# Evening of Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

IOHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager Published daily at Punto Langes Build

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILT CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JULY WAS 181,868,

Philadelphia, Saturday, September 2, 1916.

One thought includes all thought, in the sense that a grain of sand in-cludes the universe.—Coleridge.

Fairbanks knows that the tariff is the issue.

Shadow Lawn? Is there not some thing prophetic in that name?

Now that the reedbird season is open the mortality among English sparrows will soon be very great.

The Vares' domination is resulting in successes which are as numerous as they are vital and vibrant with constructive statesmanship. Their capture of Harry Trainer's polling places is diplomacy on lines so broad as to put "Bill" Vare in line for the vice presidency.

The great buying of Russian tenyear bonds in this country is significant of growing belief in the inevitable success of the Allies. But it is more significant of an inevitable desire for a possible 70 per cent profit on such investments arising from the low price of rubles in our

Senator Reed's recent speech on the achievements of the Democratic party was not made for the purpose of winning votes in New York, for he boasted in it that the Democratic party had succeeded in compelling the New Yorkers to pay more than forty-four per cent of the individual income tax.

It is understood that Vance Mc-Cormick is considering sending posthaste for Horace Fletcher to get him to teach the people how to chew their food so they can cut their consumption in half and get just as much nourishment out of it and thereby justify the platform pledge that the Democracy would reduce the high cost of living.

The toppling of thrones in the Near East is usually the result of the juggling of their occupants, but no rulers in that section so richly deserve ejection as Constantine of Greece and Ferdinand of answer to "Belgium." But the dictation pared with the treading down of Belgium. Greece is an experiment in monarchy. The Powers have repeatedly been called upon to dictate in the last half century. Since 1863 England, France and Russia have each contributed \$20,000 a year to the Greek King's civil list, so they naturally feel they have a stake in the country.

The Democratic leaders are discov ering that the Republican Senators have inconveniently long memories. The Democrats are now saying that the prosperity which the country is enjoying is not due to the war, but when it was proposed to put an embargo on war munitions they protested against it on the ground that if we were not allowed to sell munitions to Europe the value of all the products of our farms and factories would be cut in half, "and this country would be engulfed in a financial and industrial catastrophe such as this world has never seen." Well, there was no embargo and we are prosperous. Would they have us believe what they said several months ago or what they are saying

The real owners of the railroads are the bondholders. The shareholders are entitled to participate in the earnings after the interest on the bonds has been paid. If the interest cannot be earned the railroad becomes bankrupt. It has to be reorganized, and the reorganization frequently wipes out all the value of the shares. The railroad bonds-about \$10,000,-000,000 worth of them are outstandingare held largely by savings banks, insurance companies and the like. The insurance companies of New York hold more than one-tenth of all these bonds. They have 20,000,000 policy holders. Every holder of a policy is vitally interested in the solvency of the roads, because on it depends the solvency of the insurance nompanies. Every increase in the cost of operating the rallroads which is not mpanied by a corresponding increase in income depreciates the value of the bonds and directly affects every person whose savings, whether invested in in surance or in a bank, depends on the stability of railroad investments.

Mr. Roosevelt's drive into Maine in 2,483 votes he received there into the Republican column. The Democrata, through Speaker Clark and Secretary corner of New England. Great emphasis have considered such an inquiry satis much more interested in local affairs than in 1912. In these two years the bulk of been rendered.

the Progressive vote had returned to the old parties, but 18,325 still voted in the Progressive column, retaining the balance of power, for in 1914 the Democrats ected a Governor by a small margin. Whether these 18,225 will be reclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt is a great question in practical politics, but what they do on September 11 will be no conclusive indication of what they will do November 7 Local Issues-liquor, for Instance-are as fascinating to Maine voters as ever.

#### FELLOW WORKERS ALL!

It is one of the choice secrets of this new land that concentration, leadership and subordination produce abundance. —David Hilton Wheeler, in "Our Indus-

trial Utopia." T IS also one of the commonest fallacies of industrial debate that the man who works for another man for wages a sort of a slave. "Wage slavery" is the phrase frequently used by writers who insist that our whole economic system is out of joint.

