Evening of the Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYAUS H. R. CURTIO, PRESIDENT. THE H. LUMINGTON, Voc President: John 1911. Servetary and Treasurer; Philip S. M. John B. Wullame, Dicesors.

BUITDRIAL POARD: CIRUS B. R. CURTIS, Chaliman, P. H. WHALEY. OHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager Hebed daily at Pursic Lances Building,
Ridependence Squars, Philadelphia.

R. CRYTSAL. Broad and Chestnut Streets
Tid CHY Press Union Building
Your 190 Metropolitan Tower
Street Street Building
To 190 Cabe Democrat Building

NEWS BUREAUS: SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

ty carrier, six cents per week. By mail, tente outside of Philadelphia, except where sign postage is required, on month twenty-cents; one year, three dollars. All mail acriptions payable in advance. give old as well as new address.

BELL, 5000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 17 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

EXTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 123,808

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 12, 1916.

NOTICE.

Readers may have the Evening Leiger mailed to them to any out-of-town address for any period of time. Address may be changed as often as desired, but with each change both the old and new addresses must be given. Subscription rates are printed

When religion does with virtue join, it makes a hero like an angel shine.

Supersubmarines are all right, but what the world needs is a superpacifist.

A shipping bill against ships is triumph of Democratic legislation.

The Mayor is the captain, he says. The Vares, no doubt, are the major gen-

tween "war" and "weather."

Berlin Newspapers Praise Feat of She showed 'em a clean pair of

vented.

The Pennsylvania division of the National Guard at El Paso is officially seventh.

General Wood said something when he declared that the size of a flock of sheep never yet frightened a wolf. The fleeces 'em right and left.

Senator Penrose was not appointed to the Republican Campaign Committee. It has been noticed before that the senior

While Illinois and Massachusetts telegraph wildly for the Deutschland's dye cargo, Philadelphia textile men remain indifferent. Is it possible that there is a supply on hand and that the announcement of return to butternut days was premature?

As for the Zeppelin freighters, there will be a scarcity of jokes about them. If Germany were to announce that she had flattened out the world or drawn milk from the Milky Way there would be few to disbelieve. About the only thing Germany cannot make us believe is that she can defeat the French.

The Mayor wants a united party behind him for the November elections. The villain in the melodrama had tied Nellie in front of a buzzsaw, thrown her before a racing express train, tossed her to the sharks in the middle of the South Atlantic, murdered her parents, etc., etc., But in the last act he asked: "Nellie, why do you fear me?"

It would be almost as sensible not to build any convention hall at all as to build one too small for large gatherings. What Philadelphia wants is a great assembling place, fully capable of taking care of any sort of convention. To build the Mayor is to be congratulated on his determination to demand something really worth while.

Today marks the opening of a waterway route between Philadelphia and Cape May and Lewes, Del., the first in twelve years. Welcoming it heartily, Philadelphia may be impressed by the fact that the steamer Cape May and the company which directs her are chiefly owned by the municipalities at which the steamer will touch. It is to be hoped that the line will be successful, not only for the benefits it brings to commerce, but as an encouragement to municipal enterprise.

It seems from the report made by the Guaranty Trust Company and from the reply of Mr. Norris, of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, that some banks do not like the Federal Reserve act and some do. It would probably come out, on inquiry, that those who have prospered favor the act and those who have not prospered quite as much as they desired felike it. This bringe the matter down to the level of more human opinions and does not invalidate the good in the act to any appreciable extent. Criticism and suggestions for improvement are, a great deal more impersant than more denumetarines.

submarines would invalidate the blockade of German ports in its legal aspects. A blockade needs only to be impartial and effective, and both of these requirements are definitely meant for ships on the sea. Even they admit the possibility of blockade runners, and at worst it would be as such that the British could classify the Deutschland. But a Zeppelin or a submarine does not nullify a blockade any more than does a railroad train. What the effect of the new trafficker will be in commerce is not yet fully within the field of vision. Its effects on the laws of war, at least until this war is over, must be all

PHILADELPHIA MUST HAVE CHEAPER GAS

THE price of gas is too high. The I president of the gas company says so and he ought to know. He does know and so does everybody else who has given the subject any consideration. Every few years, under the stipulations of the lease, the company charges a little less. But it does the consumer no good. The municipal treasury drinks in the saving and the consumer knows no relief.

