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Philadelphia, Monday, February 5, 1917.



ON THE SIDE OF HUMANITY

THE United States has taken its stand squarely in opposition to German ffightfulness. The break has come because of the entrance of Germany upon a new and extended policy of disregard of all the principles of humanity in war

War makes its own conditions, but we have registered our protest against a course which began with the sinking of the Lusitania and is now to be extended to as many Lusitanias as may come within reach of the submarines. Neutral shipping and noncombatants have some rights on the seas which must be respected. The mere fact that Germany is fighting for her life does not justify rule of international law that a merchant her in expecting the acquiescence of the ship belonging to a belligerent nation she may adopt. As a matter of fact she after the beginning of hostilities. has not expected it. She entered upon the new course with the knowledge that she was challenging the conscience and the nerve of every neutral Power.

The fact that the United States has accepted the challenge to her conscience and has told Germany that she will have no dealings with a Power guilty of such methods of warfare ought to make every manly American thrill with pride for his country. The event has made us moral if not material allies with the Powers fighting Germany. Even though we are neutral. We have in effect told Germany that she is an outlaw nation.

The other neutrals which have been looking to us for guidance can have no marine by the purchase of the German doubt of the direction in which our face is turned. If they follow our lead Germany will be in the wretched moral state of despised Serbia after the assas- buy an international dispute, if not war, sination of her king. She will have to do with every ship it purchased. The plan works meet for repentance before we can was thereupon abandoned. have any more dealings with her.

RIGHTS OF GERMANS IN AMERICA

IN THE event of war no German in America has anything to fear so long as he obeys the laws. His rights are protected by the treaty with Prussia ratified in 1828, which continued in force the provisions of the treaty of 1799. Article XXIII of that treaty provides: If war should arise between the two

contracting parties the merchants of either country residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carry-ing off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor shall their fields be wasted.

The United States does not regard treaties as mere scraps of paper, and will respect the pledges made in this document, and it will expect Germany to respect them also.

SHALL SUBMARINES RULE THE WORLD?

THE German Government has counted the loss it would be likely to suffer through attempting to destroy the world's commerce, but it has also counted its possible gain. The loss is the friendship of the American people; the possible gain is the terrorizing of Americans as well as the peoples of the Allied nations. Through terror the German Government hopes to bring the world to its knees-through terror, because it could not subject the civilized world to its will by legitimate warfare.

The instrument of this reign of terror is the one last weapon, among a score that modern science has devised, whose capacity for destruction has not been tested to the full. All that air craft, forty-two-centimeter guns and poison gas can do has been done. These have reached their limit. Science in each case has met science, has given Germany's foes the means of overcoming the preponderance of mere machines and has restored he status of the conflict to that of one ween men and men, not one between n and machines.

many believes one machine is incibiy able to change all the moral nes of the civilized world. It is as an idea as would be that of a band of to who, armed with some new ibts davice, should demand the to and order with the wiping

the more so because torpedoboat destroyers have already sunk or captured scores of submarines and proved they are not invincible. The problem that confronts the Allies and will confront America if it is forced into the war is that of building enough destroyers to wipe out these vermin of the seas, even though it be necessary to build a thousand destroyers to every submarine the Germans can produce. If England could be starved into submission in a month, her submission would not affect the determination of America to withhold friendly relations from the conqueror.

IT'S UR TO GERMANY NOW

THE President makes it very clear in his address to Congress that the break with Germany Is not yet war.

He gives to Germany the benefit of every conceivable doubt when he says:

I refuse to believe that it is the in-tention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will, indeed, pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful presecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt.

Yet he does not ignore the possibility that Germany will do what she asserts her right to do. An overt act would remove all doubts. If Germany is guilty of such an act he says;

I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the pro-tection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high

This is a fair warning to Germany. The issues of peace or war are in her hands. If she wishes to increase the number of her enemies by adding to them this great and powerful nation the way has been pointed out. If she wishes to preserve the peace the way is also equally plain.

It is Germany's next move.

