# Evening Zedger

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

Talk of love and love comes; talk of the devil and to you he runs.

What the State Owes to Mr. Palmer MITCHELL PALMER will retire from A. active participation in the politics of this Commonwealth with the respect of all decent citizens. He is a Democrat and he devoted himself to the rehabilitation of his party. He did not lead it to a victory at the polls. That is almost too much to expect in a State where a large majority of the voters are Republicans and where Democratic victories have been achieved only with the ald of Republican votes, for the Democracy has been used as a fiall with which to chastise the Republican machine. But Mr. Palmer devoted himself to making his party an effective fiail. Although in his work of reorganization he repelled the leaders of the old bipartisan gang and split the party, what is left of it commands the confidence of the decent Democrats and the decent Republicans. The atmosphere here is clearer because of his work. Elections are real contests, and those who believe in Democracy and Democratic principles no longer go to the polls with the suspicion that they have been sold out and that voting is a farce,

There ought to be enough self-respecting Democrats here to make it impossible to revive the old bipartisan arrangement under which the Republican Organization controlled the Democratic party through Penrose or Quay Democrats who were nothing but political mercenaries. The moral influence of Mr. Palmer ought to be strong enough to perguade his associates to keep the faith.

#### Greed or Profit?

FIRE House yesterday did what it could I to escape the humiliation attendant on repudiation of its housing edict by City Councils of Philadelphia; that is, it changed its own view and jumped into the band wagon with the gang. It may be that promises to fix leaks will be offered in exchange for votes next fall, who knows? The renter, it seems, should get what he pays for not as a right, but as a favor.

The housing law which Councils has nullifled is, we are told, too drastic. It would ruin owners of property in the tenement district. What a pity! Yet the Octavia Hill Association owns or operates, at a profit, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, every piece of which is voluntarily subjected to rules and regulations far more drastic than those of this outraged law. There must be a dividing line between profit neither Councils nor the Legislature can find it.

The Governor, however, stands for decent housing and the people have endowed him with the right of veto.

### Must We Hock the Canal?

If revenues are insufficient to permit sufficient working balance to be maintained, the fund must be supplemented, either by reimbursement from the sale of Panam Canal bonds, or by the proceeds of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness.—John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representa

MR. FITZGERALD supports this statependitures of the Government exceeded its revenues during the current fiscal year to March 2 by \$103,431,443.71 and he estimates that the fiscal year will close with a deficit of \$133,000,000.

The Panama Canal has been paid for almost entirely out of current revenues. Those revenues were sufficient, under a Republican administration, to meet all expenses and leave a surplus so large that it was not necessary to borrow money to pay the workmen at Panama. But now the Democratic head of the great financial committee of the House seriously proposes to mortgage the big ditch to raise money enough to run the Government. He would hock the canal, as the spendthrift and wastrel takes his overcoat to the pawnshop to raise money enough

to hire a cab to take him home. Mr. Fitzgerald has warned his party many times that it was heading straight for financial disaster and would reach the goal unless it practiced economy. But his warnings were unheeded. He now has the courage to face the facts and to point out a way of escape from national bankruptcy. So whatever the harvest of folly his party may reap he has cleared his own skirts. But neither he nor any other patriotic American can contemplate with any pleasure the necessity of putting up the canal as security for a loan to raise money to meet the extravagances of the present

### Congress. Putting the University to a Good Use

DROVOST SMITH has once more proved that he is a man of fine discrimination by offering the use of the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania to his fellow-educaters, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, for their annual convention next year, They should accept the offer with alacrity, fur no finer setting for discussing the importance of advertising could be imagined. If the members of the clubs have the instincts of their coaft, they will not hesitate a moment. Advertising is education or it is nothing; inention in the relative value of commodiries. The man who does not read advertisents does not know how to buy. He is like man trying to solve a problem in the teral calculus without a knowledge of demantary algebra. If the advertising men in Dis themselves up on such a high pedesal as a great university offers and can there man their autisot they will have the cars Assertation is one of the proutest economic | like.

forces now at work, as Ivy L. Lee told the members of the Rotary Club the other night. But it is still in its infancy, as he said, Kindergarten teachers are still needed for some business men before they can learn its alpha-Our histories are only advertising pamphlets, telling us what we can learn from the past. Our books of science are circulars explaining how the secrets of nature have been wrested from an unwilling earth and how we can use them in our business. Our books of economics are treatises on the best way to buy and sell. But the amount of money spent in studying these dead advertisements is about the same as that spent in distributing the live advertisements of present-day business. When business men are properly educated they will not be content with investing so much in the dead past and so little in making the present thrill with life.