They would not say, however, that the men who worked under the direction of Moses were slaves. Neither would they characterize as helots the soldiers who helped Alexander conquer the world. Napoleon's men laid down their lives without feeling ashamed that they had met death in carrying out his commands. "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

It is admitted that there is nothing servile in obedience to military leaders; that in war, the least civilized activity of humanity, leaders are necessary and subordination of the will to them is imperative if there is to be any success. We pay to an organizing mind the compliment of respect for its ability to find its way in the maze of confusion which surrounds the rest of us.

The prosperity of America has come because we have had industrial leaders, and it will continue only so long as their leadership is admitted. To talk about wage slavery is to incite the soldiers of the common weal to mutiny. It is to disorganize the forces engaged in the struggle for existence and to compel each man to fight his battle alone as the early settlers had to fight the wilderness and the savage beasts and the Indians. To array the privates in the ranks against the officers is to weaken the army as a whole. It is to weaken the nation in its fight to maintain its industrial integrity.

Concentration, leadership and subordination are the three essentials to success in every great endeavor. One of the tritest sayings and one the least respected by the prophets of insubordination is that no man is fitted to command who has not first learnedshow to obey. The most successful armies are those which thusiasm. The most successful commer cial enterprises are those where the privates and the generals are aware that they are both working for a common cause, where it is understood that a great organizing genius is taking capital and labor and combining them in such a way that each earns more than it could get without such a combination, and Bulgaria. "Greece" has been Germany's where the sophistry of the socialist is over the bill.—No! We're ahead of our held in as supreme contempt as the rav- story; but to resume:

There is no slavery save where there is a servile mind. And there are no great leaders unless there be also great armies. Although the poet of the commonplace said, "Act well your part, there all the honor lies," those who talk about industrial servitude seem to have forgotten this threadbare truth. Perhaps because it is so threadbare they think it is beneath their dignity to recognize it.

## THE WAY YOU LOOK AT IT

ROOSEVELT'S speech will not have Vance McCormick, who says, "When I was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Teddy indorsed me and came through Pennsylvania whooping it up for me, and they made a great fuse about him. I wasn't elected. That shows just how strong his influence with the voters is." Or how weak a candidate Vance Mc-Cormick was.

## TOO HIGH A PRICE

THERE are worse things than a strike A One of them is legislation changing the basic conditions of a great industry when such legislation is enacted under threat, in response to a pistol pointed at the Government. This is not government by injunction, but it is government by intimidation.

We do not believe that the people of the United States indorse such prostitution of the law-making authority. The EVENING LEDGER is devoted to the cause of social reform, to fair working conditions, to the eight-hour law wherever it is feasible. But we can foresee nothing but menace in stretching the Constitution to the breaking point for the purpose of legislating special concessions to a special class, when that class demands this legislation not by the accepted methods of argument and logic, but by a physical threat.

The proposal of J. Hampton Moore, re citing sympathy with the cause of an eight-hour day, but declaring that its effect on other railway employes, outside the brotherhoods, and on the people in to what it means. strong move toward diverting the general should be studied by a commission, appointed by the President, which nission should report to Congress before December 20, seemed eminently fair Haker, have also appealed to that isolated and just. If the brotherhoods would not is placed on the result of the State elec- factory, but would have struck in the face tion on September II because of its effect of it, then the safety of American institutions would have required that the issue pass from Congress to the court of national in the off year of 1814, 18,000 public opinion, where a verdict that more siectors appeared at the polls than could be enforced would quickly have

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday and summe months are through like to walk on Chestnut street to se what news is new,

autumn brings a lot o' things upo its freshining breeze weren't here in March or Maylet me mention these:

And one determined look, A lack in Mack of comin' back To buy a hook or crook;

A lany air about the Mayor That ought to be dispelled By good will still to fill the bill And have his plans upheld;

Within the face of Vice, That up an' down this misruled town Should vanish in a trice;

Upon the decent class, That hold the hope for doors to ope Whence things may come to pass Which soon may bring the wish to sing

Hosannahs wild and free With bays that ought to be.

On fair-skinned queens palore Whose royalty hath held in fee Fields, mountains, sea and shore, An' who, renewed in pulchritude,

There may be more important things apparent to the eye, these are what appeal to me an that's the reason why Whenever it's a Saturday an' summer

#### Unpublished Letters

Dear Theodore: In re your recent speech would say: As we told you before, we are willing to take you at your word about being anxious to see us land that Washington business, and we have forgotten all the harsh things you said out loud against us when you thought you had a look-in. We thank you for steering our statesmanship straight, but permit us to remind you that P-l-l-a-t-e does not spell "pilot." Enough said. Yours sincerely, C. E. H.