The company now sells gas for 80 cents the thousand feet. The city adds 20 cents and the consumer pays one dollar. That Is a tax of 25 per cent., a perfectly enormous levy on the gas-users of this territory. It is so inexcusable that merely to state the case is to damn the condition everlastingly.

But an even worse situation is conemplated. On January 1, 1918, the company's price for gas will be reduced to 75 cents. Unless there is a change in the city's policy, the price to the consumer will remain at one dollar. The tax for using gas will then be increased from 25 per cent, to 33 1-3 per cent,, which in ordinary circumstances would be considered prohibitive. It ought to be considered prohibitive by the people of Philadelphia.

The municipality, it is true, needs more instead of less money. It sticks to the gas tax because the gross revenue for municipal expenses is already too small. But what is to prevent the substitution of just taxes for this unjust tax? Or what is to prevent an agreement between the company and the city for a price concession on the part of each? Under such an arrangement there probably would be no loss of revenue to either, increased consumption more than balancing the unit loss in price. The net reve-If Sherman were doing the defining nue from 90-cent gas, we venture to there would not be much difference be- prophesy, would be in a short time greater than the net revenue from one dollar gas.

We do not know what the United Gas Improvement Company has to offer in the way of concessions, but its chief officer has himself brought the matter forward. We have two of the three parties As a protective tariff the House at interest plainly in favor of reduction. revenue bill is the slickest method of the people and the company. There remaking the few pay the taxes ever in- mains the city, which is blinded by the yearly income it receives and looks askance at any proposal for a change.

We suggest to the Mayor that he take this matter up, sound the company, get known as No. 7. We trust it is the lucky | its views, sense the state of public opinion and begin sincere negotiations for the correction of what is nothing more or less than a fraud on the people of this community. There is no work the Mayor can do which would be more appreciated more the merrier, says that animal, as he | by citizens, particularly those citizens to whom the monthly gas bill is a matter of very great importance. We entertain little doubt about the possibilities of an understanding. We even dare assume that the operating company can Senator is quite capable of doing a great deal without appearing in the dazzling light of publicity.

Ind a way to accept less than to not seems to the thousand for its product after next year, a possibility which offers a basis for concessions worth while on the part find a way to accept less than 75 cents of the city.

Nothing is being gained by dropping the matter. It threatened for a few hours to become a great public question. The Mexican war scare sent it back into re tirement. It must come out again. The Mayor must force it out. We look to him to initiate negotiations, certainly not later than next fall, and we have little doubt that he will be able to win a signal public triumph if he devotes himself whole-heartedly to the undertaking.

Philadelphia has provided for the kind of transit that a city of this size ought to have. It has now reached the point where it must have gas at modern cost. Progress keeps step with its elements and one great public achievement breeds the demand for anothr. The splendid victory of the city in the fight for lower electric rates is an augury of the triumph in store for a Mayor with the courage and the skill to tackle the gas problem in the way it ought to be tackled. The people are in no mood for endless procrastination in this matter.

DEFINITION IN MEXICO

FORE vague than usual, without the MORE vague than usual, without the correboration of official reports, the news from Mexico still has a definite tendency. It is disquieting because it points anything else would be a blunder, and to a resumption, in the most acute form, of factional fighting. But it is not without compensations.