#### Entitled to Fair Treatment

THAT William J. Bryan has done much to L lower the prestige of the high office he holds is generally admitted. The American people cannot be reconciled to the spectacle of the Secretary of State flitting about the country and lecturing for a price. In addition, they are convinced that the responsibilities of the office require the full time of the occupant, however brilliant he may be. It is post that has been filled by great men and seldom held by a weak one.

When, however, certain newspapers find in Mr. Bryan's prohibition speech of Monday the occasion for caustic criticism and denunciation, it appears that prejudice instead of reason is dominant. Prohibition is a great public question. It has become the paramount political issue in many of the States. It has worked its way into industrial life, and In one form or another has been adopted by many of the largest corporations of the nation. The Secretary of State in dedicating his service to such a cause in the way he did here was doing nothing incompatible with either the dignity of his office or its precedents.

As to his moral right to absent himself from Washington during the diplomatic stress now existing, there may be room for argument.

It is believed, however, that the President and Mr. Lansing are handling the situation, so far as essentials are concerned, and it is quite possible that conditions were such as to warrant Mr. Bryan in believing that his absence would not be disastrous to this nation. There is a great deal of difference between occasional and continued absence. Mr. Bryan is entitled to fair treatment.

#### A Life-saver

TT WAS once stated that if an inch were A added to the tail of the shirt of every Chinaman the prosperity of Southern cotton growers would be assured forever. The tight skirt has done the textile manufacturers no good. When suits require plenty of cloth the mills begin to get busy. Dame Fashion promises to do what it can to offset the absence of a protective tariff. The demand for materials is to be increased by the wide skirt. Prosperity, after all, depends so much on the women.

### Status of the Army Reserve

THE promoters of the American Legion I need not be discouraged by Secretary Garrison's letter to General Leonard Wood suggesting that army officers must have no connection with outside organizations seeking to gather information that will be useful in forming an army reserve. The Secretary of War admits the importance of getting such information, and admits the value of the work that the American Legion plans to do. but he says the War Department is making an investigation on its own account to discover the most efficient way to accomplish this very purpose.

If the War Department will continue its inquiry until it discovers a way to make the men with military training immediately available in time of emergency, and will then set about making them available, there will be no further need for the American Legion or any other private organization to do the work which properly belongs to the Government. But the department has been talking about this thing for so many years that citizens who understood the need just had to do something on their own account. They will doubtless keep at it until the Government actually begins to organize a paper reserve for the army.

### Getting Ready to Banish the Cinders

THE electrification of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as Paoli is so far completed that the operation of trains on a regular schedule is promised for May 30. The improvement in the service ought to be marked. Not only will there be more trains, but they will make better time. The passengers can keep the windows open in summer without getting their eyes filled with cinders, and better still, the people living along the line of the railroad will not have their houses filled with the soot from the locomotive

smoke, that has annoyed them for years. The people who go out of the city in other directions are hoping that the good work will be kept up and that they can be carried to and from business in electric cars within a year or two.

Judge Ben M. Lindsey, of Denver, is long on pugnacity and short on tact.

The Legislature does the talking, but it is the Governor who can do the vetoing.

Turkey's territory may not be smaller after the war, but there will be fewer Turks in it.

Italy has spent much money getting ready for the war and she expects Austria to pay

England is going to starve out Germany if she has to ruin the trade of every neutral in the world to do it. The Mayor of Boston has decided that

dancers must wear stockings, classics or no classics, thus riding roughshod over art. The State Department should be deeply in-

terested in that suit to decide who owns the Dacia and whether the transfer was made in good faith. The Speaker thinks that Woodrow Wilson

what a chance for a greater one the Baltimore Convention passed. Five hundred Italian reserves have salled

is one of the country's great Presidents, but

for Italy this week. They take with them the blessing of every Italian who stays here instead of going back home to fight for his country.