DURING our recent chautauquatorial absence some one said something in this column reflecting upon Wilmington, Del., for which we were reproached. We suspect Tab and we almost hesitate to print this communication from him, written upon the stationery of the City Club of that town:

Speaking of the City Club, and me, as a member of the entertainment committee an eminent souse approached me last night speaking, more or less as follows: "You're a member of the entertainment committee, ain't you?" "Yes," I replied in my most dignified manner. "All r!"—all r!," he said, 'I wanta be entertained! now, ge' busy.

#### Philadelphia Rhyme Contest

UNTIL we hear definitely from J. B. Dignam, of Chicago, we can't lay down the rules to govern the Rhyme-for-Philadelphia Contest, but we would say for the benefit of C. J. B., B. M., Elsie and others that our notion is that the rhyme is to cover all four syllables, as, for instance: "Mill add 'elphia'."

telling about the wonderful shoes Moll the cobbler made for Napoleon, and we left the wrathy little Corsican snorting

He raved and tore, he swore and roared that the cobbler's bill was bad. Napoleon said 'twas 'robbery!" two hundred dollars a pair a swindle on his kingdom when fou shoes he would not wear. Ah! the cobbler was a "robber! a thief! a

cheat! Gomorrah! Why should I pay a thousand france for a pair of boots? Ah, bah! The cobbler had the court's fine trade, his wealth was increasing fast, He cared not for the monarch's rage since he knew it would not last.

'All right," says Moll, "give me the shoe

and you need pay nothing more."
For Josephine wore costly boots and stopped at the cobbler's door. Josephine was extravagant with her hand-

Her shoes and dresses cut the style in many a woman's heart,
For what she wore and what she did was
considered then "quite smart."
Napeleon agreed to send the boots back to

son unknown to fame. Speculation and unsold goods, the birth of

Then when all his trade and savings had cast him in ruin down, The poor broken-hearted cobbler went home

home as a man, Because he had under his arms the boots of Napoleon.

The town was bitterly hostile to the reign

"Here's poor old Moli come back," they said.
"ruined by the Bourbon King
He made boots for Napoleon; now we'll do
the proper thing."

(To be Continued.)

free advertisement, which the ethics of acquire otherwise. At any rate, such is his sign. You may all have one guess as

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. and one of the foremost woman speakers in this country, wir deliver an address Friday evening. She is known as the "Phil Sheridan of the Temperance Reform."

—Mt. Pessant (Fa.) Journal.

Twenty miles away? Fill up, Philip,

# Tom Daly's Column

A coat of tan on Pat Moran

Bold light that lies in shameless eyes

A look of stress an' watchfulness

For works that crown our dear old town Then, too, we note the sunburn's coat

(As sweetheart or as wife) Take up again the care o' men An' give a charm to life.

months are through, like to walk on Chestnut street an' see what news is new.

YESTERDAY George E. Lothrop was

#### Napoleon's White Boots (Cepyright, 1907, by Geo. E. Lothrep, Jr., 95

Then Napoleon was ugly and Napoleon was

some tiny fact;
And where she went the court would go mimic her on the street.

their maker. For he would show that he was King and For he would show that he was king and the cobbler's dictator. This was in eighteen hundred four; ten years passed, the Bourbons came. The cobbler lost his wealth and trade by a

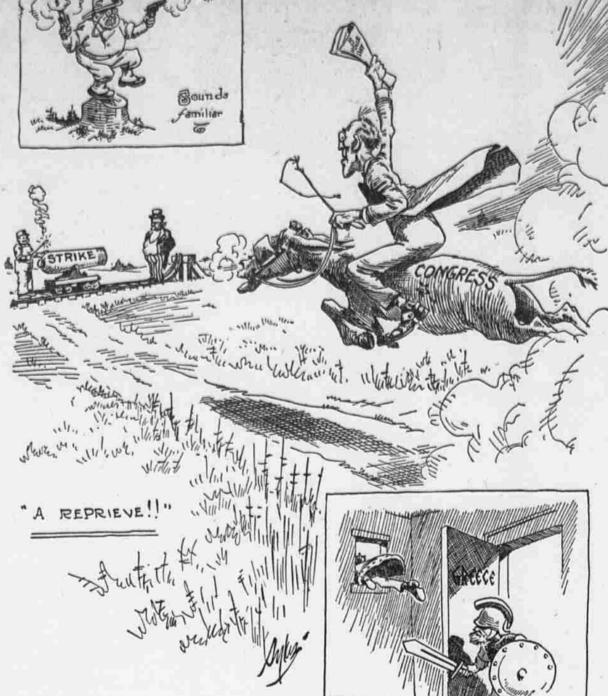
the Bourbon rule, Had made the cobbler a beggar and Napo