> The definition in Mexico must be made clear between those forces which are for an established government, aided by the United States, and those forces which are for another period of robber-barons there's James S. on 23d street. and brigandage. It is to the advantage of the United States that Carranza should find himself now in difficulties, because the only way out of them is by grasping the friendly and powerful arm which has been extended from this side of the boundary. The follies and fallacies of Carranza's diplomacy are coming home to him now. When he turned his face against Pershing he invited Villa's dagger to lodge in his back. The dagger is already pricking his skin, and Carranza must not only turn quickly but cry for

Complications there must be in Mexico. and conflicting desires in this country. but the sooner Villa breaks into violent attacks upon Carranza the better will this nation see its way clear to help: Once Carransa calls for our forces to help, the entire situation in Mexico becomes military for a period, economic thereafter It would be, no doubt, a terrible humilia tion for the First Chief. But it would decisively define both his position and ours. The economic plans entertained by the Administration for the recovery of Mexico's sanity will be more effective It is not accounty to believe that after the last suspicion of Carranga's the operation of even a facuumit super- attitude is removed.

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads

DA IRISH TUNE "Weeth music for Italian I maka vera wal, So, too, weeth tunesa 'Merican, But, oh, I no can tal Eef wat I play for Irishman Gon' raisa joy or hal."

Den wen he gat hees breath agen He mak' complain som' more; Or mebbe so Julylearn for play good Irish tune

Da music dat I made. No Irishman could play more sweet Dat Irish song,' dey say; Den som' wan tal me nume for cet, An' so dey march away.

look an' een da crowd I seen Beeg man weeth redda hair An' on hees coot ees badge of green. Dat Spreeng-time Irish wear. Aha!-so to mysal' I say-Now ees my chance for show

For San Patricio! play da "Boyna Water" grand, I say. He say: You do, An' I gon' bat your life, my frand,

How sweets tune I've learn' to play

My soul ees een my violeen, So beautiful I play, But wen I'm only just baygeen He tal me: 'Stop I say!' try_agen, more loud, but he Weell no geeve mea chance; He maka bigga jomp at me An' kecek me een da pants!

Weeth music for Italian I maka vera wal. So, too, weeth tunesa 'Merican; But, oh, I can no tal

WEST NEWTON, Mass. July 10.—Michael J. rady, of the Cakley Country Club, and Patrick Doyle, of the South Shore Field Club, Bay tore, L. I. who were tied for first honors in the T2-hole medial play for the Massachusetts on solf championship at the Brac Burn Councy Club, played off for the title this afternoon, if Brady won.—News mote. A coupla Scotch-Irish at Scotch-Ireland's national game.

OHN, the night clerk of Dooner's Hotel, has had a quarter of a century's experience with things that blow in out of "I need some carfare," he began, ing doing," said John, waving him "Why? Can't ya' change five dollars?" queried the stranger. "Five dollars?" said John, somewhat bewildered. The man drew from his pocket a roll big enough to choke a horse—that is to say, a medium-sized horse—and peeled off a five-spot. John managed to change it.

DERHAPS you've seen it on your news

THE WORLD'S WORK.

Oh! You Mercury, John

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 77

Or an appellation grander; It may be Nell or Florabelle, BUT NEVER ALEXANDER!!!

a sland'rer: Next time you've something bright to say

Sir-May I ask if it is true that the secretically most guilible tailoring firm in this city is Green & Friendly, of South 16th

AR away! but who's going to answer you? You might put it up to one of the Solomons who are in the same line (Victor on Queen* lane or Israel on Harold street), or if you prefer a Gentile, *Possibly numed for Sheba.

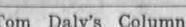
by Thomas H. Ronayne:

Black Watch.

We got the word-then from our pits we aprang with mighty bound-Three hundred yards away the trench; before us open ground;
We heard a rousing German shout, and strains of "Wacht am Rhein,"
As the brave Scotch sergeants took the front and steadled our whole line.

There were Sergeant Major Hennessy, a man from Galtsemore; Color-Sergeant Fennessy, a lad nigh six feet four; Bergeant Tom O'Leary, a son of Cork's own Stalwart Mike McCleary, who hailed from County Down; Brawny Jack McDonnell, from the Sweet

Shannon's tide Gallant Miles O'Reilly, of Meath, near



LXIV

So speak Giovan', da fiddler-man, An' loud an' long he swore; 'Las' summer-time-I theenk cen June,

From band dat passa by. So queeck my ear, so fine my art, Sooch muestro here you see, I play so like I know by heart Dat tune so strange to me. An' while dose marchers weeth da band

Are restin' een da shade. play for dem, an' cet ces grand

So! w'en today, dees aftranoon, I'm play for leetla crowd, An' 'Geeve us now good Irish tune!' Som'body call out loud,

You weel no play cet through.

