium at Hustersville, North Carolina, who has made special studies of the disease.

Dr. Lanza says that in the last 10 years there is a steady increase in the manufacture of asbestos products. Various building materials have asbestos as a constituent part and a great deal is used in insulation and in fire-proofing. This increased demand has resulted in the employment of many more workers in asbestos plants formerly used for other purposes. Dr. Lanza found that a worker had been exposed for less than four years.

It takes long exposure, it seems, to develop the disease in noticeable form but, after four years' work, it develops rapidly. Forty-eight of the afflicted had worked in the mills five years or more but there were 10 who had only worked two years and one who had worked eight years. On the other hand one case was found where the affected worker had been employed 20 years.

In view of this lack of uniformity of experience, Dr. Lanza declares that there is such a thing as individual susceptibility. The disease is not considered contagious nor infectious in the usual sense of those terms and the mere fact that one person can not give the disease to another. Physical resistance built up by general strength and health often preserves a worker from the disease. Conditions in dusty mills, however, this rule is not followed. Observations showed that robust individuals fell early victims while weak persons in many cases escaped although long exposed.

There has been a theory that asbestosis does not occur in cases likely to prove fatal unless the individual affected is liable to tuberculosis and, perhaps, has healed tuberculosis lesions when taking employment. Dr. Lanza has found, however, that post-mortems showing definite healed tuberculosis lesions have been long employed in the mills without taking harm. Workers with not tuberculur traces have succumbed.

The symptoms of the disease are dyspnea or labored breathing and cough. X-ray is said to be the only certain method of diagnosis. In advanced cases the difficult breathing makes muscular exertion impossible and results in complete collapse. Studies are being carried on to show whether, after a person who has contracted the malady leaves the work, he improves and finally recovers it all. So far the studies have not been very encouraging. Even where the X-ray films show a marked decrease in the fibrous dust deposit in the lungs, following abandonment of the mills, the difficult breathing continues without improvement.

The trade Labor Department authorities to feel that greater precautions must be taken and better methods devised for reducing dust in the mills. Engineers have devised suction systems which are capable of drawing 90 per cent. of the dust out of the air. Even the remaining 10 per cent. seems sufficient to cause the disease. One plant studied—which as early as 1918 had installed a suction machine—and employes who, after 15 years, developed asbestosis with fatal termination.

Medical treatment, so far, has not proved avelling. It appears to be an engineering job. The same is true of silicosis. Although these materials—coal and silicon—are both valuable to mankind, they seem to be at war and to resent their use. The overcoming of these occupation hazards is a task which challenges both medical men and engineers.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Q. Who cut and placed the apex or top stone on the Washington Monument?—A. M. R.

A. Gritzlin's History of Washington says that Rudolph Journeal had been employed in cutting stone for the monument since its commencement and proved himself so capable that the honor of cutting the key and cap-stones was entrusted to him.

Q. Where was the base of the British fleet during the World War?—T. T.

A. Scapa Flow is its base. This is an enclosed water area in the Orkneys, off the north coast of Scotland, between the islands of Mainland and Hoy.

Q. What does Coeur d'Alene mean?—G. T.

A. This is the name of a lake and a city in Idaho. The expression is French for awls. It means awls of the heart and was earlier applied to an Indian tribe.

Q. Did the birth rate in Italy increase as Mussolini urged that it should?—A. C. L.

A. In Italy, the birth rate in 1923-33 increased 13 per cent. It is said that the rate of 1935 showed a slight decrease.

Q. How much of Palestine is adapted to agriculture?—N. T.

A. About half of the land is arable. This would amount to about 5000 square miles.

Q. Just before Lincoln made his Proclamation of Emancipation he read a humorous story.—Thomas and Chase did not laugh. I want to know what the story was.—E. E. B.

A. A high-handed Outrage at Utica by Artemus Ward was read by Lincoln to his Cabinet in this instance.

Q. How many inhabitants has Shantung?—M. T.

A. It embraces an area of about 56,000 square miles and has about 36,000,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most densely populated districts in the world.

Q. What racing stable won the most money last year?—F. R.

A. Alfred Vanderbilt led the winning owners with takings of $322,853. Chance won more than any other horse, with purses aggregating $142,355.

Q. What is the outlook for citrus fruit this year?—E. N.

A. The production cycle is such that larger total crops may be expected than last year. Oranges and grapefruit combined, with average weather conditions, should exceed 80,000,000 boxes; and with favorable weather will approach 100,000,000.

Q. Where does the name Abyssinia come from?—J. H. N.

A. Abyssinia derives from an Arabic word meaning "mixture."

Q. When and where will the Olympic winter games be held?—C. D. B.

A. In Germany, at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, from February 6 to 16.

Q. Is the famous Antioch Chalice on exhibition in New York?—C. D.

A. The Great Chalice of Antioch was exhibited at the Riverside Museum until January 4, when Mrs. Fahim Kouchakji, returned it to his safety deposit vault. The chalice is rarely on exhibition, having been shown but twice before, once in Paris and once at the recent Chicago Fair. It is rated as one of the finest specimens of early Christian silverwork. It dates from less than 50 years after the Crucifixion.

Q. How can recipes calling for sugar be changed to use honey?—A. B.

A. By using the following general rules any recipe may be adapted to the use of honey: Measure honey always in the liquid measure cup. For one cup of honey used, reduce the liquid in the recipe by one-fifth. One cup of honey is as great in sweetening power as one cup of sugar. Use one-fourth to one-half teaspoon of soda to each cup of honey. Increase the amount of salt by one-eighth to one-fourth teaspoon. In milk puddings, eggs and fruit, add the honey with the thickening agent such as flour or cornstarch.

Q. Who is the champion fencer of the world?—S. W. C.

A. Aldo Nadi, an Italian, is generally conceded to be the greatest fencer in the world.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

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