STATUS OF THE HOUSATONIC

WHEN war broke out in August, 1914, the Housatonic was a German merchant ship, belonging to the Hamburg-American company. If caught on the high seas, she was fair prey for any Allied warship.

She was sold on April 16, 1915, nearly nine months after the war began, to an American syndicate, in disregard of the world in every desperate measure which may not be transferred to a neutral flag

> She was chartered by an English company and put in the service of English commerce. Her last voyage was from Texas to

England with a cargo of grain. Food is contraband, by the ruing of both England and Germany

She was sunk on February 3, 1917, by German ship.

The right of Germany to sink her seems to be undoubted, and the legality of the transfer to American owners and not at war we are no longer spiritually to the American flag seems to be in grave doubt.

> When the Administration was consid ering enlarging the American merchant ships tied up in our ports, it was asserted by the international lawyers in the Senate that the Government would

The status of the Housatonic is so uncertain that it does not seem possible the President will regard the sinking of her as justification for an appeal to Congress to use all necessary means to protecour ships on the high seas.

SPEAKS FOR ALL NEUTRALS

THE President said in his address to Congress: "I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course."

This statement he has promptly folowed up by appealing to them directly and officially to break with Germany.

The neutral nations have indeed looked to the United States for leadership since the day the Lusitania was sunk. They have suffered the same (and even worse) indignities that that crime heaped upon America. Their protests could be laughed to scorn while Germany sank the ships of all weak neutrals, refraining only from defying the one great neutral Power. The defiance she has shown to Spain. Norway, Holland and other nations unable to bring her to terms she now shows to America. Now that the American navy stands ready to rebuke the least overt act there will be nothing in the way of the other neutrals' decision to complete officially the outlawing of Germany which President Wilson has already virtually accomplished. They can lose nothing by dismissing the German Ambassadors accredited to them that they have not aiready lost by the attempted unlawful blockade by submarine of the whole northeastern corner of the At lantic

wrath by the loss of Spanish lives on a torpedoed Greek steamship. Never since the start of the war has that Government come so near the end of pacific relations with Germany. Brazilians enthusiastically commend Mr. Wilson's action and their Government is expected to break with Germany. Holland must choose between war or the surrender of her commerce, the complete abandonment of the use of her coast. The German submarine order is in effect the reduction of the Netherlands to the status of a German province.

Spain is stirred to a fever heat of

Nations like Holland and Spain rejoice that America has spoken, not only because they see in her breach with Germany a hope for the restoration of their right to trade now, but also because they see in it the assurance that Germany, with America's friendship lost, cannot hope to abridge their rights to their own territory and to the use of the seas in the future after the present war. The modification of the blockade of the atch coast by Germany is significant a fear in Berlin that it had gone

WHAT THE NAVY MAY HAVE TO DO

Small Ships Can Be Used to Convoy Merchantmen and Battleships Reserved to Repel Attack

By A NAVAL EXPERT

THE event of this country joining with I the enemies of Germany, it would appear that the principal work at first will devolve on the navy. Also, it would seem that there is little to be feared from any force Ger-many may send to these shores. Germany has plenty to do near at home and our ports need fear little from anything Germany need fear little from anything Germany may do. The submarine war on merchant shipping cannot be seriously added to, as submarines cannot be built in a day, and Germany has undoubtedly been sending out her force of submarines as rapidly as

It would seem that our work would be to relieve the navies of the helligerents from the police of the sea so that all their efforts may be used near at home. We would at once patrol the waters wherever there would be a chance of a raider or a submarine, and the Allied ships now doing this important work would at once be added to those prowork would at once be added to those pro-tecting the coasts and the shipping in the neighborhood of England, France and the Mediterranean. Thus, they could use every effort to sink the submarines as fast as built and preserve their ships to supply necessary food and war supplies.

efficient Bureau of Operations of The efficient Bureau of Operations of the Navy Department has been planning for two years for just this emergency and all is ready for action when the word once goes forth. All merchant ships of this country have been examined by a board of haval officers and all are tabulated and just what is needed for each one to do the work required is arranged, so that they could be quickly added to the force immediately started out to assist in the work.