The summer travel of the British on the Continent is likely to break all procedents. Seven bundred and fifty thousand of them are already enjoying the scenery of France and longing to learn what Germany looks

## ON WITH THE FIGHT IN TERRE HAUTE

Election Day Followed by a Hard Battle in Which the Women Stirred Public Opinion Into Effective Action.

#### By IRWIN L. GORDON VIII.

THE day following the election in Terre movement in conference. The reports of the various ward chairmen were heard, the wholesale debauchery of the electorate and the flagrant violation of law were discussed and a definite plan of campaign outlined.

Not only had the women secured the most valuable information obtained, but they meant that definite action should be taken. Some of the leaders knew of the suggestion that an appeal be made to the United States Government to assist Terre Haute. It was inally settled to send a telegram to Governor Samuel M. Raiston. He was also called on the long-distance telephone. The Governor, a creature of the State Organization, would do

Some of the women drew up a telegram to Judge A. B. Anderson, of the Indiana Circuit Court, the only Federal Judge in the State. Knowing that he was interested in decent elections and had privately spoken his views regarding the Terre Haute machine, they believed an appeal to him would bear fruit.

### The Women Send a Telegram

Thus it was the women of Terre Haute who first officially called the attention of the election to Federal authorities. Exactly what action Judge Andersoon took after receiving the following telegram has not been made public, but it is known that the investigation began in a surprisingly short time. The tele-

"The women of Terre Haute who worked at the polls yesterday, many of whom are taxpayers, desire to call your attention to some flagrant election law violations, Majority members of election boards refused to allow challenges of illegal votes, interfered with minority officials when they insisted upon challenges, arrested them, took them from the polling places, assaulted them and stole their poll books. The city police were stationed around and inside polling places to intimidate honest voters; copies of notice of restraining order issued by the Superior Court were torn up in some precincts and the order ignored.

"Officers of the Superior Court were assaulted, beaten, shot at and arrested when seeking to enforce orders of the court, Inspectors of precincts openly and against the wishes of many voters operated the keys and turned the levers on the voting machinesand many times for a ticket in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of the voters. The minority election officials and good citizens were absolutely without protection of the city police department or the county sher-

"The women know that the election returns are false and fraudulent and desire to voice their indignation, and urge your earnest support and interest in an investigation."

It was signed by Mrs. U. O. Cox, president Women's Council of Clubs; Mrs. S. C. Stimson, chairman Clean Election Committee; Miss Emma B. Moore, general secretary Y. W. C. A.: Miss Helen Benbridge, president Woman's Franchise League; Mrs. M. A. Morgan, West Terre Haute; Madge P. Stephens, M. D., member State Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

### Terre Haute Divided

After it became publicly known that the Government had conducted an investigation and after the arrests of the first 18 men sentiment was divided in Terre Haute, Some of the business men believed that the national would be harmed, while others held the probe to be nothing but a political frame-up, to be used as Democratic "clean-up" material, Not a few of the leading citizens maintained that the Government had no jurisdiction in the case, and honestly believed that little could be done. Even the newspapers were apathetic. Along the street it was common talk that "it would be fixed in Washington." Taggart would never consent to the probe. and Taggart controls Senators Kern and Shively! All sorts of rumors went about. Frank A. Dailey, the District Attorney, would be called off the case because he secured his appointment through Senator Kern. Others had it that Judge Anderson had received orders from the Department of Justice telling him to kill the case. The citizens of Terre Haute did not know Judge Anderson and the District Attorney.

Again the women came to the front-they heard all these rumors; heard the whiners, the men who "knew that Fairbanks would fix it with his money," and they decided that the attitude of many of Terre Haute's merchants and business men was a most dangerous thing at such a critical time. They argued that the Government never could be expected to go on with the case if a strong public spirit was lacking at home. They realized, too, that a public spirit was not lacking; it only had been crushed. Even the glowing prospects of the Government's intervention seemingly falled to awaken the people-they had seen the Fairbanks money and the Taggart machine before. They knew well of its workings in Washington. They miscalculated upon the man who sat in the White House, the Attorney General and that Judge and District Attorney in Indianapolis.

