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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR FEBRUARY WAS 98,372

Philadelphia, Friday, March 16, 1917



If leather is so scarce, why not de the three-story women's shoes to w height?

nities never cease. The Civil through old blue laws, has d the sale of ice cream on Sunday ensburg, Pa.

The appointment of "Big Bill" Edards as a collector of internal revenue a good appointment. "Big Bill" could ect from anybody, even the Sultan.

The Mayor is not in favor of a Podunk convention hall for Philadelphia, but why stop at 12,000? When we want a convention hall we want a convention hall, and that means a building capable of seating a real crowd. Next thing we know, somebody will be proposing a stadium to seat 5000.

When the President decided to make his doctor an admiral that ended it. As an independent body of statesmen the Senate is an excellent recording secretary. But if an admiral doctor can keep the President in better health than a mere passed assistant surgeon, then the country will feel reconciled to the change.

We suspect that the railroads of the United States are going to be operated if it takes the entire United States army to turn the trick. The gentlemen witht an issue between them may as well recognize that in this matter the people are going to have a say, and it is going to be a say with a kick to it, if

A head of cabbage cost a West Philadelphia housekeeper thirty-four cents. It was delivered by an automobile driven by a uniformed chauffeur and was wrapped in a fancy box. In addition to the cost of rent, light and salesmanship. the woman had to pay for gasoline, chauffeur hire and wear and tear on tires. Half of the overhead expense would be eliminated if consumers carried their

In Virginia Carter Glass is "reckoned one of the greatest statesmen the Old Dominion has given the world in modern times." By "modern times" is meant since the Civil War. We do not know that this Virginian can take the place of the President's son-in-law, for sons-in-law have ways all their own, but in the mere matter of financial statesmanship doubtless Mr. Glass is in the McAdoo

Senator Knox's approval of the proposed payment to Colombia, in spite of general opposition by his party, is inspiring to Pennsylvanians who have wanted to be represented in Washington by a man who does his own thinking and does it with a brain. We are not inclined to accept his position as an entirely correct one, so far as the instant case is concerned, but when this eminent statesman, with his extraordinary knowledge of diplomatic conditions and methods, brands the jackass with an O. K., we realize that it will take a powerful lot of argument to obliterate the brand.

The Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants protests against the literacy test passed over the President's veto by the last Congress. The Congress should repeal this obnoxfous measure, which would keep out of the country the very people that America was intended to welcome and protect. The labor leaders who forced through the bill ed a desire to raise the standard of citizenship by excluding immigrants no could not read and write, but their intention was only to exclude immigrants ho could work and compete with their followers. This is just the kind of selfish provincialism which the world war and new sympathies it has created have sed to disappearance in this country.

The appeal of these in charge of hould not fall upon deaf ears in the slature. Ample appropriation should made for the segregating and housf mentally incompetent women in the
up at Laureiton provided by a former
sisture but a nee left without finanprovision. These women, left at
or inadequately protected, consti-

foor work and homelike dwellings and oundings. It is difficult to see why any faction at Harrisburg should oppose a liberal appropriation.

RUSSIA BREAKS ITS CHAINS

RUSSIA'S hour has struck! The agony of a thousand years has brought forth a nation. The revolution in Petrograd may fail, but the revolution is not confined to Petrograd. Forces have been set in motion throughout the empire which will make the old regime impossible, even though Russia has to accept an inconclusive peace. A people has become a nation, a fact which transcends the changing of the map of Europe.