Relieving the Allied Navies

All small craft has been listed, and what all small craft has been listed, and what each one may do to assist the navy has been mapped out. Each has its allotted dury, according to its power and speed. The many small, swift motorboats from the Great Lakes are ready to be transported to the ocean, each for its work.

The battleships of the better and more modern class will be kept intact and safe for a later emergency, as there is no rea-son to risk our heavy fighters where submarines may be plentiful. The searching marines may be plentiful. The searching and convoying of merchantmen will all be done by the lighter and less valuable craft, as there is nothing to fear on any ocean but the submarines. The destroyers are immediately available, and on these will fall the bulk of the work until merchant ships have been fitted with auch delications. have been fitted with quick-firing guns and may assist in searching the ocean for raid-ers and submarines. Also, it is likely that all ships bound for European ports will have escorts of armed ships, which will turn them over to English or French cruis-ers and destroyers when near the other

to put every ship of the destroyer type in commission and every craft it has less than leving the forces of England and Franc on the ocean. This means that nearly every navy officer on shore duty will at once go to sea and that their places will be filled by retired officers. All this has been arranged long ago and each officer kno station in time of emergency. It will seriously handicap work at many yards for a time, but the emergency for the smaller ships will exist at once and must be met, while the later emergencies will be handied as they arise. Even with the use of all officers on shore, the page will be applied. ficers on shore, the navy will be weefully short in its commissioned personnel and every officer will have to do three men's work as long as he may last, as he is quite

as many have been trained and have been as many have been trained and have been to maneuvers during the last two summers. Those who do not go themselves will turn their boats over to the Government for use or will sell them, so that a swarm of these important craft will soon be available, provided the crews may be obtained to man them.

Battleships Ready for a Rush The picture then shows the battleship

fleet securely placed in a safe harbor ready for instant rush in case a strong enemy force should get past the English and French cordon. This is quite likely to happen before the war ends, as the German fleet is doing no good where it is except as a menace, and that is not important when a much stronger fleet is against them. Better some day a d sh for liberty with the chance of destroying a large quantity of England's commerce before being captured and sunk. Next, we see all over the oceans American ships constantly in search of raiders or submarines. Next appears a stream of merchant ships being convoyed both ways across the Atlantic, and the shading them over to the ships being convoyed both ways across the Atlantic. et securely placed in a safe harbor ready convoyed both ways across the Atlantic, our ships handing them over to the ships of our friends and receiving from them returning ships to be safely convoyed to our coast. Next we may imagine a multi-tude of craft of the size of yachts combing the seas near our coasts for submarines, assisted by airplanes as fast as they may be obtained, so that these clusive enemies may be followed up and destroyed. Nearer the coast would be a swarm of mosquito craft looking everywhere for these same under-water boats, these hunting in pairs rendy to join their efforts by sweeping with the steel nets where they suspect the concealed enemy. Next we may see many craft hovering near the mine fields at the entrances to our harbors, ready to pile in or out the craft coming their way.

This gives an idea in a very general way of the very first things to be done by the navy. The shore part is a story by itself.

SIDELIGHTS ON HISTORY

A girl was required to write a brief setch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence:
"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she
stole her soldiers food."
The teacher was puzzled and called the

Where did you get that notion?" "Why, that's what it says in the his-The book was sent for and the passage

was found. It read:
"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that
she even pinched her soldiers' rations."— New York Tribune.