He ces so crazy Irishman An' I-I have no knife, An' am so small Italian-I runna for my life!

Eef w'at I play for Irishman Gon' raisa joy or hal,"

a ragged creature approached the desk

stand. Across the top runs a red-lined blurb, "What Can a Fat Man Do?" And right below is the answer:

For those who are interested in such hings, Mr. Bliss prepared last night a table of statistics showing how the me hopped around yesterday. Here it is:

OUR lazy Village Poet had most of his work done for him last Saturday. The better half of it, as some may recall, was signed "Alexander." This morning's mail brings this plaint:

It may be Jane or Anne or Kate. Well, in candor, we're a gander thus

to hand her "Alexander," so we make this lame amends: Whenever it's a Saturday we hate to be

we'll sign it "Alexandra."

JERRY.

We take this from a poem in "Ireland."

"We take that trench," our Colonel said, "before the sun shall set-Remember Bonnie Scotland, lads, and the laurels we will get. Let glory be the war cry, as of yore, of the The pride of Caledonia, the heroes of the Scotch!"

Blackwater's side: The giant Jim McConneil, who grew by

Tara's Hall,
And atout heart Joe McCarthy, from Limesick's battered wall. * *



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Discussion of the Causes of Prosperity-Suggestion of a New Transit Term-A Reply to a

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of the control of the con

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I have just read your editorial in last evening's issue, under the caption of Europe Reborn in the Travail of War," It seems to me your views as set forth herein are misleading. The prosperity of he belligerent countries is due, in my view to their spending enormous sums of bor-rowed money. The show of prosperity will cease with the borrowing at the close of the war. These vast sums have been principally raised by individuals selling their part ownership of outside properties, in the shape of stocks and bonds, and turning the receipts thereof over to their respective governments for war bonds. Take England, for instance, which some newspapers say has raised \$12,000,000,000 since the war began, a sum which would build 48 Panama Canals at \$250,000,000 each. This vast sum will be an annual tax on the annual production of England of such vast proportions as to raise prices to such a de-gree that her export trade will be paralyzed and the greatly diminished buying power of her people will enormously reduce domestic production. Great Britain is paying, or has paid, the interest on her first two loans from subsequent ones. Not until the war is over will England formulate her tax schedule to meet her financial budget. The belligerent countries are spending colossal sums, hence all their people are makin big money, and in England and Germany reports have it that more money is on de-posit in their savings banks than before the war. The prosperity of the individual who cuts a "big swath" while his money last

plies with equal force to a nation.
GEORGE W. KREER. Wilmington, Del., July 8.

RECALLS PANAMA-PACIFIC TRIP To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Just one year ago I, together with your other Panama-Pacific guests, started on what proved to be the best educational, scenic and pleasure trip we ever had.

s built on a sandy foundation, and it ap-

CARE FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES Provision for the dependent families of National Guardsmen now drafted into the Federal service ought to be made by Congress without delay. The financial burdens attendant upon our Mexican difficulties should be distributed over the general population, not comentrated upon a relatively small class who happen also to be bearing the personal sacrifices entailed by mobili zation. If we intend in the future to main tain a real citizen army, manned by individuals carrying the normal responsibilities of life, we cannot afford to set a precedent of disregard for families plunged into poverty through drafting of breadwinners into the national service.

