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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

That is a brawling household where poverty
 and pride dwell together.

The Pilots and the Port

Governor BRUMBAUGH has treated
 the bills increasing the pilotage fees at
 this port as the average citizen would
 have treated them. He decided that, whatever
 may be the merits of the controversy over
 fees, the present is not an opportune time for
 increasing the charges of ships that seek
 this port. An attempt is making to increase
 the number of ships coming here, and in the
 present state of business the Governor thinks
 that it would be unwise to put any obstacle,
 even a slight one, in the way of the port
 boomers. But he holds out the hope of
 future relief to the pilots.

This is probably as wise a decision as it
 was possible to make under the circum-
 stances. Now, if the Governor will continue
 to show his interest in port development by
 using his influence in the General Assembly
 to convince the legislators from the country
 districts and from the western part of the
 State that their prosperity is wrapped up
 with the prosperity of this city, and that
 every dollar which they appropriate for port
 development here will come back to them a
 hundred fold in improved demand for the
 things which they produce, he will distinguish
 his administration in a way that will make
 it unique among the administrations that
 have preceded it. To give it this distinction
 he would not have to endorse the proposition
 that in view of the fact that this is a great
 inland port the Commonwealth itself should
 employ a body of pilots to bring all ocean-
 going ships up the Delaware without cost to
 the shipowners.

Bibles "Made in Germany"

ARE the British Orders in Council to stop
 trade in Bibles "made in Germany"? This
 is not a foolish question, but a serious
 proposition that is to be put up to Sir Ed-
 ward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary.
 American importers have bought \$50,000
 worth of Bibles in Germany which they are
 trying to get through the British blockade.
 The steamship companies have refused to
 carry them, as they fear they will be seized
 as contraband, and Secretary Bryan has been
 asked to intercede with the British Foreign
 Office in behalf of the release of the books.

It is not always wise to indulge in prophecy,
 but we are inclined to believe that Sir Ed-
 ward will decide against the American im-
 porters, on the irrelevant ground that owing
 to the present state of German civilization
 Germany needs not only all the Bibles that
 it produces, but that use could be found for
 a large supply from other countries. If Sir
 Edward were asked to relax the blockade in
 the interest of a cargo of Bibles billed to Ber-
 lin he might consent, so prejudiced are the
 British at the present time.

"I Deal Square"

THIS was the motto of a Chicago butcher
 when he started in business years ago. He
 died the other day, and it is the motto of
 his will. He proved that he "dealt square"
 by leaving to his divorced wife all but the
 amount legally due his second wife as her
 dower. He said that the first wife helped
 him make his fortune, and that she was en-
 titled to it when he was gone.

He was right. No disagreement between
 them which led to their separation deprived
 her of her moral claim to the estate which
 had been accumulated with her assistance.
 The case might have been different if she
 had been merely a social butterfly, spending
 his money for her own pleasure. But she
 seems to have been a thrifty woman, who
 knew the value of a dollar and the im-
 portance of adding dollar to dollar until a
 competence was secured. If the butcher's
 motto is placed on his tombstone there will
 certainly be one epitaph which does not lie.

A Sad Disagreement Among Friends

SOME kind friends of the Administration
 sought to get Senator Simmons and Repre-
 sentative Fitzgerald together long enough
 for them to agree on a story to tell about the
 state of the national revenues. Mr. Fitz-
 gerald's summary of the receipts and ex-
 penditures for eight months of the fiscal year,
 which was made public last Monday, showed
 that the net balance in the general fund had
 decreased from \$129,000,000 on July 2, 1914,
 to \$42,000,000 on March 2, 1915. The excess of
 ordinary disbursements over ordinary re-
 cepts on December 2 was \$55,000,000, and on
 March 2 it was \$83,000,000; and if the ex-
 penditures for the Panama Canal are added,
 the excess of expenditures over receipts
 reaches the stupendous sum of \$103,000,000.
 If the deficit shall continue at the rate of
 \$5,000,000 a month, says the chairman of the
 House Committee on Appropriations, the
 fiscal year will be closed with the balance on
 the wrong side of the ledger to the amount
 of \$128,000,000, or \$102,000,000 if the canal ex-
 penditures are omitted.