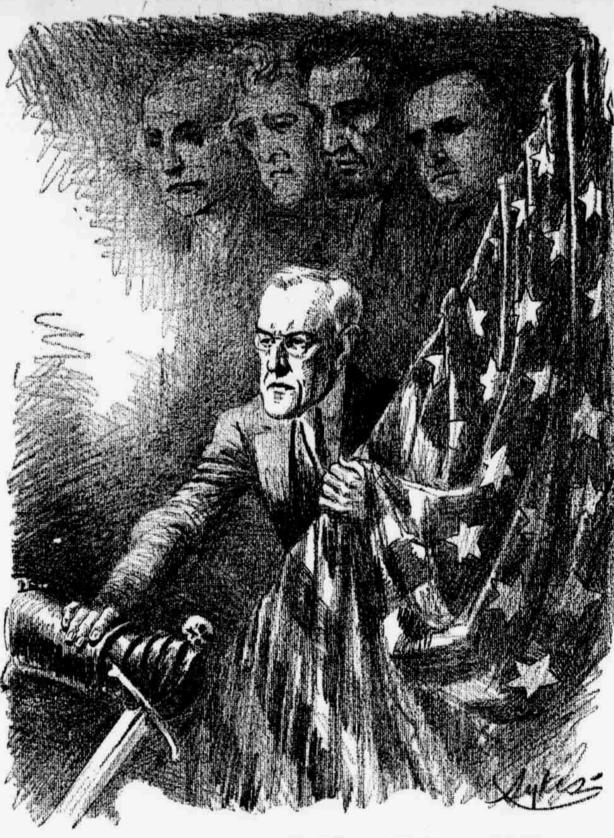
EVE'S SKIRTS

Perhaps the language of oriental symbolism was never better imitated in the Anglo-Saxon tongue than when one of our prominent Bible students referred the other day to old Adam as hiding behind his wife's skirts. +Ohio State Journal. Man alive! It could not be done even in these modern times.—Toledo Blade.

WHY SUNDAY SUCCEEDS

The cynic has remarked that a love affair beat begins with a little aversion on the part of her who is woodd. Perhaps Mr. day's campaigns are most auspiciously gurated by the rumored indifference or

"I CAN DO NOTHING LESS"



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

American Neutrality Attacked-Germany Justified in Her Fight for Her Life-Arguments in Favor of the Single Tax. Prohibition That Does Not Prohibit

work as long as he may last, as he is quite accustomed to do at times. Where the enlisted men are to come from, goodness knows, unless the merchant marine sends fewer ships to sea. There seems no need of this change, as few of our ships go to the war zone anyway and the others will be more needed than ever to carry freight all over the world.

AMERICAN NEUTRAL.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I wish to be informed through your columns of the meaning of the word neutral. A little dictionary of Webster's which I now have gives the meaning as follows: "Not of either party; indifferent." America claims before the world today that she is indifferent; she cares not which side is indifferent; she cares not which side she is indifferent; she cares not which side she is indifferent; she cares not which side should be a summed to the columns of the meaning as follows: "Not of either party; indifferent." comes the question of the mosquito craft, of which the navy will need at least a thousand. All of these craft are manned by civilians, who use them either for fishing or harbor work in the way of business, or else by owner's who use them for pleasure, it is those pleasure boats that are most important for the navy at once, as they are the submarine chasers. Many of the owners will themselves at once go to sea for the good cause and will do fine work, as many have been trained and have been to maneuvers during the last themselves at the last two years of the weeks ago we were also told that the American flag was flying along the western front. battle line. Now where does our neutrality come in? If the Government of the United States claims neutrality, why does it permit expeditions to leave this country to go fight for the respective countries in Europe? The Government, no doubt, knows this, and yet raises no hand to stop it. Yet we cry neutrality. I think under these conditions our neutrality is nothing but a big bluff. If we really do want to get into the fray and help fight against Germany, why don't we act like men and declare one way or the other, and not beat about the bush like a lot of curs and then claim we are what we are not? We could not handle Mexico, so what business have we got in a world war? I say again we are

Philadelphia, February 2.