Russia has been the great mystery, the unknown factor, from the beginning of the war, due to something far deeper than contradictory news reports or misinterpretation of Russian history by the western world. It is the incalculable potentialities of religion that make the real mystery. Unlike their western allies, the Russian people are moved primarily by religious impulses, whose ultimate results men cannot forecast in the way that they analyze the political manipulations of French Socialists and English financiers and foretell their developments. The immediate causes of the revolu-

tion lay in the actions of educated men in civic bodies-the zemstvos-which had united to bring order out of chaos in the equipment of the armies. These local assemblies, aided by unions of workers, were determined to organize efficient methods and frustrate the plots of reactionary nobles who seek peace with Germany. It was because the Duma encouraged their efforts that it was suspended. Thus the revolt is not local to Petrograd, which is said to be controlled by 30,000 troops loyal to the Duma, but spreads throughout the country through the efforts of the provincial bodies. It is an amazing reversal of the classic problem of a strong central Government working for efficiency against the laxity of democratic forces-it is the attempt to enforce efficiency by democracy against autocracy, a precarious and perilous undertaking.

All may depend on the general officers in the field. If they believe the tide has turned against the reactionaries, they a vigor that will mean the end of Germany's dream of a Russian collapse. If they believe there is a chance to discredit the Duma before the people, they may risk civil war, though it mean a weakening on the northern end of the line and retreat before the Germans; but this is on the assumption that the officers are for the most part reactionary. That the War Office has had to consider public opinion has been shown by the success of the army operating against the Turks-the infidels-for that is an intensely popular campaign, a holy war. However much the Government may have fiddled with a half-hearted campaign against the Germans, it has not dared to let up on the The effect on England and France will

be momentous. It can be safely predicted improbable. England will not out. The release of the German armies operating against Russia for action on the western front would probably mean that the entire army held in England for home defense would be shipped across the channel to restore the equilibrium of forces. One ominous feature is the reorganization of German strategy on the western front, which has been interpreted as a preparation for a German drive with nearly a million men. If so, has Hindenburg been looking for that million to the troops which he knew would soon be able to retire triumphant from a Russia bent on peace with every one but its own tyrants?

SHIPS WANTED

AMERICA'S contribution to the cause of commerce by the Atlantic trade routes must sooner or later be the build ing of ships. As matters stand, our merchant marine available for trade with England and France is not large enough to be of decisive aid to them by its activity or to be greatly missed in its inactivtiv. But it must always be remembered that the submarine campaign is launched against allied ships not only in the hope of winning the war for Germany, but also to cripple the English merchant marine so that shippers will depend on German vessels after the war.

This is what the cry of the English "Ton for ton," means; that England will not make peace until the Germans have replaced or given the equivalent of every ton they have sunk. But that will not help matters. For Germany, deprived of her ships, will still need ships after the war, no matter what flag they may be under. It is a question of a huge net loss to the world's total tonnage. If Germany does not win, she is at least assured of one revenge upon the whole world, unless America hastens to build. She will have placed an unprecedented, in some cases a prohibitive, tariff on exports, through the agency of high freight rates.

Reports from London say that the crippling of after-the-war trade is more seriously feared than possible starvation. A great shipbuilding campaign in America in the next year would do much to take the heart out of Germany. She can afford to scoff at our armed ships and perhaps not take the trouble to sink But a more formidable threat would be a great merchant marine which, narmed in time of peace, would rob Germany of that maritime supremacy to which she aspires by such barbarous

iliadelphia, the most important ship-ling center of the country, has no part to play in international desti-

THREE PHASES OF HOME RULE

First Religious, Then Agrarian and Now Religious Again. History of the Movement

By EDWIN S. RALSTON

Former Secretary of the County Armash Liberal Land Law Reform Association and former Parliamentary Secretary of the Senior Mem-ber of Parliament for County Armash. IT IS deplorable that every time a set-tlement of the Irish question seems in some insuperable obstacle looms up and delays it to some unknown period in the dim and distant future. Just as home rule for Ireland had been

Just as home rule for Ireland had been guaranteed a fair trial after more than a century of bitter and acrimonous debates the European war broke out. Then, in the judgment of former Premier Asquith and his Cabinet, it was considered best not to attempt to put home rule into inimediate effect, and it was necessarily postponed.

To many people this decision seemed reasonable under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. Asquith and his collections were anxious

sonable under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. Asquith and his colleagues were anxious that the experiment be given a fair trial, but knowing that under war conditions such a trial would be most unfair, they decided to adopt what they considered the wiser course. Few dreamed that the war would last for three and perhaps four years.