Senator Simmons, however, issued a state-
 ment Saturday night in which he remarks
 that "there have been so many conflicting
 misstatements that he has thought it well
 to look into the matter. He says that after
 looking into the matter carefully he feels
 "safe in saying that the probable deficit will
 not much, if any, exceed \$30,000,000." He
 adds that the deficit for the four months end-
 ing July 1, the excess of receipts over ex-
 penditures will be \$25,000,000.

We shall not attempt to reconcile the dif-
 ference between the financial leaders of the
 House and the Senate. They are too great
 for any newspaper to remove. Harmony can
 be secured only by the exercise of the most
 equitable tact, reinforced by a large corps

of expert accountants and optimistic wind-
 jammers, all using automatic, ball-bearing,
 self-oiling subtracting machines. And even
 then it is doubtful if they can make \$133,-
 000,000 look like \$26,000,000, or, adding the
 canal expenditures, cause it to bear remote
 resemblance to \$68,000,000.

And if they try to reconcile the difference
 by deciding that the income tax, paid in
 June, will produce enough to make the Sim-
 mons figures nearer correct than the Fitz-
 gerald figures, they are likely to discover
 that a lot of the people who are expected to
 pay the tax have not had any income.

"Booze" at Work

THE liquor lobby at Harrisburg is con-
 fident, even insolent in its assurances that
 it holds the Legislature in the hollow of its
 hand. It is not content with domination of
 the Senate. In back rooms it flaunts its con-
 quest of the House, ridicules the efforts of
 the Governor to translate his campaign
 pledges into statutes and laughs at the efforts
 high-minded citizens are making to secure
 for the locality that desire it local option.

There is but one chance, one fighting
 chance, to checkmate the conspiracy of do-
 nothingism, and it is a popular demonstration
 of such magnitude that timid legislators who
 have been browbeaten and driven into the
 liquor camp will recover their senses and
 vote as their constituents desire. A flood of
 protests should pour into Harrisburg this
 week. The Governor is doing his duty, and
 in opposition to him are insidious influences
 which only a great popular uprising can
 overcome.

Why are the liquor interests always fools?
 In State after State they have fought regu-
 lation, battled against local option and ended
 in the rubbish pile. Once let it be demon-
 strated that liquor controls the State Govern-
 ment, once let it be recognized that the domi-
 nant party is a liquor handmaiden, and local
 option ceases to be an issue. Into its place
 comes prohibition, fanatical and irresistible,
 dissolving party ties, bringing into leader-
 ship men untrained in government, dividing
 families too often, raising up bitterness, but
 always and inevitably eradicating license ab-
 solutely.

That is the verdict the liquor interests are
 fighting for, although they do not know it.
 They are laying the foundation for a revolt
 that nothing can stop. They are driving
 citizens into advocacy of radicalism. Let
 these men, if they dare and can, hamstring
 the local option program: let them humiliate
 and defeat the Governor; let them defy pub-
 lic sentiment and work their will through
 their political allies; let them win and they
 will find they have gained a shadow and
 wrecked utterly all hope of conservative
 treatment. No champions strike such mighty
 blows for prohibition as liquor interests
 that make their existence a political issue
 and attempt by one means or another to
 paralyze the police power of the State and
 prevent the enactment or enforcement of
 laws devised to put the "industry" on a basis
 not dangerous to the well-being of society.

With this madness of the liquor interests
 and their ultimate destruction thereof the
 people have now nothing to do. They are
 charged with an immediate duty, which is
 to bring every pressure possible to bear on
 the Legislature to forsake the special inter-
 ests of "booze" and follow instead the good
 American doctrine of local self-government.

For it must be noted that the men who
 shout for "personal liberty" are the ones
 lined up in opposition to the proposal that
 the counties shall be permitted to decide for
 themselves whether or not they wish license.

The only kind of personal liberty they are
 for is liberty to defy sovereign authority.

The Governor has called on the people to
 help him. Let them answer clamorously and
 in such great force that the Legislature
 must hear them. Local option will win,
 despite the lobby, if any considerable part of
 the Philadelphia delegation stands by the
 Governor. Philadelphians, therefore, should
 be first and foremost in urging their rep-
 resentatives to vote as good men and true
 ought to vote.