JUSTIFIES GERMANY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—The intensely justifiable position which Germany has now taken is squarely based upon the solid and immutable conception of justice that what is right for one nation is also right for another nation. If the armed forces of Britain have a right o manhandle neutral ships carrying contraband on every section of the high seas in an effort to starve the people of Germany, then the armed forces of Germany most emphatically have an irrefutable retailatory right to manhandle neutral ships carrying contraband in the war zone in an effort to starve the people of Britain. Germany has been clearly shown to be fighting for her national existence, and since the first law of nature is the preservation of itself. the means employed to bring about this prospective starving of the British Isles is totally and altogether irrelevant to the basic principle involved, which is hinged on the question of whether or not the United States of America are to be betrayed into for-saking their traditional and honorable code of exact fairness to all nations, without fear and without favor. It is the solemn duty of true and genuine American citizen-ship to cry out with a clarion call against this proposed deliberate betrayal of our country into the hands of the proverbially aggrandizing empire that has always been in reality and until republicanized by the British people themselves always will be in reality the chief foreign menace to our CHARLES C. RHODES, JR. Philadelphia, February 2.

PROGRESS OF TAX REFORM To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;

Sir-It begins to look as though the re form wave that has just spread over North Dakota will not only cover the adjoining States, but will probably not stop until it has swept the entire West. It now appears has swept the entire West. It now appears that the farmers of that State are no longer to be fooled by the land speculators into believing that the single tax would burden them, for they have adopted as part of their program the exemption of buildings and other improvements from taxation and propose to get their State revenue by taxing land values.

ing land values.

The large vote cast in California at the November election for a constitutional amendment to establish the single tax has frightened the land monopolists to such an extent that a State league has been formed for the purpose of opposing this movement to free the natural resources.

The San Francisco Caronicle informs us

by the people to change the tax laws of the State. But such a measure will hardly be supported.
California is the State in which Henry

the constitution in such a way that the

initiative and referendum may not be used

George wrote "Progress and Poverty," at the seed that was sown seems to be ripenir for the harvest. W. L. ROSS. Philadelphia, January 39.

PROHIBITION THAT FAILS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Here is a curious parallel that suggests more than a coincidence: On April 6, 1911, the National Prohibitionist published these statistics "may be regarded as def-initely wettling it that the temperance cause is not making the 'great progress' that some of our friends try to fancy; that the process of voting the country 'dry' by and counties and States is proving a dead flat failure." Subsequently the National Prohibitionist

went upon the rocks. Out of the ruins rose the Vindicator, published at Franklin, Pa., as official organ of the Prohibition party. On October 6, 1916, the Vindicator, under a Washington date line, discussed the mounting with-drawais of liquor for consumption, with the frank confession that "the liquor traffic is not on the wane" and that "the indisputa-ble fact is that liquor drinking is not de-creasing in spite of all the piecemeal pro-hibition."

Following closely upon the heels of this frankness, the Vindicator appound frankness, the Vindicator announces in its issue of December 29, 1916, that it is going out of business in favor of a competitor. The parallel shows that it is fatal to be frank in the prohibition camp.

The situation to which these two prohibi-

tion organs called attention just before striking the rocks is one that continues after them. Until it is met there is no chance of a permanent settlement of the liquor problem.

The increasing consumption of liquor despite the territorial spread of prohibition seems to me to demonstrate beyond ques-tion the futility of prohibition to cope with the problems at hand.

T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League,
Louisville, Kv. Januar, 24

Louisville, Ky., January 24.

A PRINCIPLE: NOT A RACE

The Poles who live in those portions The Poles who live in those portions of Prussia and Russia which were torn from Poland in 1772 by the first partition have preserved for the 145 years which have elapsed since that day an undying loyalty to the ideal of Polish independence and an undying opposition to Prussian and Russian rule. But the Polish child born in St. Louis a decade ago of parents who had then been in this country only a few months is a child of the Stars and Stripes. then been in this country only a few months is a child of the Stars and Stripes, and of no other flag, and when he sings "America" the hearts of his father and mother beat with his. Why? Because America does not mean race; it means a principle. This Gofernment, when founded, included large numbers of English, Germans, Dutch, Huguenot French and Swedes. It was not founded on race; it was founded on "the consent of the governed." With this as a basis, racial questions cannot emerge.—

St. Louis Republic.

NOT AFRAID OF GOLD

It has remained for the Federal Reserve Board to discover there is a mighty portent of evil in "the excessive" and uncontrolled inflow of gold." Inasmuch as the flow can-not be arbitrarily and equally apportioned among all the nations, some nation must lead in getting it. Why not the United States?

