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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

Learning is ever in the freshness of its youth, even for the old.—Aeschylus.

It's all over with Germany. "Vern" Castle has gone to war.

William Barnes denies that he is going West to kill the Roosevelt boom. He has not yet admitted that there is any.

Senator Fall, who speaks of the Administration's "cuttlefish diplomacy" in Mexico, forgets that the cuttlefish knows what it is about.

An eminent musician says that the Germans are unfamiliar with American music. They shouldn't be—they've heard enough of our notes.

Do the Roosevelt people think they can catch Elihu Root by angling for him with a hook baited with the Secretary of State's portfolio?

Former Senator William Lorimer, now on trial in Chicago as a bank wrecker, is a fine example of what bipartisan political management can produce.

Probably the man who tried to rob the house of the Director of Public Safety knew that the safest hiding place for a thief is next door to the police headquarters.

Scene: St. Louis, Convention Hall. The delegation from Alabama yields to the delegation from New Jersey. Cheers. Then what will they do with the other three days?

Oscar Underwood was Thomas E. Ryan's guest at a private dinner the other night. I. V. McGlone, Mr. Ryan's secretary, announced that the dinner was a purely personal and social affair. How about Gary dinners now?

King George, who was too ill to open Parliament, is feeling well enough to congratulate the Czar on the victory at Erzerum. The Czar is said to be waiting for an opportunity to congratulate the British on a victory somewhere.

The students of Wesleyan who were defeated while upholding the affirmative in a debate on preparedness may take what consolation they can from the fact that Lindley M. Garrison seems to have been in the same predicament.

The police raids on gambling joints in Chinatown are useful, no doubt, but they will be ineffective if the men who had promised immunity are not apprehended. The change of administration in Philadelphia gave rise to various reports that the city would be wide open. How justifiable these reports were is being demonstrated by closing raids week after week. But the credulous breakers of the law are not more to be prosecuted than those who slandered the city and preyed on weakness at the same time.

Whatever else happens, after today no man in Congress will be able to say that he was not aware that a deep sentiment against further military organization is to be found in this country.—News dispatch in the New York Evening Post.

Congress, aware of the deep sentiment against further organization against impure drugs, passed the pure food and drugs act. Singularly obtuse, Congress has passed various conservation acts and anti-trust acts and, please Heaven, it may pass an act for further military organization. Whatever else happens, the New York Evening Post seems to have gone in for lobbying on quite a grand scale.

Governor Brumbaugh is right when he says that the people of a community who know enough to elect their own officers also know enough to decide whether they want any saloons. The present system, under which the Judges have to decide whether licenses shall be granted, has been unsatisfactory for years. The Judges have no sure way of ascertaining the sentiment of a community. They have been trying to learn it here by an informal referendum, but they have refused to regard any such referendum as binding upon them. And the higher courts have justified such a course of action. It would involve the creation of a local option statute, when the General Assembly has refused to pass any such law. The Governor is expected to persist in his demand for a local option law, and to press it upon the Legislature. He should have the support of all who believe in home rule.

Granted that the general method pursued by the State Department in regard to relations with Germany is the proper method—an assumption by no means closed to argument—it must be admitted that the difficulties have been enormous, and each day brings more. Clearly the British had something to do with the complainant attitude taken by Germany several months ago, for certain spheres of action had been cleared of submarines through their ingenuity. Just as surely the fact that Germany has 100 new submarines, or thereabouts, of a superior type, ready for action, has dictated the present bellicose attitude. Against these changes of tide and time the State Department has been compelled to hold a fixed determination. Attempts to guide were checked by the atti-

tude of the Entente Allies. Surrender would not be tolerated by America. So, at the end of long negotiations, the question reverts to its original status. Will Germany safeguard the rights of noncombatants, at least of neutrals? The United States has gained nothing since the middle of May, 1915. It has only made its position somewhat clearer.

THE CITY'S SPLENDID VISION

The city has seen the need of providing for the gratification and cultivation of the taste of its inhabitants and is planning to enlarge its artistic and educational equipment, as well as to foster the play instinct. The stadium is needed as imperatively as the Art Museum and the Free Library.