to his native town His boyhood Alsatian village welcomed him

ing Bourboniam;
They made the cobbler a hero and pensioned his patriotism.

GREATLY as we distike to malign any one, we can't help wondering if L. Biddie Duffield, of Fifteenth and Locust streets, calls himself EXODONTIST just so we will notice it and give him a the profession would not entitle him to the description of himself displayed upon

. Sir—There's a name in the directory you can't print. It's ... the baker, of ... Wood street. But here's one you can't John W. Boos, who lives at 2400 Olive street, is a bartender. B. K. R.



POST MORTEMS

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Alfred Noyes's Criticism of Casement Resented-Responsibility of Cats and Dogs for the Spread of Disease-Casement's Sister Objects-Other Matters

doing it.

Philadelphia should and must have

stricter laws regarding sanitation, and they

must be more rigidly enforced.
Yours for a more healthful, cleaner, more heautiful city.
MANPRED GARRICK.
Philadelphia, August 31.

CASEMENT'S SISTER OBJECTS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Atlantic City, September 1.

quence in the United States and Mexico and

in many cities in Europe. Philadelphia is the only city in which I read the sign in

eet cars that children over three must

I would like to ask you, Mr. Editor, do

you know of any other such place? A ma of ordinary means with a few children ha

TRAITORS!

Sir—The men who would plunge this country into unnecessary war would properly be held as traitors and should be hanged. The men who needlessly and wantonly provoke a strike which, if prolonged.

raitors also and deserve the same fate. Nobody should have any sympathy with the

THE WIND AND THE SEA

His merriment shines in the dimpling lines That wrinkle his halo repose; He lays himself down at the feet of the

And shakes all over with gies, And the broad-backed b llows fall faint or

You may bark as you will, by valley or hill But you hear him still complain. He walls on the barren mountains, And shrieks on the wintry sea; He sobs in the cedar, and moans in the pine And shudders all over the aspen tree. Welcome are both their voices, And I know not which is best—The laughter that slips from the ocean't lips.

Or the comfortiess wind's unrest. There's a pang in all rejeicing.

Are singing the selfsume strain ! ... Hayard Taylor,

There's a pang in all rejoicing,
A joy in the heart of pain,
And the wind that saddens, the
gladdens,

And the Bread-nacked U-Hows tail in the shore. In the mirth of the mighty sea. But the wind is and and restless. And cursed with an inward pain; You may bark as you will, by valley

would be no less disastrous than war,

rallroad employes and nobody has

Philadelphia, August 30.

The sea is a jovial comrade, He laughs wherever he goes

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

wait until it causes suffering to our children before we take hold and do our duty? I have another question to put before your readers. Is it right that here in the city we should keep cats and dogs? Cats

#### IN DEFENSE OF CASEMENT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The Evenino Ledger printed an ar SIT—The EVENING LEBGER printed an article from the pen of Alfred Noyes entitled "Confessions of Casement's Diary." I am sure that very many of your readers will agree with me that this literary effusion comes not from Alfred Noyes, the poet, nor yet from Lifred Noyes, the professor at Princeton University, but Trom Alfred Noyes, the Princeton University, but Trom Alfred Noyes, the Princeton University of the University of the Princeton University of the Univ Noyes, the Englishman, who is one of the great army of English writers who are officially engaged in the patriotic work of lending their pens to the presentation of England's cause to the neutral world the allotted task should necessitate the diffication of England's enemies, the patriotic English man of letters will not shirk it, and if he be an Alfred Noyes he will not even hesitate to affix his signature to

libel of the dead. Americans are not dazzled by a name, and their judgment as to the truth or falsehood of the statements contained in this Casement article will not be affected by the high literary reputation of the