England welcomed an excessive inflow of gold for several generations and it never harmed her. Why should it harm the United States? Instead of talking about hoarding it in the vaults of the reserve banks, why not devise ways and means of investing it in the development of this country and other countries? England grew rich and powerful, with a minimum of natural resources, simply by putting its gold to work. Cannot this country profit

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this volumn. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. How many regulars are there in the United States army? 2. Who is commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard?

3. Who is commandant of the Frankford Ar-

4. Where is the largest postoffice garage in this country?

5. Name the Justices of the United States Su-preme Court.
4. Who was Zu?
7. What is adobe?

What are the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes?

9. Is an American woman who marries a for-eigner an American national?
10. Is it correct to say: "This much is cer-tain."?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

3. The Pyramid of Cheops, 800 feet square a the base and 450 feet high, is the bulkles structure in the world.

 Silviculture is a branch of tree cultivation restricted to forests. 5. The three F. S. Ambassadors from Penn-silvania are Frederic C. Penfleld (Aus-tria-Hungary), George W. Guthrle (Japan-and Henry P. Fletcher Olexico)

6. The mean annual temperature of Honolulu. Hawaii, is 73.9 degrees; of Bermuda, 79

7. The Bullitt bill granted Philadelphia's present charter in 1887.

8. Mario Menocal is president of Cuba, having

9. Philadelphia is the ninth city of the world in point of population.

10. A "Baedeker" is one of the many tourist's handbooks published by Karl Baedeker Lelpzig.

Homes for Aged Men

READER—There is a Home for Aged Men at Ocean Grove, N. J., about six miles south of Long Branch. There are several such institutions in Philadelphia of various denominations and with varying rules gov-erning admittance. The Society for Organ-izing Charity, 419 South Fifteenth street, has a list of such institutions and the terms

Collies

J. W. C. B .- A collie, to be registered nust be pedigreed and the sire and dar must have been registered before January 1 of the year in which application is made. Registration blanks are furnished by the American Kennel Club, 1 Liberty street, New York. The fee is \$1.

Sacred Nile

E. K.—The Nile was considered sacred because its annual overflow and fertilization of the otherwise barren plain was thought by the ancient Egyptians to be a confernation of divine beneficing.

Fairmount Park's Name

T. W.—Fairmount Park derives its name from the Robert Morris five-acre estate, Faire Mount, which the city purchased in 1812. It was added to subsequently.

Center of Population B. B. C.—The center of population in

W. McA.—Spring will begin this year March 20 at 11:30 p. m. (Washington mean

Spring

STUDENT-William J. Flynn is chief of the Secret Service division of the Treas.

Battle of Austerlitz L. H.—Napoleon had 65,000 men at the battle of Austerlitz.

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLE THE combined weight of a bottle and tumbler equals the weight of a pitcher. The bottle weighs equal to the tumbler and a plate. Two pitchers weigh the same as three plates. Now then, how many tumblers will balance on the scales with a bottle?

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle THE boy must have been five years of

Tom Daly's Column

TO THE GROWLER Be patient! Be a Christian and forbes To objurgate the weather man and sweet Because the sting of winter's in the air.

Those days in June, a few short months Whose scorching heat oppressed baked you so,

Do you remember

And made you yearn the blest relief to know . Of cool September!

and when September came and in a train Brought days of frost and days of sodes

Good gracious! how you kickel and growled again! Do you remember Those summer days exil soon have come

And you'll forget how bitterly you swore At all the winter weather gone before. Will you remember, When you are sweltering in mid-July The flakes, frost-feathered, that were

wont to fly From out the windy reaches of the sky, This past December? Meantime, if you should die and you

should get Your just deserts, with O! what vet regret, These winter days (because they're cold

and wet) You will remember!

AT LUNCH-TIME in the hotels and restaurants about town on Saturday many promidic greetings were bandled about: "Hello, Bill, where's your gun?"

'Listed yet, Jack?" "Who's in Dutch now?" But most of the jesters looked as merry s their bromidioms sounded.