Of course staid Philadelphia should have a
 stadium.

This is the first Monday in a long time
 without Sunday.

This is the second day of spring, according
 to the calendar, and the robins are here, as
 well as the odor of burning leaves.

Only a League of Voters-Sorry-they-Voted-
 for-Wilson could equal in size the Proposed
 League of Voters-Sorry-they-Did-not-Vote-
 for-Taft.

George W. Perkins is still defending the
 trusts and challenging a renewal of Amos
 Pinchot's demand that he get out of the
 Progressive party.

The optimism with which the Mayor began
 work on the new transit excavation was
 more important and more significant than
 the nickel-plated shovel with which he lifted
 the earth.

Perala has asked Russia to evacuate part
 of her territory. It was Morgan Shuster,
 was it not, who discovered to his surprise
 that Russia was not in the evacuating busi-
 ness in Persia.

There are skeptical people in the East who
 insist that Mount Lassen is nothing more
 than a temporary volcano got up by the
 managers of the Panama Fair to attract
 visitors to San Francisco.

An Ohio woman who has lived to the age
 of 88 years by observing the rule that what
 you want won't hurt you, has been more for-
 tunate than some others who have tried to
 apply the same pleasant doctrine.

Nature's compensating law—"there's good
 for every evil"—for instance, the high price
 of flour, makes it necessary for a large per-
 centage of the people to buy it on the instal-
 ment plan—a loaf of bread at a time.

Perhaps President Hadley, of Yale, is
 aware that students in American colleges are
 not so deeply interested in politics as stu-
 dents in English colleges, because in America
 politics is not yet ranked as one of the
 learned professions.

ITALY'S KING LIKE GRANITE

Apparently Willing to Risk His
 Throne for Neutrality, With the
 Queen and the Country Both
 Against Him—A Royal Vow.

By VANCE THOMPSON

THE young man who has a kindly care for
 my boots made me farewell. He is a
 bright-eyed, white-toothed Italian; his ideas
 of politics are simple in the extreme. Said
 he: "I have a King, so I must go home and
 fight for my country."

And gloomily he sailed to join his colors.

I might have told him that his theory of
 Italian policy was all wrong; that had it not
 been for his high-minded, hard-headed little
 King Italy had been fighting long ago; but
 what did it matter to him? He was sorry
 to leave N' York. It had meant a great
 deal to him in the way of money, which is
 the root of life. It had meant prosperity—
 this shop-window in Broadway, with its hats
 and boots and big room behind, with the ten
 chairs and the boot boys, and, in a niche
 beyond, the cobblers. And he had to go
 away from it all. What was worse was that
 in coming back—were he ever to come—he
 might find his prosperity gone and he who
 built the house sit at the foot of the table.
 Joining the colors meant sacrificing—in any
 case jeopardizing—the hard, progressive
 work of seven years in N' York. This he
 told me gloomily. This question was natural
 and I asked it:

"Why do you go?"

"If I don't go now, vo' scia," said he softly,
 "I can never go home any more!"

It was the way he said it; his voice called
 up pictures of Palermo and the harbor and
 the wet sand and the burning sky and the
 fruit boats making out and girls dancing and
 the strumming of guitars. It was home, and
 it wasn't worth while exchanging it for
 prosperity in N' York; better go back and
 take a chance of a German bullet than settle
 down in permanent exile.

All afternoon as I walked alone in the sun-
 light I thought of Santoro's cryptic remark:
 "I have a King, so I must go home and fight
 for my country." Was it merely crooked
 logic? Was it a sneer, like a Sicilian knife-
 thrust, at monarchial rule? As a matter of
 fact, had it not been for King Victor Em-
 manuel Italy had long since been at war.
 He is the little man, obstinate and pathetic
 as a Sicilian donkey, who has blocked the
 will and the way of the nation.

Story of a Royal Vow

The people are against him—all except cer-
 tain factions of the nebulous clerical and
 "Radical Catholic" party. The court is
 against him—notably the sweet and womanly
 Queen; for she is a daughter of Montenegro,
 where men are dying daily for ideals of
 Balkan freedom. And with every one against
 him—wife and court and people—he has
 stood for neutrality, obstinately, immovably.