Among a certain section of Irishmen vinc had faced disappointment so often in the continuous rejection by the British Government, and especially by the House of Lords, of remedial legislation for Ireland, this

of remedial legislation for Ireland, this postponement of the goal of their greatest and most persistent aims was the last straw, almost immediate result was th laguided and most regrettable outbreak of the Sinn Feiners on that memorable Easter Monday almost a year ago.

Gladstone Champion of Ireland

Few would have the hardihood today to fend the course of England as a whole her past treatment of Ireland and the Irish, but it must be admitted that England has in the past produced many courageous cham-plons of even-handed justice for Ireland, notably W. E. Gladstone, John Bright and others, through whose efforts many benefi-cent laws for Ireland have been enacted and successfully put in operation.

The "Irish question" in the early sixtles was largely a religious question. The Eng-lish Church was a firmly established state institution in freland. Every denomination was taxed to support it. One of Mr. Glad tone's earliest and most notable triumph was in the introduction and final passage of a law disestablishing this church after a series of campaigns characterized by extreme bitterness on both sides. Then the Irish question took a different

turn and became an agrarian question. It was at this period that Gladstone scored ils next great parliamentary success by successfully passing what was known as the "tenant rights bill."

This law was to remedy a peculiar con dition which existed in Ireland, but not in England or Scotland. It acknowledged the principle of dual ownership of the land In this way: It assumed that the Irish farmer and his ancestors, and not his landord, had reclaimed the land from original wild state, had made all improve-ments, such as drainage, fences, farms, suildings and the like, and if for any reason he was forced or compelled to give up his farm he could sell these improvements the incoming farmer or tenant, of z. at public sale.

For many years previous this right or principle had been voluntarily acknowl-edged by the better class of landlords in the Province of Ulster only, and was known as the "Ulster custom."

Prosperity and Higher Rents

During the Napoleonic wars and some later ones the farmers of Great Britain were unusually prosperous. They were re-ceiving the highest prices for their products. England was rapidly becoming a great industrial field, and her army of workers had to be fed. The farmers of Ireland also shared in this prosperity. But while the English and Scotch farmers were protected to a large extent, through long leases, against the arbitrary raising of rents by their landlords, the Irish farmer had no such protection. He was simply tenant-at-will and could be turned out or charge him any rent he pleased.

In view of the prosperity already referred that even if the situation works out to a separate peace made by Russia, which is sequently arbitrarily increased the yearly centals quite frequently

So long as times were good the Irish armer did not kick, but when times farmer did not kick, but when times changed and farm products brought smaller returns, and the landlord refused to reduce the rentals to meet the changed conditions there resulted another widespread period of discontent. It was at this time William E Gladstone was instrumental in having another act passed, establishing four land commissions of three members each, for the purpose of fixing fair rentals.

When these commissions were organized the farmers were invited to bring their landlords into court and present evidence to show that their rents were unjust. The plan proved so popular that the original commissions were swamped with applications and a large number of subco sions were appointed in addition to handle The act also extended to the landlere

bring his tenant into court if he considered the rent charged by him insufficient. As a matter of fact there

Virtually the whole of Ireland was cov ered by the work of the commissioners. In many cases, especially in Ulster, land-lords came forward voluntarily and acepted a reduction in rents without the ormality of a trial, and these agreements when accepted by both sides were usually atified by the commissions. All decision were to stand for seven years, and at the expiration of that time, if either landlord tenant desired a readjustment, the me process was open to them.