NO CITY is greater than the men who live in it, and no man is greater than his vision. It is as true now as when it was first said, that "where there is no vision the people perish."

The greatness of a city is dependent on the greatness of the imagination of its leaders. It is not dependent on the number of people who live in it, nor on its material wealth. The fact that Philadelphia is the third largest city in the country in population and the second wealthiest does not justify pride. A man may be rich and contemptible. As Gilbert Chesterton said the other day, a man may be a money bag and a gas bag. He may be ignorant, with no bowels of compassion and with contempt for all the higher things that distinguish man from the brutes. Such a man when measured by the standards by which we measure Socrates and St. Paul and Emerson is so little that the gradations on the scale can take no account of his existence. And his material wealth, when compared with the sum of all matter, is but a grain of sand on the seashore. "The glory that was Greece" did not consist in gold and silver, but in ideas and ideals, even if "the grandeur that was Rome" was made up in part of its material things.

In these days when we are planning to increase the material wealth of Philadelphia by a concerted effort to develop all its resources, those of us who know that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth" may well congratulate ourselves that consideration is being given to other things. The site has been selected for a municipal Art Museum and plans have been drawn for a structure which will in itself be a work of art. The refining influence of painting and sculpture will be supplemented by the charm of architecture. It may not be possible to compute in dollars and cents the benefit which will accrue to the people from the erection of the new museum and the filling of it with worthy works of art any more than you can compute the money value of a father's love for his child. But life would be a barren thing without children.

The Free Public Library will serve the higher interests of the people in only a lesser degree than the Art Museum. It has its commercial utilitarian value because through it the people can equip themselves to increase their earning power. But it has a greater use through making accessible to the poorest the best that has been said and thought by the great spirits of all time.

Splendid preparations are making to gratify and foster the intellectual and artistic side of the people in a fuller degree than ever before. They have not been wholly neglected in the past, for we have a great University, and great commercial and art museums, as well as worthy libraries. But these institutions have not been sufficient to supply the needs of the growing population. The material interests of the city are to be fostered in greater measure by the enlarged Chamber of Commerce and by the new Convention Hall, though the hall will have its intellectual as well as its money value.

The city is not properly equipped, however, for the all-round development of its citizens until it has made provision for play. The need for a stadium is as imperative as the need for an Art Museum or a Free Library building. Life is not all money-making, nor all study, nor all looking at beautiful things. The sound body is as important as the sound mind. Playgrounds for the schools are being established, but not with that speed that the conditions demand. But they are fostering the wholesome interest of the children in sports. The stadium is needed for great athletic contests, just as the post-graduate schools are needed to carry on the education of the graduates from the academic department of a university. Every social worker understands the moral value of sports. It is possible to break up a gang of murderous thugs, where their surplus physical energy can find an outlet. The crowds who see a football or a baseball game are better citizens afterward because they have been thrilled by the joys of a clean contest. Philadelphia must have the stadium along with its other great public and semi-public institutions.

Then we can be proud of ourselves. Indeed, we can be proud already, for the need of all these things was long ago recognized and plans for getting them were made. There has been delay in their execution, but that delay is about ended. Philadelphia has had its great vision and it is now in process of bringing it to pass.

THERE MUST BE FOREIGN MISSIONS

AN educator whose services have been dedicated to the work in Japan reports: The cases of suicide among students are so many that the great falls of Keago, Chuzenji, and the crater of Mount Aso, Kyushu, have to be under police guard six months in the year to prevent these unfortunate incidents.

The reason is that Japan has won the body of Western civilization without its soul. It lacks "a spiritual dynamic, and recognition of this fact is keenest among scholars themselves."

To Marquis Okuma has been accredited the remark that "Japan must have the ideals which can come only from Christianity." Japan, made elastic by an inrush of modern materialism, is dressed in the religious garb of a civilization that no longer exists. Christianity leaps forward with the years, a religion of no time but of all times, whereas the religions of Japan, suited though they were to the simple life of a few years ago, are fixed in volume. They cannot stretch and they cannot be adapted to conditions.

That disappointment and pessimism, even resentment, make themselves felt among students who glimpse the splendor of the West without its soul impulses is not remarkable. If suicides were the sole result it would be unfortunate enough, but the other danger, that to the rest of the world, is far more important. For the basic stone of civilization is Christianity.