Casement's character was singularly no ble and idealistic; his personality was se engaging that he captivated his friends, one of whom, John Quinn, who was his host when Casement was in New York, contributed to the PUBLIC LEDGER of Sunday. August 23, a rare tribute to his dead The clergyman who attended Case ment in the prison and at his death speaks of him as a pure and beautiful character. And surely it is only reasonable to suppose that a man of Casement's religious and mystical turn of mind would fully reveal simself to the priest who attended him in the moments before he was ushered into

The British Government pursued Case ment with a relentless hatred from the moment when Sir Roger's exertions in be-half of the oppressed centered themselves in a struggle for the freedom of his own countrymen, and he published a circumstantial narrative of an attempt by the British Minister to Norway, Mr. Findlay, to bribe the valet of Sir Roger to procure the assassination of his master for five thousand pounds. And it seems the same British fury ways now present the deed Country and pounds. fury even now pursues the dead Cas-The bias of this piece of special pleading will not help Mr. Noyes's reputation, and

it cannot hurt Casement. And, by the way, where is the Casement diary? How came it into the possession of the British Government? When Sir Roger embarked on his desperate Irish mission to endeavor to postpone the uprising until a more fa-verable time, he made use of every ex-pedient to conceal fils identity after his landing in Ireland, even shaving off his beard. Under the circumstances nobody beard. Under the circumstances nobody of intelligence will suppose that Sir Roger carried around with him his personal diary. One may be excused for doubting the assertion that a diary written by Sir Roger Casement is in the possession of the British Government, and further, having a recollection of the Piggott forgeries and of the notorious London Times-Parnoll libel case, the thought occurs that it is not impossible that a specially "prepared" Casement diary may have been presented to Mr. Noyes to serve as grist for the literary mill. All's fair in love and war.

DE MORTUIS.

Philadelphia, September 1. Philadelphia, September 1.

## BAN CATS, DOGS AND DUST

BAN CATS, DOGS AND DUST
To the Editor of the Svening Ledger:
Sir—Allow me to add these few remarks to "Epictetus" about the way germs are distributed around your city. I was walking down Walmut street and saw numerous persons sweeping their sidewalks. This is quite a usual habit and to the ordinary person calls for no remarks. But when one thinks that this dust and old papers which they are stirring up must liberate into the air many millions of germs, is it any wonder that epidemics prevail and seam to have no end? There is only one way in which dirt and flith can be removed, and that is to flush the streets and sidewalks. Sweeping dust from the walks into the sutters does not get rid of it. The wind blows it right back. The city should every night flush not only the streets, but the sidewalks, and not in a hapharard manner but in a thorough painstaking way. If there is a shortage of water, which it seems is always the case, don't you think it is about time that synething was

## 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.

1. What is a waiver? 2. What is the retina? What is the difference between gross earn-ings and net earnings?

4. What is the difference between infection and contagion?

especially are germ carriers, and now that we are in the midst of this epidemic all cats, whether stray or otherwise, within the city limits should be destroyed. Cats . What is meant by windward and leeward? . What are mesales?

## as a preventive for mice and rats have passed their usefulness. There are traps and poisons on the market that will do the work of 50 cats and spread no germs in daing it. 10. Who is Agnew T. Dice?

"Laisser faire" doctrine: that Government should keep hands off economic, industrial and commercial conditions and let them take care of themselves.

3. Trackwalker: a railroad employe whose duty it is to inspect tracks.

4. "Walking the plank": pirates compelled doomed men and women to walk off a plank, from which they would fall or jump into the sea.

5. Cholmondeley: pressureed "chumley."

6. Banshee: spirit whose wall portends death in a house. Sir—The article published in the Evening Ledgen of August 31 by Alfred Noyes is

so vile that it is not even worthy of the "pig's trough" mentioned by this Englishman. I defy this cowardly abuser of a man 7. Data; the ascertained and admitted fakts or conditions in an inquiry. whose shoe laces he was not fit to tie to

# show me the "diary" he now, with the malice of the average Englishman, pretends belonged to my murdered brother! I was warned that England intended to send her "agents" to try to defile his memory, a memory, thank God, that will live forever

ever among Irishmen and women a one of the purest types of man. Alfre Noyes is a very worthy specimen of the "agent." He is also a true specimen of the country that gave him birth, England,