Absentee Landlordism

But even all this did not satisfy, and nother wave of discontent began to spread among many Irish farmers. The most fer tile sources of this last condition were the absence of many landlords from their castles and mansions in Ireland and the news of their extracagances in Europe with money taken in rents from these poor farmera without any return in service of any Then came the next move, and an ac

enabling the tenant under certain condi-tions to purchase his landlord's rights was passed, thus creating a peasant proprietorhis farm. This act provided that a certain reportion of the purchase money could be errowed from the Government by the farmer at a very low rate, payable in install-ments extended over a number of years. In this way the number of peasant prorictors in Ireland is increasing each year. In very recent years, since home rule ms more than a possibility, the Irish There are men on both sides who long as they live and have any power, will do everything possible to prevent a

It was unfortunate that John Redmor did not accept the measure of home rule offered by Lloyd George, which excluded Ulster from its operations.

genuine settlement.

It was equally unfortunate that Lloyd in making of all, make a patriotic appeal to Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulsterites, ink all differences in the face of the present would crisis and give home rule all over

MAINE VIEW OF MAINE MEN If there is a farmer in Maine who is at his crop of potatoes at fair profit p





THE VOICE OF

Why All Irishmen Do Not Support England-The City Beautiful-Vacant

. THE PEOPLE

Lots

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the guarantes of good faith.

MR. SCHWARTZ ANSWERED To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In your issue of March 6 is a letter written by Ruprecht Schwartz, stating that he can't understand why all Irishmen are not supporting England, against Germany

Now, Mr. Schwartz, I have no preference between the Hohenzollern dynasty and the successors of the infamous King Henry and Anne Boleyn, but being an Irishman, having lived and learned there, I am in a position to tell you why Irishmen are not anxious to fight for England. In the flest place. Irishmer

under officers who refused to disarm the North of Ireland men, wh raised and armed about 100,000 men with he avowed intention of resisting home rule, which the Liberal Government, with the assistance of the newly enfranchised workingmen of England, had passed. officers are chiefly the sons of landlords who hold tens of millions of acres of land in Great Britain and Ireland.

About 25,000 Nationalists in Ireland ned the army at the solicitation of John Redmond and some of the Catholic clergy hoping that the English might keep their word about their boasted fairness to small nations; but only five per cent of the officers put in command of these men alists, or Catholics, so the wearing of Eng-land's hated red coat became as unpopular as before the war.

as before the war.

Ingratitude is not a trait of the Irish,
as history can tell. After the Treaty of
Limerick, a treaty which was broken before the ink with which it was written had dried, as, indeed, all other promises by England to Ireland have been, Irishmen fought for France, against England, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, winning many vic-tories, the most decisive being at Fontency. France gave the poor Irish exiles an asy lum when they were persecuted in the own country.

It is a satisfaction to know that this

war will probably see the end of kaisers and kings in Europe, as the working people of England are tired of supporting a lot of titled darlings, most of them descend-ants of the soiled doves of the English court. The same applies to the German mobility, and when the war will be over, instead of the Germans shouting, "Hoch the Kaiser!" they'll put him in hock, and we'l p him company. P. HENNESSY. send George along to keep him co

Bryn Mawr, Pa., March 7.

A CITY-BEAUTIFUL IDEA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—While the debris is being cleared off the old Convention Hall lot at Broad street and Allegheny, avenue, why not encourage Mayor Smith to secure this certain block -While the debris is being cleared of snayor smith to secure this certain block for park purposes apropos of your efforts for a city beautiful? This section is thick-ly settled and needs a public square, but in the meantime ask the Beautiful and the pro-Museum not to permit biliposters to unfigure any future fences or rails that may be erected. Endeavor to keep the bizarre posters off public highways like Broad H. K. R. Museum not to permit beliposters Philadelphia, March 10.

VACANT LOTS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-If I am correctly informed, the com pination of charitably disposed landowners he Vacant Lots Cultivation Society and the city authorities will furnish added opportu-nity for many of our citizens to produce the owly—but extremely necessary—onion, po-tate and cabbage on ground worth \$500 to \$25,000 per acre.

I earnestly hope that the combination will be successful in giving a chance for some of our workers to put the many vacant

some of our workers to put the many vacant lots in the city to work.