### The Stores Boycotted

The women decided that the public spirit must be quickened. Then they served notice through the press, at their meetings and at home to husbands and brothers that the Government must be supported. This was the notice served:

"Terre Haute is politically corrupt. Light is ahead. You must support this investigation. We have been robbed and the name of our city blackened. We women have de creed that things shall change. You will either make this a fit place to live or we shall not spend a cent in Terre Haute stores."

Then began the great boycott to force public sentiment. If a woman starts anything it is usually considered a joke-this threat was taken as a joke in Terre Haute. Some of the merchants awoke, however, when they learned that the District Attorney had summoned a large number of the women to appear before the Grand Jury. It leaked out that many of the poll watchers had confronted the repeaters in Indianapolis; that confessions had been secured from several of the men after they had been identified and accused by the women. In addition, Christmas was approaching. The women let it be known that they were making their purchases in Indiana's capital. Items were inserted in the newspapers similar to the following: "Mrs. J. spent yesterday in Indianapolis making her Car stepas purchases " This did not look good to this merchants of the city.

# They remembered that Terre Haute contains A DAWES HOTEL FOR PHILADELPHIA

more millionaires than any other city in the

was about to divide \$65,000 among the women

depositors. It was planned by the leaders to

spend all this money in Indianapolis. First

one firm and then another awoke, and finally

a victory was attained. Thus the women

of Terre Haute forced public sentiment at a

time when the majority of the citizens were

weak-kneed, and perhaps forced the turning

point in the whole investigation. The Mer-

chants' Association came out publicly and

Today Terre Haute is mad with excite-

ment. Tens of thousands of dollars are be-

ing given by the merchants and business

men. They see light ahead. They realize that

a clean, honest city administration is one of

the greatest assets of a municipality and

that money contributed at this time to fight

through the recount cases and to support the

Government will return many fold in com-

Women of Pennsylvania

Still, in Terre Haute's darkest bour a band

of women never lost hope. One of these, Miss

Mae Helmer, whose life was threatened and

whom the Organization did everything in Its

power to injure, in speaking of the situa-

"The women alone did their duty. This

same thing can be done in any State by the

women and honest elections assured. In

Pennsylvania I understand you had the same

kind of an election. I have heard of a slush

fund being collected to elect Senator Pen-

rose. Let the women demand an investiga-

tion and you will see something move. Any-

way, the tactics we pursued, using the

camera and keeping poll books, will give an

honest election in any State in the future,"

There were also a few men who never lost

heart, men who represented the high ideals

of the community. To these also belongs the

credit for the regeneration, for they fought

through the darkest days of the Roberts-

Fairbanks control and were the prime mov-

ers in securing the Government investiga-

tion. They are ex-Judge D. W. Henry, Earl

E. Houck, the leading undertaker of Terre

Haute; Chalmers M. Hamill, attorney; Judge

Walker, of the Superior Court; James A.

Cooper, Jr., attorney; O. D. Davis, attorney

Charles Clogston, editor, and Joseph Roach,

HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

One thing is quite certain: There will be no man or group of men at the next Repub-

lican convention with authority to represent

the views or interests of Charles E. Hughes

That was the attitude he assumed when he was talked of for Governor of the State of New York. And I speak from exact knowledge when

I say that at the Saratoga Convention no man represented him at that convention or could speak for him or even say that if he were nominated he would accept. His attitude was

er, it, as was represented to him, because the favor he had gained in his relation to

the insurance investigation, he was the one man

who could defeat the result of the deal in the Democratic party, as a good citizen of the State, he should be compelled to accept a nom-ination, but he had the right to know that the

demand for his nomination was a genuine de-mand and not the result of the machinations of self-seeking politicians. In a conversation with Mr. Hughes when this

have no liking for an executive office. Such ambition as I have is after a career at the bar to round off with a term on the bench."

a place entirely to his liking. Whether he has changed his outlook I have no means of knowing. It is my observation, over a long term of

years, that the possession of power works wonders. What influence four years of Gov-ernor of the State of New York, with all the vast power that is lodged in the hands of that

official, has had on his subsequent outlook on public affairs is known only to those to whom he gives his confidence, and they are few. But I set down for the incredulous to laugh at that

SOME SIGNS OF SPRING

The first mosquito has been seen in the

From the Bridgeport Post.