AND here's evidence that the same spirit of frightfulness has reached WB mington. Signs in a restaurant: BAKED MARCONI (Italian Style.) ROAST DINERS

CURIOSITY is usually "idle," but this morning ours was sufficiently otherwise to lead us through a list of the officers of our navy, seeking crumbs of comfort Among the rear admirals we found Knight, but also an Usher; and between the two a Helm. Among the captains and commanders we have the actual preence of a Washington and a Lincoln, not to mention a Moses. On the other hand, there is one Craven; and unfortunately a Crank. It was reassuring, too, to find Cole and Fewel. Beyond a Trench we caught sight of-you'd hardly believe it, but it's true-Kaiser! And near him, properly enough, a Blamer, but some distance away Laws. Of course, there was the famous Victor Blue; but this, after all, was the queerest discovery among these worthy sailormen-Urban Holmes.

THE CRISIS The crisis, sir, is a burgiar bold, When the cop is not around. Or wurser yet, a busted pipe When the plumber can't be found.

BOLOMON GRUNDY.

THE COLONEL simply can't keep still The only other man in the country qualified by actual experience to tell what als him is Doctor Taft, and he won't. We bear no brief-not even the briefest-for T. R., but we can partly appreciate his trouble. Our late respected father-in-law, Captain Leonard Barrett, was one of the first traders to the Congo and master of a ship before he was of age. In his time he commanded all manner of craft, but at forty he quit the sea. Twenty years after that he took a trip to Europe and it nearly killed him. For two days he was the most unhappy creature aboard 1. "Nitid" means bright, shining or lustrous.

2. Count Adam Tarnow von Tarnowski, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, is remembering the old captain's past, vited him up on the bridge. This some what relieved his agony, but to be aboard

a vessel and yet not boss of her was in tolerable. He never satled again

Reason Enough We question of the baker, Each morning at the door,
"Why don't you leave a man's size loaf
As was your wont before?"
East and West and North and South

And offers this reply: "I see the President has wrote A note to end the war—
I bet the wimmen soon'll vote—
What do they want to for?

The baker rolls his eye;

He shifts the baccy in his mouth

I guess pro'bition's comin' in, Saloons has got to go—

It's gittin' purty cold agin, We'll prob'ly have some and ALOYSIUS. SENATOR SUTHERLAND, of Utah, I

eported to have said: "The use of a new weapon does not alter international law. The killing of an American by gunpowder when gunpowder was first invented was no less murder be-cause it was performed with a new in-

strument.' Lo! the poor Indian, even among the

A Letter From the Front

(Received by a Philadelphia Italian, Translated by our own Italian interpreter.) My Dear Friend—I have your letter is which you appear to be afraid of being called to the colors while the war is still going on. I really don't see any reason

of being afraid.

If you will be called to the colors, when two things are likely to happen: Either you will be not mobilized or will be mobilized.

If you will not be mobilized, why, you will have no reason to complain; if you will have no reason to complain; if you will be mobilized, well, then two things are likely to happen: Either you will be left in territorial service or will be sent to the

front.

If you will be left in territorial service, why, you will have no reason to compiain; if you will be sent to the front, well, then two things are likely to happen: Either you will be left in the rear or will be sent to the firing line.

If you will be left in the rear, why, you will have no reason to compiain; if you will be sent to the firing line, well, then two things are likely to happen: Either you will escape unscathed or win be wounded.

wounded.

If you will escape unscathed, why, you will have nothing to complain of; if you will be wounded, well, then two things are likely to happen: Either you will be wounded only slightly or will be wounded.

wounded only slightly or will be wounded seriously.

If you will be wounded slightly, why you will have no reason to complain; if you will be wounded seriously, well, then two things are likely to happen: Either you will recover or you will die.

If you will recover, why, you will have nothing to complain of; if you will have nothing to complain of; if you will die well, then you will be unable to complain at all.

Therefore, you see, you are not at

Therefore, you see, you are not at justified in complaining about being of to the colors while the war is still teautime, believe me.