In a time of infinitely greater crisis

In a time of infinitely greater crisis, when no citizen is justified in counting his own particular sacrifices, the European nations are making provision for the dependent families of soldiers at the front. What excuse have we for repudiating our less onerous obligation? Simply the fear that if the treasury is opened for a legitimate purpose it will be raided for illegitimate purpose. No doubt it would set a dangerous precedent if Congress were to lavish unnecessary subsidies upon soldiers' families. But there is no reason why we should proceed in such a stupid way. We have in the Red Cross Society an organization quite competent to ascertain the actual needs of soldiers' families and to administer wisely public funds appropriated minister wisely public funds appropriated to such needs.—The New Republic.

DYE MULES LEST THEY DIE Because a white mule offers too good target for Mexican snipers, two mules a target for accalcan sinpers, two mules in the lot received by the list Cavalry at Van Cortlandt Park have been dyed a nice shade of dark brown preparatory to being shipped to the border. The scheme was originated by Lieutenant George T. Goubeaud, regimental veterinary, and under his direction the animals were given two coats of potassium permanganate which completely changed their appear-ance. The chemical Lieutenant Goubeaud which competers that the control of the chemical Lieutenant Goubeaud and is used by persons sometimes, to dye gray hair. The mules will not have to be redyed, he added, for about three months. Lieutenant Goubeaud explained that the practice of dyeing the animals is resorted to very seldom, but that in this case the mules were

We desire to place ourselves on record that the "Ledger only affords the best." Thanking you for the very excellent accomnodations and hospitality shown us. I am, n behalf of the most famous 50, very truly E. R. McCORKLE

Philadelphia, July 10.

APPROVAL OF A "VOICE"

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I must, without any further delay Abe Meyers." For I, and surely everybody will agree with him on the point of defend-ing the tipping syrtem. As a fact, I know that by tipping I get better service and by nontipping I get the "black looks," as one would call it. As I had the experience of both tipping and of nontipping, I will say once and for all that I will always favor and agree with that one who agrees wit 'Abe Meyers." BENJAMIN LONDON.

Philadelphia, July 10.

A TRANSIT NAME

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Answering your question, let me sug-gest that the new transit system be termed the "U." This is significant in itself and just as brief as "L." The phrase, "Let's take the U" sounds pretty good, doesn't it? even if reference is not made to a pros-pective trip in a U-boat for an undersea route to Germany. J. C. B. Philadelphia, July 10.

REPLY TO A CRITIC

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The gentleman who criticises nder the heading, "Barking Up the Wrong Tree," is very appropriately named "Bray, He is evidently suffering from the same diorder which seems to affect people with only Time and experience may work a cure

ut no amount of words, written or spoken has any effect. It is an old trouble and has any effect it is a serious consequence; sometimes leads to serious consequence; perfect quiet in the country might help JOHN J. FLEMING. Philadelphia, July 16.

particularly big and strong and too good o be "passed up" by the 1st Cavalry outfit.-Brooklyn Eagle.

PROHIBITION THAT PROHIBITS There seems to be a determined effort on the part of the authorities in Savannah, Ga., to enforce the new prohibition law in a manner that will leave no room for criti-cism. A recent violator of the law was fined \$750 and costs, or the alternative of

spending 12 months as a member of the chain gang in the county jail. Usugually heavy fines have been given by the judges. —Hartford Courant. HARRISON'S AMERICANISM It will be my purpose to show you the sauty, strength and adaptation of the onstitution of the United States, and hereby to make your love of our institu-ons deeper and more intelligent. I will

not ask you to love everything that is American: but I will ask you to shun the example of those who love anything for no better reason than that it is not American. -Benjamin Harrison. DEAD MAN'S HILL Who was the first to give the name Hi-omened, to this mountain side? In some dark winter's night he came. What dreams were his before he died

What figures, awful, blood-imbrued, Heroic to his failing eyes. Peopled this peaceful solitude?

He saw them and he heard theff cries. The mist ross like a winding sheet, As the shadows in a shadow dance They moved. He heard the marching feet, The song of soogs, the name of France. And as he lay and prayed for light

There echoed where the river runs Through pasture-lands, the whole long night. The iron clamor of the gugs. It may be when day broke at last among those others as they passed-Not one man, but an army here and-"Rayaged earth and shattered trees,

And tragic river stained with red.
Dear God, have mercy on all thuse
Who follow after me!" he said.
—Moray Dulton, in London Spectator.