The robin or bluebird which is hovering around in the vicinity has the sympathy of us

From the Bridgeport Telegram.
Signs of spring: Erelong the two-piece suit will be seen on the dummy in front of the

Canoeing has begun on the Charles River. Spring plowing is reported in Pennsylvania.

From the Deireit Free Press.

We're peaceful, as a rule, but we see a fine family row coming if ever she comes home

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Many an innocent last summer's hat will get

an overhauling and trimming up for Easter this year. 'Tis well, says hubby and papa.

From the Deiroit Times.

An indiana man says spring is at hand when been begin to stine. And a sign of winter, we presume, when you get stung by your roal

men who

Charles E. Hughes is one of the

From the Minnespolls Journal.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard.

Syracuse boys are playing marbles.

in a set of those spring trousaretteq.

hereabouts.

clothing store.

would rather be right than be President.

It is to be assumed that from this he is in

affair was pending be said to this writer

that he did not want the nomination

W. C. Hudson in the Brooklyn Eagle.

tion said:

contributed heavily toward the clean-up.

One company which kept a Christmas fund

A LIFE-SAVER

First Year of Chicago's Famous Five and Ten Cent Hotel Has Proved So Successful That One Like It May Be Built in This City.

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY

Chicago likes its invented a new sort of hotel. who have made the experiment like it, and the patrons of the hostelry are pleased. The idea seems to be good, and it is growing. Representatives of the enterprise are now planning to study conditions in Philadelphia, where it is likely the next hotel in the system will be built.

The Rufus F. Dawes Hotel, situated on a quiet side street of Chicago's West Side, within a stone's throw of the old vice district and in sight of the cheap lodging-house region, is a memorial, a tribute and a successful venture. It is a memorial to Rufus Fearing Dawes, the son of Charles G. Dawes. president of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, and former Comptroller of the Currency. Just on the edge of young manhood Rufus F. Dawes died in the waters of Lake

Patronized by Migratory Workers The young man's career is continued in the development of the idea of the hotel. The enterprise, too, is a tribute to the public it serves. It is patronized by traveling men whom professors call migratory workers. These travelers represent the hardworking privates in the construction army of the nation. They do the heavy work of railroad building. They erect dams for great power plants or irrigation schemes. They cut and store the ice from the Wisconsin lakes during the winter, and in harvest time they do their stint in the wheat fields of Kansas, Nebraska and in the neighboring wheat

The Dawes Hotel is a successful venture. because it has proved that attractive accommodations can be furnished and wholesome food provided at a mera pittance, and still with profit to the investors. That's the point which interests Charles G. Dawes, who put an even hundred thousand dollars into the first investment.

"Anybody could establish another charity," said he, "but that's not the point. The Rufus F. Dawes Hotel is not a philanthropy. It's a business. It has to be run as carefully as a watch or a bank. Given the proper business supervision it will pay. Our first year has demonstrated that. The Dawes Hotel in prices bears the same relation to the Mills hotels that the Mills hotels bear to the Blackstone or to the Congress. But even on that basis the Dawes Hotel will pay. We intend now to build a number in other cities. It is a slow business. But if the thing is to pay, you have to find out about needs and conditions first. The next hotel, I think, will go to Philadelphia and the third to Boston. But neither will be established without a thorough investigation. My brother, Henry M. Dawes, who built the Chicago hotel, will go to Philadelphia with William B. Taylor. manager of the hotel, to look over the situa-

### It's a Real Hotel

Despite the fact that it costs as little as one cent to buy a supper and only a nickel for a night's lodging at the Rufus F. Dawes Hotel, in fittings and in service the hotel compares very favorably with its higher-priced competitors. The building is spacious, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, and fortunately the architect, Arthur G. Brown, evinced a fine sense of beauty in its designing. The lobby, with its heavy stone fireplace and decorative mantel, its dull oak woodwork and simple Colonial furniture, suggests the accommodations offered by expensive clubs.