Police guards at the crater of Mount Aso, to drive off those intent on suicide, in the answer to whether or not there must be "foreign missions."

Tom Daly's Column

OUR VILLAGE POET

Whenever it's a Saturday and all my work is through I like to walk on Chestnut street and see what news is new.

Today I see the Governor, an' walkin' by his side, As proud as any I could B wass Mrs. B, his bride.

"An' when you get to Harrisburg, that big house on the ridge," I sez, "I xpose you'll turn right in to learn the natives 'ridge'."

"I'm feminine of 'Governor,'" sez she, "you bet your life, But I am not a 'governess'; I'm simply Martin's wife."

Jim Beck come by, I sez, "Hello, I hear your speech went big." "What speech?" he sez, "O, shucks!" sez I, "you know, the Union League."

And, by the way (you'll pardon me if I should think it strange) But what an ardent Democrat you were before the change."

Jim hates me to remind him of that job long ago That Grover Cleveland gave him, upstairs in our P. O.

Gosh! Jim was so darned anxious to beat it out o' town He bumped right into Charlie Schuch an' nearly knocked him down.

"Why, Charles! I took my pencil out an' jotted down a ween." What's brung you to this village here from old Souse Bessiehem?"

"O wuthin' much," he sez to me, "but just a little don't." By which I say this—what's this—now—this Pennsylvania Steel."

Whenever it's a Saturday and all my work is through I like to walk on Chestnut street an' see what news is new!

WE would welcome the views of our intelligent readers upon this question: "What, if any, difference is there between tight and water-tight?" Is not one tight usually because one is water-tight? We pause for a reply.

Here's That Banshee Back Again!

The Banshee is the folk lore of the Highlanders of Scotland. It is a female fairy who wails before a death in a family. This notion is woven into many folk-tales of rare genius and beauty. The name is a phonetic spelling of the Gaelic word "Woman of the Fairies."

I saw a Scotch-Irishman in Ireland. A person born in Scotland is a "Scot" or "Scotchman." If you will refer to page 28 of "The Friends of St. Patrick," you will discover who the Scotch-Irish were in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-one. I am an Irishman and a great admirer of Scotchmen, their history, their King and Robert Burns. In the words of the old song: "My father and mother were Irish, and I am Irish, but I bought a wee Bible for the sake of the Lord, that is Irish, too." W. W. H.

Child's Winter Garden of Verses

(Dedicated to R. L. S.) II. BLOWING When we have soup at dinner-time, I quickly climb my stool And stir my bowl and lift my spoon And blow to make it cool.

But when papa goes out to work, He rubs his hands and blows into His fists to make them hot! —Will Lou.

Dr. Alex. Hamilton in Philadelphia

Tuesday, June 12, 1744. Mr. Thomas, the present Governor, I believe is an upright man and has the interest of the province really at heart, having done more for the good of that obstinate generation, the Quakers, than any of his predecessors have done. Neither are they so blind as not to see it, for he shares more of their respect than any of their former Governors were wont to do.

There is public conversation here among the letter sort, among whom there is no scarcity of men of learning and good sense. The ladies, for the most part, keep at home and seldom appear at the churches or meetings; therefore I cannot with certainty enlarge upon their charms, having had little or no opportunity to see them either congregated or separate, but to be sure the Philadelphia dames are as handsome as any of their neighbors.

The staple of this Province is bread, flour and pork. They make no tobacco but a little for their own use. The country is generally plain and level, fruitful in grain and fruits, pretty well watered, and abounding in woods backward; it is upon the growing hand, more than any of the Provinces of America. The Germans and High Dutch are of late become very numerous here.

Not Mates

"It's funny," said the little pig, "They didn't build me right, And make my stomach just as big As is my appetite."

"O," said the author of the "Frenchy" comedy, "and perhaps it's too long. But I could build it down."

"Yes," replied the critic, with his nose in the air, "if you intend this for public consumption by all means boil it."

Doggerel of a Donegal Dog

Old Neddy Friel had a rare rabbit hound, It caught a dozen rabbits every day; Search Ireland o'er, no greater could be found, It seldom let a rabbit get away.