And a lady of the Italian court tells me that
 influence poured upon him is like water
 poured on granite.

The story they tell is that a few years ago
 he gave his "word of honor" that so long as
 old Franz Joseph lived he would not make
 war on Austria. Why did he give such a
 promise to the old Kaiser of the disintegrat-
 ing monarchy? No one pretends to know.
 Only this is the oath that stands in the way
 of Italy's joining the Allies. Aside from that
 Prince von Buelow has not been idle. With
 threats and promises he has influenced some
 of the Italian statesmen and financiers; but
 his work wouldn't have amounted to much
 if he had not had the King's vow as a lever.

All Italy for War

Here's one King who has stood for peace—
 in the face of a nation that has been almost
 unanimous in its belief that it was a national
 duty to go to war.

Of course, one has to speak according to
 one's lights. There has been no "referen-
 dum"—no plebiscite. But without that Italy
 in a democratic way has expressed its na-
 tional thought clearly enough. It is printed
 in the newspapers. It is cried aloud in public
 meetings and in Parliament. Mobs have
 rioted in the streets. Now what is of first
 importance is that all parties—a Destra, a
 Sinistra, a Centro—are of one mind in this
 matter. Even Bissolati, the great Socialist,
 has put his duty to the nation ahead of his
 duty to his party.

If you were to try to get at the cause of
 this well-nigh universal war feeling in Italy
 you might look for it in the old hatred for
 Austria. There are those still living who
 suffered under Austria's rule; at all events,
 their sons have not forgotten, and always
 before them are the subjected Italians of
 Trentino and Trieste—living examples of
 Austrian tyranny. The spirit of Italian brother-
 hood is very strong. For generations it has
 sworn to free these unhappy brothers along
 the Austrianized shores of the Adriatic. And
 now that the chance has come the plain man
 —the unsubtle Italian—fails to see why they
 don't go in and do it.

Spirit of Racial Brotherhood

My young friend Santoro did not give that
 as a reason for going home to join the colors.
 But he's been seven or eight years away. He
 was out of the current national thought. Be-
 fore he has been home a fortnight he will
 think that thought, even as all Italy thinks
 it today. The stream will go on and carry
 him with it. You can't stop—and rarely can
 you deflect—movements of that sort. They
 appeal to more than national pride or racial
 brotherhood. The movement for the libera-
 tion of the subjected Italian provinces has
 in it an appeal to all that is best in man—
 his humanitarianism as well as his fraternal
 love.

Another thing has added to the intensity
 of popular feeling in Italy.

The alliance with Germany and Austria has
 never been looked upon with favor except in
 certain political and financial circles. There
 was immense relief when the two German
 empires declared an aggressive war—thus
 freeing Italy from any obligation to aid them
 in their aggression. Free of this political
 partnership, Italy felt the hour had come for
 her to pursue her own high national destiny.

Here then, briefly put, is the trend of
 Italian thought today. Against it stands (short-
 legged, serene, immovable as the Sicilian
 gronk whereof there has been mention) the
 grim little King Vittorio Emanuele II. Is he
 oathbound? Only the sad, sweet Montenegro
 wife of his bosom knows. And I do not think
 it is of great importance. What is of in-
 calculable importance is the fact that he
 is risking his throne on the issue.

Republicanism in Italy

In the first place the Italian monarchy is
 just about as stably placed as a lighthouse
 on a quicksand. Politically its existence de-
 pends upon the support of the Left—that is,
 upon advanced liberal and radical elements.
 And more and more the balance of power

goes to the Left—toward the grand old his-
 toric party of the Republicans, and the ex-
 treme Left of Bissolati and his Socialists.
 Indeed, as Bertani said, the nation is only
 "conditionally monarchial." Certain parts
 of Italy are proudly Republican. Umbria,
 Rome, Genoa, Lombardy, Tuscany, Venetia,
 Piedmont, are still largely faithful to the old
 Republican tradition handed down from the
 mighty founders of modern Italy—those
 hardy old Republicans, Mazzini, Garibaldi
 and Cattaneo.