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 What are the chief uses of nitrates?
 Where is the new Convention Hall to stand in this city?

3. What are "m nablners"? 4. Just what part of a window's equipment is called the sash?

called the sash?

S. What is "proof spirit" and what is meant by "over proof" and under proof"?

6. What is a "prima facie" case?

7. What is meant by "masking a fleet"?

8. Who was the "Iron Duke"?

9. Has the Kalser ever visited France? 10. What is meant by "John Barleycorn"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Paul Keenig, captai of the submarine a The Deutschland tr-veled 3800 miles.
 The Board of Viewers assesses damages or benefits occasioned to private property by public improvements.

4. Street lighting by electricity was introduced in Philadelphia in 1881. d State."

6. Bicycle gear is determined by multiplying diameter of wheel in inches by the number of teeth in front sprocket wheel and dividing by the number in rear sprocket wheel.

7. "High tea" is an English term for a meal substituted for dinner, consisting of tea and, as a rule, cold dishes.

8. "Incog." Abbreviation for "incognito," un-9. Lieutenont Berze la the German efficer who brought the Appain to this country. 10. Lodestar: the leadins-star by which mar-iners are guided; the pole-star.

High Treason

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me why the term "high treason" is used in England? Why not plain treason?

Because at one time there were two kinds of treason—high and low. Certain types of murders were considered more horrible and reprehensible than others. For instance, if a man killed his wife or a wife her husband; if a master was murdered by his servant, or a prolate by one of his subordinates, the crime was looked upon as being par-ticularly outrageous because of the specially intimate relations between slayer and slain and was called "petit treason." But if a man killed or tried to kill the head, not of a family; but of the State—the "pater patriae"—he was guilty of "high treason."

Transylvania

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Please explain the origin of the naming of "Transylvania." I. T. R.

Transylvania was so baptized by scholar-ly Hungarians who would have to cross a great woody mountain range before reaching it. "Trans" is the Latin for "across" and "syiva" for "woods."

Farewell Addresses

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will ou tell me whether there would be any recedent for President Wilson's delivering a farewell address next March? I mean, has any President done so except Presi-dent Washington? I have also heard that even Washington's was not his own that true? H. K. H. K. L.

Without venturing into the field of prophecy, it would be hard to answer your first question. However, if President Wilson is not called upon to make another in augural address, he would violate no precedent by making a farewell address, for on March 3. 1837, Andrew Jackson graced the last day of his presidential life by doing just that. Washington's celebrated Parewell was issued in September, 1796, in anticipation of his retirement the follow-Farewell was issued in September, 1786, in anticipation of his retirement the following March. As for the composition, Hamilton aided Washington a great deal and parts of the address were taken from a draft for a similar address prepared by Madison at the President's request four years earlier, when the President expected to retire.

Land Tracts

P. R.—The information you ask for is not at hand for immediate use. Write to the Department of the Interior, Washing-ton, for full details.

Immigration

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you please furnish me with the figures of total immigration to the United States in 1812, 1813 and 1914? Would it be troubling you too much to ask for the figures from Austria-Hungary in 1913 and 1914?

In the year 1912 the total immigration figures were \$38.172; in 1918, 1.187.892, and in 1918, 1.218.489. In 1918, 254,815 Austro-Hungarians entered the United States. In 1914, the number increased to 278.122.

BOYNE DAY SEES HOPE FOR IRISH

Home Rule Measure to Come Before Parliament Next Week May Lead to Permanent Settlement

MODAY, Boyne Day-signal in the past for a renewal of ancient bitterness between Unionists and Nationalists-should be memorable in the annals of Ireland as synchronous with an official announce ment which gives hope of the first tangible step toward disentangling the Governments of Great Britain and Ireland since home rule became a big parliamentary issue forty years ago. Only two days ago Premier Asquith announced that next week the bill for a home rule plan, to remain in force during the war and for vone year thereafter, would be introduced in the Commons. The bill excludes the six of the nine counties of Ulster in which the Protestant Unionists greatly exceed in number the Catholic Nationalists; these six counties will not be ruled by the Dublin Parliament.