Not long ago old Neddy lost his hound— It stopped a leaden bullet and it died; The whole country mourned that dog so renowned, And Neddy set to work and tanned its hide.

With that dog's tanned skin (the tanner's work, was good) And with some bonnie buttons from a bone, He had the tailor make an "nately as he could" The queerest vest from Kerry to Tyrone.

One day last fall while Ned came down the lane, With the snug-fitting waistcoat on his chest, A bold, we rabbit showed himself too plain, And r-r-rip! popped the buttons off the vest!

Now, whoever you may be, you surely will agree That old Neddy Friel had a rare rabbit hound.

*Hares in Ireland. SHAN.

His Ultimatum Didn't Ultimatum My wife has been talking a good deal about plans for the winter, so I decided to have a plain, straightforward talk with her today. I just delivered my ultimatum, and the result is we go to Palm Beach."

"Spunky of you, old man; but where did she want to go?" "Why, Palm Beach; haven't I just told you?"

Hard Work

"What's in a name?" the typo quotes, "Well, gee whizz! If you get A Russian name you'll think it is The whole blasted alphabet."



SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

Profanity and Profits, Politics and Progress, Among the Topics of Local and General Interest in Letters From Readers

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—In your edition of the 29th ult. you published an article entitled "67 Cents Per Cuss" which is based on the law of 1794 and has been called one of the blue laws, but the law of 1899, which cannot be so classified, provides for a penalty of not more than \$100 per oath, which is a maximum amount that can be imposed and which could produce startling figures.

The law of 1794 is a fixed amount and is not subject to the varying judgment of any representative of the courts, but paramount to man's law is God's law, with an assured and irrevocable penalty fixed by Divine Justice. The laws read as follows:

"God spake these words: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.' —Exodus XX.

PROFANE SWEARING

If any person of the age of 16 years or upward shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus or the Holy Ghost, every person so offending, being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 50 cents for every profane curse or oath.—Act of April 23, 1794.

BLASPHEMY

If any person shall wilfully, premeditatedly and desputably blaspheme or speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the Scriptures of Truth, or shall wilfully and maliciously, shall be sentenced to a fine not exceeding \$100 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or either, at the discretion of the court.—Act of March 31, 1809.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—The most outrageous law ever enacted is the 188 law of Pennsylvania that requires children to be taken away from their mother and kept at least one block away, when the mother is too poor to support them.

This law says money out of the county Treasury could \$12 a month a child can be paid to any person, but not the child's own mother; and under this, the most cruel law ever known thousands of children have been taken away from their own mothers.

When Charlie Foes was kidnapped in Philadelphia about 40 years ago from rich parents a great howl went up, but none heeds while thousands of children are kidnapped by law in Philadelphia since this infamous law was enacted in 1888. The institutions see to it that there is no limit to the number of children the county Treasury can pay them for keeping, but when it comes to helping mothers keep the companionship of their own children, then the amount is restricted by law to a paltry \$2.00 a year.

Let us have this law repealed so that there will be innocent children suffering on whose distress "charity" can collect money to pay their own salaries. I hope the EVENING LEDGER will have this law repealed so that the mothers may keep their own children in this City of Brotherly Love. HENRY NEIL, Philadelphia, February 18.

KEEPING THE STREETS LITTERED

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—If there is any one thing more than another in which the average housekeeper displays shrewd methods it is in the neglect to provide proper receptacles for ashes and rubbish. Every day in the year we can see along any street the evidence that not one housekeeper in 50 pays much or any attention to this very important civic duty; and it is an evident fact that those who are the most able to provide these proper receptacles are the most negligent.

In all sections of the city alike we see the evidence of this neglect. Go along any street on any rubbish day and you will see the ashes put out on the sidewalk in scores of makeshifts of all kinds. Some of these housekeepers produce a very inconspicuous spectacle of \$100 lace curtains on the windows and the weekly output of ashes put in old wrecks of boxes from the corner grocer, tin cans, paper bags, the discarded stewpans and coffee pot and divers other makeshifts. When the policeman goes to empty these curiosities of their contents into his cart he cannot help but spill much of it into the street.