There is no creature so cowardly and con-temptible as the defamer of the dead. AGNES NEWMAN. and to hotels and apartment houses in those sections nine deliveries. In the residential sections from four to six deliveries are WHY NOT HALF FARE? made, and in the outlying districts two de-liveries. There are about 1500 cierks, dis-tributing about 6,000,000 pieces of mail mat-To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: -I have been in every city of conse

## Wedding Anniversaries

B. G.—The names of wedding anniver aries accepted by most persons are as fol-ows: First, cotton; second, paper; third, eather; fourth, fruit and flowers; fifth, leather; fourth, fruit and nowers; little, wooden; sixth, sugar; seventh, woolen; eighth, India rubber; ninth, willow; tenth, tin; eleventh, steel; twelfth, slik and fine linen; thirteenth, lace; fourteenth, lvory; of ordinary insula with a low children has little chance to take them out at 10 to 16 cents for the round trip. I often wonder how many kiddles are kept from the open

# spaces in Philadelphia during the hot months through this excessive fare. We talk and write about the barbarians fight-ing in Europe. Can you beat the honorable barbarians in the U. S. A.? Philadelphia, August 31.

B. H. L.—Post-impressionism, cubism and futurism are three latter-day art move-ments which, to some extent, represent the barbaric in artistic expression. The postbarbaric in artistic expression. The post-impressionists regard drawing as secondary to beauty of color and leave the artist to scatter his colors as may best convey his impression. The cubists and futurists go still further and aim at realising by a series of chaotically placed colors the pic-torial idea in the mind of the artist. While to the layman all three movements signify little that is understandable, to their dev-otess they indicate a healthy desire to break sway from conventions. break away from conventions.

## Revolutionary Months

Revolutionary Months

T. T.—The following are the dates beginning and ending the French revolutionary months for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning: Vendemiaire (vintage), September 23 to October 22; Brumaire (foggy), October 23 to November 22; Frimaire (sleety), November 22 to December 21; Nivose (snowy), December 22 to January 21; Pluviose (rainy), January 21 to February 20; Ventose (windy), February 20 to March 23; Germinal (budding), March 22 to April 21; Floreal (flowery), April 21 to May 20; Frairial (pasture), May 21 to June 20; Messidor (harvest), Juns 20 to July 18; Thormidor (hot), July 20 to August 18, and Fructidor (fruit), August 19 to September 18. This left five days between September 18 and 28, and they were dedicated to virtue, genius, labor, opinion and rewards. To leap year a sixth day, called "the day of the revolution."

J. R.—Governor Beeckman is a candidate for re-election an Governor of Rhode Island. Governor Helecomb's attitude is that he would accept a nomination for re-election if his party called upon him to run, but that he will do nothing to obtain the nomination.

### QUIZ

5. When does summer end? 6. What is a jigger?

. What are pros and const

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

2. Martinet: an officer who is too strict and

## Fiscal year: the financial year, usually be-ginning July 1 and ending June 30. Walloons: the Celtic population of southern Belgium living on the Ardennes plateau. Opium is obtained from the poppy.

# Postoffice Figures

O. R. V. — The Philadelphia Postoffice employs 1333 letter carriers, serving an area of 1294/2 square miles, in which are about 370,000 residences and 51,000 business places. In the course of the year about 1,000,000,000 pleces of mail matter are delivered, including nearly 9,000,000 pleces of parcel post matter. In the busiess sections seven deliveries are made

fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden, and seventy-fifth, diamond.

## The New in Art

## Candidates

WAR'S EFFECT

French Social Reformers Sau ing to Make It Easy for the Dowerless Bride to Get a Husband

ON MARRIAGE

# By HENRY WOOD

THE war promises to end in Fran what has constituted in the part is greatest obstacle to general marriage namely, the "dot" that is exacted of girl who wants a husband. So deeply is this custom implanted in