The new Parliament will be constituted

by transferring the 78 members representing the Irish home rule counties in the British Commons to Dublin. The total Irish representation is 103, of whom 25 sit for the six excluded Ulster counties. But the 78 will retain their membership in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster (a typical British anomaly). as the Irish Parliament will not have much work to do at first. Considerable representation of the Unionist interests in the south and west of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish Senate. A year after the war is over this arrangement will come before the Great Imperial Conference which will adjust the government of the British Empire.

It is not likely, after the entering wedge of a separate Parliament has been driven home, that there will be any withdrawal of authority over purely Irish affairs from the Irish legislators. Yet nothing is certain in this most ticklish of British problems, and thousands of Irishmen in this country as well as at home will find no satisfaction in the temporary arrangement, and the permanent home rule plan to be devised by the conference will probably be only a signal for another agitation for an entirely independent Irish republic.

Facing a World of Critics In this agitation England will act

under the eye of America in a way that she has never experienced before. Even more significant than the criticism that has been aimed at Germany is the worldwide criticism of England, for denunciations of Germany have been mostly for specific acts of individuals, while the swelling chorus of complaint against England, in which even many who wish her to win have voice, strikes at the very fabric of her governmental and social system. If this war is being fought to determine whether the British or the Prussian civilization is to survive; whether this is to be an "Anglo-Saxon world" or a "Prussian world," America, which evidently desires it to be the former, will make her influence felt, as the most populous English-speaking nation, for the extension to Ireland of an autonomy that England is professedly fighting to give to Belgium-that is, for a realization of that "Anglo-Saxon world" of which the virtually autonomous governments of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are only a be-

ginning in the right direction. The Legislation of 1914

If Ireland is added to these self-govrning democracies it will be only through umility and self-criticism learned by England through the price she must pay for victory in war. For there was no sign of these virtues up to the moment that the Great War postponed an Irish crisis that was heading toward civil war. Few persons recall now that English troops fired on a crowd of Nationalists in Dublin, killing four persons and wounding 60, on July 26, only two days before the war broke out. This event, occurring at a time when Ireland was an armed camp, with nearly 100,000 Orangemen under arms in Ulster and many thousands of Nationalists forming volunteer regiments and receiving arms from gunrunners, never has received attention proportionate to its importance, as the European conflict wiped it out of the "news"

by calling the possible participants in a civil war to the battlefields of France. It is worth while reviewing the events which made the Boyne Day of 1914 a day to be dreaded. When the British Parliament met in February, 1914, to take up the Irish question Walter Long challenged the Premier to submit home rule v to a vote of the country. He said 100,000 men were ready to die in Ulster rather than submit to a Dublin Parliament. Asquith replied that the home rule bill had been twice passed and would automatically become law that year on its third-

passage.

There followed the agitation of Sir Edward Carson, which stirred up Ulster to the point of open rebellion. Asquith feared to press the bill to an issue. He offered compromise after compromise. He suggested that the various counties in Ulster hold referendums on the question whether they should be included in the Irish Government: This Ulster rejected. Meanwhile many British officers resigned their commissions rather than fight against Unionists in Ulster. Matters approached a crisis in that July which saw the first shots fired on the Danube. King George at last took a hand—an amazing breach of precedent. He called a round table conference at Buckingham Palace and delivered to the opposing leaders an address which was openly criticised in the press. "The cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people," he said, and the Liberal press complained that the King's phrasing made it seem as if he were voicing a Unionist party cry and taking sides.

After England was at war home rule came up in Parliament and was settled in the usual British manner-by a compromise that was no compromise at all. The home rule bill was passed and in September was signed, but-it was not to gt into force until after the war was over! In this state home rule remained until the rebellion of this year and the hasty legislation in which that rebellion as now to result. H. S. W.