As an illustration of the carelessness of the average housekeeper, a few weeks ago all housekeepers were furnished a notice on stiff cardboard, 8 by 12 inches, and printed in large type was the information of the changes of days for collection of ashes and rubbish. In this section the change was from Thursday to Saturday, but 80 per cent. of them put the ashes out on Thursday morning just the same. Some of the women put them out for spite, because they did not like Saturday for collection day, and they meant to teach the Highway Department that they didn't understand their business. And here was another logical argument for women's

"WAKE UPSKI!"



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

- 1. Which is farther north, Erzerum or Philadelphia?
2. How many years did Theodore Roosevelt serve as President?
3. Did the Marquis of Aberdeen ever live in America?
4. Who is Winston Spencer Churchill?
5. What is an anarchist?
6. Is there a battleship in the navy named this State?
7. Under what President was the Navy Department established?
8. Can women vote for Governor in Illinois?
9. How is visivation?
10. What is Schuykill pronounced?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Palace of the Moorish Kings in Granada, Washington Irving.
2. Heroes of Greek antiquity, so called from their ship, Argos, in which they sailed to Italy.
3. July, 1866, between Valentin Bay, Ireland, and Trinity Bay, N. F.
4. Roman Emperor Augustus.
5. Solon.
6. July 27, 1694.
7. Erzerum, with the accent on the last syllable.
8. 1535, by Miles Coverdale.
9. Henry W. Shaw, American humorist.
10. Early in the 17th century, when the English trawled London that the Stuart Prince Charles Edward, had landed at Derby.

Words

Editor of "What Do You Know"—How many words are there in the English language? How many does the average child use?

The Standard Dictionary contains 400,000 words. A man interested in the development of the vocabularies of children has made a painstaking investigation into the number of words used by 1500 children in different States in the different grades of the public schools. He found that the average number of words used by the children in the different grades was: Student in 2d grade, not over 8 years, 1,000 words; Student in 3d grade, not over 9 years, 1,500 words; Student in 4th grade, not over 10 years, 2,000 words; Student in 5th grade, not over 11 years, 2,500 words; Student in 6th grade, not over 12 years, 3,000 words; Student in 7th grade, not over 13 years, 3,500 words; Student in 8th grade, not over 14 years, 4,000 words.

Order of Orioles

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I am greatly surprised that you are not familiar with the fact that the Order of Orioles, referred to in your column today, not only exists, but has a membership of 100,000 (males). It has headquarters at 100,000 (males) in Buffalo, N. Y. The present president is BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Philadelphia, February 18.

Shakespearean Actors in Costume

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will please tell me if I can find in Philadelphia a collection of photographs or pictures of actors in costumes of Shakespearean characters? I would like Booth as Hamlet, Ada Rehan as Katherine and Mary Anderson as Fanny Brant or any of the more modern Shakespearean actors. I wish merely to examine these pictures and not to possess them.

Garibaldi's Shirt

Editor of "What Do You Know"—How can I get a red shirt to become the distinguished actor in the picture of Garibaldi?

A reader may be able to answer.

National Debts

Editor of "What Do You Know"—You will find in an editorial recently that two countries, England and the United States, are in a state of bankruptcy, although it amounted to only \$100,000,000. What do you mean by "bankruptcy"?

The national debt of Great Britain in 1914 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1914 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1916 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1918 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1920 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1922 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1924 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1926 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1928 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1930 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1932 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1934 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1936 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1938 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1940 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1942 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1944 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1946 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1948 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1950 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1952 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1954 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1956 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1958 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1960 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1962 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1964 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1966 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1968 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1970 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1972 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1974 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1976 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1978 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1980 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1982 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1984 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1986 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1988 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1990 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1992 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1994 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1996 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1998 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2000 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2002 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2004 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2006 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2008 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2010 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2012 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2014 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2016 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2018 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2020 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2022 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2024 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2026 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2028 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2030 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2032 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2034 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2036 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2038 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2040 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2042 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2044 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2046 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2048 was \$1,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 2050 was \$1,000,000,000.

Fighting Epithets

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is it fighting epithet to call a