The guest of the hotel registers at the clerk's desk with no formality nor questions asked. His name is entered on the register, and that is all. Five cents buys a locker, a comfortable bed and the privilege of a shower bath. One, two, three or five cents buys supper. Ten cents is sufficient for a private room, or cubicle, more accurately. The guest pays for what he gets, and he is under no more obligation to the management than are the patrons of the Belleyue-Stratford.

The hotel management does not permit propaganda of any sort. There's no preaching of religion nor of economics. Friends of the founder have wondered that teaching of some sort was not tacked upon the hotel. "That is something else again; hire a hall." is the invariable reply made to such suggestions. Mr. Dawes repeats: "We are running a hotel"

At 5 o'clock every afternoon the doors of the hotel are opened, and they are kept open until 10:15. Within the course of a few hours all of the 511 beds are rented. A great fire roars in the span fireplace of the lobby, and

about the room in small groups are scattered a hundred or so guests. Others sit in the lounge in the basement. Men of sundry vocations are assembled, but almost to the man they are workers. It is a pleasant place to pass an evening. You are certain to meet some fellow full of the taste of strange places and of rare adventures.

#### The Bill of Fare.

At certain seasons certain of the guests of the hotel earn large wages and others of them have seen times of affluence. From a lack of foresight sometimes, and more often from the necessities of seasonal work, the men run very low in money during dull times. The Rufus F. Dawes Hotel enables them to live without accepting charity. But even so the bill of fare is attractive. Here it is:

Pie of all varieties..... 3 cents

The food is all well cooked, and it is made of good materials. The soup or stew is made of vegetables on a meat foundation and is exceedingly nutritious.

After an evening passed in the lobby or in the lounging room in the basement, smoking, reading, playing cards and swapping yarns, the guests of the hotel make ready for bed. Then and then only do the rules of the Dawes Hotel wary from the ordinary customs of inns. Every man must take a shower bath, and every one may have the free use of sterile shaving materials. The shower room is handsomely fitted out and provided with so many baths that 500 mea can use its privileges within four hours'

Just off the shower room in the basement are the lockers. Every guest has a locker, in which he finds a towel, bathing slippers and fresh sleeping garments. His clothes must be put in the locker, As soon as the men have all retired the locker room is closed tightly and sulphur fumes are liberated. Ten pounds of sulphur are burned every night. This is an essential if the hotel is to be maintained in the safe and sanitary

condition necessary to its continued success. After the baths the men ascend to the dermitories. If there is the occasion for early rising a note may be left with the clerk. Breakfast is served from 5:30 until 8:30, after which the hotel is soon closed for the day. Beds and rooms are fented for one night only, and while a man may come back as often as he pleases the management makes no effort to "keep boarders."

A Surprising Financial Success. Operating on this basis the hotel has had a surprising success. According to Charles G. Dawes, "Instead of a deficit of \$5000 or \$10,000 per year, as we expected, the deficit of the first year's operation, when about 17%-000 men were lodged and 59,000 fed and employment found for 1570, amounts to only \$1800, including a liberal estimated depreciation at the rate of 1 cent per man. That does not, of course, include any return ca the cost of the hotel, which was erected in my son's memory.

"The fact the operation of the hotel Is sults in a small deficit is not made the excuss by the management for any different trestment than is customary in other first-class hotels. It is no different from any other hotel except its charges are lower."

The employment bureau run in connectica with the hotel is quite informal. Employers who want men phone their needs to Managor Taylor, and entirely incidentally he "tips of" the jobs to any one who seems to fit the opportunity.

CAMP SCENES, 1775 (Professor Johnston's life of Nathan Hale contains several of Hale's poems and letters recently discovered and never heretofore published. Among them is Hale's "Description of Camp Scenes, 1775." It follows in part.)

Could you but take a full survey.
On this & that & t'other way
You'd see extended far and wide
Our camps both here & Roxbury side.
The hills with tenta their whiteness show Resembling much Mid winter's snow.
(For some such cause perhaps the same Our hill is known by winter's name). Some the top, some the bottom take. Those for health, these for mafely sake, For health we all do value high. And safety too when danger's nigh.

When coming here from Waterlown. Soon after entiring Cambridge ground. You say the grand & pleasant assi, Fourteent by Washington the great It looks so neat, so good the plan You'd think at made for that good man