French life that any girl whose pares are not able to provide her with a "ter has such a small chance of effecting marriage as to render it unworthy either consideration or hope. Free women who have come from families modest means often have declared to the necessity imposed on them from p earliest moments of childhood to an every penny in the hope of acquiring "dot" by the time they reach married able age really robbed them of all that goes to make up girlhood in the sense of the word. While it is generally conceded that the

necessity of having a "dot" has man the French woman the most efficient and economic home manager in the world also relieves her of "slavedom," yet a has greatly restricted marriage in France It has entailed also the disadvantage of limiting every girl's choice to that particular class in the social and intellectual scale to which her "dot" will admit her Since the beginning of the present was an active propaganda has been carried

purely of love, on which the husband also assumes the full responsibility of providing for his wife and children. Were the hopes of these people to estab. lish "dotless" marriages in France bent solely on the success of their propagands they probably would not succeed. mother who consented to her son's man riage to a girl of modest "dot" has just

on in France to put marriage on the

American and English basis—a base

withdrawn her consent, saying: "My boy has since won the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerra and he is therefore now worth more." Fortunately for the propagandists, ther have recently been able to establish that they can count upon a certain great phe nomenon that has been repeatedly noticed in past wars, and that promises to settle the question of dots in France regardless of the tenacity of tradition and the ar-

bitions of mammas with marriageable

Statistics have established that follow ing every great war there comes a marked increase in the number of male births over female. The propagandies for "dotless" marriages have therefore been doing a little investigating and find ample cause for rejoicing. In one of the maternity hospitals in Paris in a single day in May there were 23 births, of which 21 were boys. In another hospital on the same day there were 17 births, of which 16 were boys. This has been established as being about the average for Paris at present. The same investigation in the rural districts is even more encouraging.

While therefore the propagandists realize that immediately following the close of hostilities the dearth of men brought about through military and naval losses, will place the groom very much at a premium, yet they figure that by 1940 and 1950 they can count on such as abundance of potential grooms and such

### dearth of potential brides as to place the latter at a premium regardless of "dots." M'GUFFEY'S FIFTH READER

We have been looking long for a "Me Guffey's Fifth Reader," the old textbook we used at school in the sunny days of youth. At last we found one, and now eccupies a prominent place in our library Every page is filled with culture, wisdom and aspiration. It is possible that no one book has made a deeper impression upon the men of 50 or 60 years now living than this old reader. On the trolley the other day we happened to quote a piece of a paragraph from it to a friend, when paragraph from it to a friend, when be completed the quotation. Then we essayed a fragment from another paragraph, and he gave the rest. We tried another, same result. Then we discovered that fully three-fourths of his intellectual endowment, like

our own, had been furnished by that bo Then we recounted the various articles, and nearly all of them had a line or two in our memories. There were Halleck, Willis, Dick, Goldsmith, Percival, Irving, Campbell, Longfellow, Sigourney, Benjamin, Bryant, Cooper, White and that whole galaxy of glories who furnished the thought and aspi ration of the last century. There is an achoolbook among all the readers—grammars, srithmetics, geographies, histories, rhetorics, sciences—that has done as much good as McGuffey's Fifth Reader. Its lessons are a guiding influence in the lives of thousands of prominent men and women

Every article in it is pure literature and every poem real poetry. Of all the bo we have read in our life we can remer other book. And it has more than a memory of words and sentences; it is the flavor, the unction, the soul of things that make life what it is. There is not an article in

the whole index that is not worth reading over several times. There are Pitt's Reply to Walpole, Hayne's and Webster's Debate, Addison's Allegors— Discontent; How the Water Comes Down at Lodors, Scott's Tournament, The Lone Indian, Darkness by Byron, The Stok Scholar by Dickens, Marco Bozzaris, Scan of the Greek Bard, Discontented Pendulus Lochinvar, The Fourteenth Congress, Origin of Property by Biackstone, God in Nature and so on to the extent of 469 articles. of this character—uplifting, instructive, spiring. No wonder this book dwells the minds of the receding generation like a beautiful benediction.—Ohio State Journal

# A WORD TO THE KAISER While weeding out the disappointing gan-erals, the Kaiser shouldn't overlook the Crown Prince.—Boston Record.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST Would you like just now to be in Busha Where, according to the news the cable

Mercury at 85;
You can hardly keep alive.
And a \$40 coal rate sadly harries?

Bitter comment such a crisis sure around? the fanitors have quit on houses: And, except in big hotels.

Even folks who rank as swells

Sit and shiver while the idle fireman

This is Nature's way, as thinking folks re-Argentina gets her summer in Decembers
While New Yorkers kick a lot
When they find their August hot.
Though costly every winter nearth-

-John Aldes, in the Brooklyn Basis.