It is, to be sure, largely a middle class
 party; but that is merely because the arti-
 sans and laboring men of the cities and the
 fields have gone a step or two further
 and are in the Socialist party. Are they
 anti-monarchial? Both parties are. What
 divides them are questions of civic and eco-
 nomic policy. In fact, that is true of all the
 various parties that make up the Left—Radicals,
 Liberals, Republicans, Socialists. They
 are divided by ideals. Old Crispi saw it
 clearly when he said that monarchy stood
 for union, while republicanism meant divi-
 sion. It means just that, because in the divi-
 sions and discussions of free men in a re-
 public life and the possibility of growth—not
 death.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL

Varied Comment on Great Britain's Recent
 Sea Order, Which Raises Old Questions
 and New.

From the Boston Transcript.

The order in council was nothing but a
 proclamation, and the importance the public
 seems to attach to the document would better
 be transferred to the policy it expresses.

The net result of the correspondence is not
 wholly unfavorable to the United States. The
 Allies agree to limit the operation of what they
 are now for the first time calling a "blockade"
 to European waters, including the Mediter-
 ranean. That is a concession won by the United
 States, which had protested against the as-
 sumption of a claim to overhaul off our own
 coast vessels bound to or from Germany. The
 Allies pledge themselves not to indulge in the
 practice which is known as "hovering," which
 has for its purpose the interception of vessels
 just outside the maritime league. In winning
 this admission the United States has won
 much, even if it got no more than that to
 which it was entitled. Here is at least some
 abatement of the Allies' arrogance, and as our
 Government by no means considers the cor-
 respondence ended it may gain some other
 points before the exchange of views is com-
 pleted.

From the New Orleans States.

The most critical stage, so far as the United
 States itself is concerned, has now been reached
 in the war, and there ought to be no shadow
 of weakness in the attitude of the Administration
 toward it. What the Government must de-
 termine is whether it is willing to submit to
 chaos in its own business and industrial life
 merely because the belligerent nations decree
 that world-trade must stop except under the
 conditions which they themselves set down.

From the Springfield Republican.

As for Britain, reply on its side was
 made almost superfluous by the order in council,
 for which the German war zone decree gave
 excuse, and which obliterated at a stroke most
 of the matters with which the identic note sent
 by the United States dealt. Of more lasting
 interest are the points raised by our Govern-
 ment in its note of inquiry as to the nature of
 the proposed retaliation, nor are all these points
 yet made perfectly clear. As the State Depart-
 ment pertinently remarks: "The first sentence
 claims the right pertaining only to a state of
 blockade. The last sentence proposes treatment
 of ship and cargo as if no blockade existed. The
 two together present a proposed course of action
 previously unknown to international law. As a
 consequence neutrals have no standard by which
 to measure their rights or avoid danger to
 their ships and cargoes."

From the New York Tribune.

This country will freely acknowledge the
 validity of a formal allied blockade. We know
 where we stand on that proposition, having our-
 selves carried through the most difficult block-
 ade in history. We are willing to live up to
 our own record from 1861 to 1865. The main
 point of formal blockade having been conceded,
 we can readily harmonize our rights with the
 rights of the belligerents. All that we can
 ask is that the blockade shall be officially ac-
 knowledged to be what it is, that its area shall
 be a little more clearly defined, and that a
 similar blockade shall be declared against
 Austria-Hungary and Turkey, if the right to
 seize neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of a
 noncontraband nature is also to be asserted in
 the Mediterranean.

COMES HIGH, BUT—



BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(1) Bookman—"Romance and Realism in Drama."
 (2) Vogue—"The Role of the Costume in the New Stage Craft."
 (3) North American Review—"Drama and Music."
 (4) Theatre—"The Story of the Castles."

selected for the costume upon the actual per-
 son who was to wear it.

His own working plan is most tellingly ex-
 pressed in his own words, "Wherever I
 needed a pin, I put a pin. I used hundreds
 of pins on each dress. Wherever there was
 a place to be covered up, I just covered it
 up. Seams go naturally; that is what hap-
 pened when primitive people made dresses.
 At last the person stands complete in every
 detail, but bristling with pins and asks how
 large footed somewhere on each costume. Then
 I am to get her out of her garment. This is
 where my smartness comes in. I have let
 a place—I think of it as I work—and I am
 going to cut her out of it. I just leave a
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