This would be of great benefit to those directly participating; but the most impor-tant development that we may expect is a demonstration of the utter and absolute asslessmess of a vacant lot. Our present system of taxation encourages the produc-tion, or rather the continuance, of vacant lots. It employs high-maintaid officials is

in his heart, would destroy a vacant lot by dacing a building upon it.

These may seem harsh terms to use
gainst a class of men who enjoy the repect and confidence of the community, but

t they are not wicked and criminally de-

If they are not wicked and criminally designing, why should extra charges of taxation be placed upon them for doing what we make pretense of believing is a meritorious action?

Let us suppose A and B the possessors of two building lots adjoining each other and of equal value. Both of these lots have from time immemorial grown nothing but weeds, or in other aspects, remained ugly, insunitary and absolutely uncless.

A gets tired of this and causes a dwelling cas le of giving a desirable home to several persons. He makes demand on builders, mechanics and laborers to get busy in useful employment. Immediately our taxation

employment. Immediately our taxation claps an extra tax upon him over and above the fine assessed against his neighbor B. Would it not be a more equitable proceeding for us to reduce the tax laid upon A and make up the difference from an extra tax on B. A puts land and labor to work, while B keeps land and laborers tile. while B keeps land and laborers idle.
OLIVER McKNIGHT.

Philadelphia, March 11.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

An article published in these columns on January 22, 1917, concerning the bitter mayoralty contest then being waged in Coatesville, Pa., set forth that W. L. W. Jones, one of the candidates for Mayor, had been removed from office "on charges of embezzlement."

As a matter of fact Mayor Jones was not removed from office on charges of embezzle-ment. His removal was because of technical defects in the election muchinery, for which he was in no way to blame. Certain charges irregularity had been made against h at or about the time of his removal from office, but they were not the cause of his removal. These charges were tried in the courts of Chester County and Mr. Jones was ind "not guilty." The error contained in the Evening

LEDGER article consisted in improperly connecting the removal of Mr. Jones from office with the then pending charges.

All Points of the Compass

Adventures in Excavation

AT THE risk of advertising the very ex-A cellent stories of our friend, A Porter Emerson Brown, it is here desir to repeat one of his rather good ones, which he hides in a letter to the New York Trib-une, and which the make-up man almost hid from us in his desire to keep it all to himself. But be that as it may, here's Brown's story, which we dug out: The situation with Germany has now

reached a stage where it reminds or strikingly of the two gentlemen altercation. After various impolite re-marks, the first gentleman hauls off and kicks the second gentleman in the stomach, knecking him twenty feet. At which the second gentleman sits up weakly and inquires, "Is that the best you can do, you poor stiff?"

THIS is a real one. We dug it up all by ourselves. We were walking in Broad-way, the main artery of upheaval in New York. We observed a sign. It was thus observed a sign. It was thus written in golden letters:

AARON I. BINSKY

"What an ungrammatical person!" we exclaimed to us. "He ought to go to night school. 'Aaron I. Wasky' is probably what he meant to say.' Yet, as nobody was near who would lister

to us, our discovery had to remain till this moment,

LSO, another of our recent signatorial A excavations is this concerning a fairly good souse we found weeping bitterly at the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadw. Our well-known sympathetic nature induc us to approach him.

"Why these tears?" we asked.
"See thass sign there?" he exclaimed.
We followed his pointing finger and ob erved:

All Persons Carrying Packages Will Go in the Thirty-third Street Entrance. "Well, what of it?" we insisted in our "I'm carryin' a consid'ble package, ain't

"Apparently," we agreed.
"Well, 'slike this, I knew I was carry!

"Well, 'silke this, I knew I was carryin' it. I saw thas sign, an' I wen' roun' Thirty-third street door, an' a feller there wouldn't lemme in."

"But why weep over it?" we inquired sympathetically again.

"'S always the way. Feller does jus' what folks tell him to, an' he gets trun down. 'F they'd kept that sign off in the fren' door, I'd never thought of disturbles.

What Do You Know?

Oueries of general interest will be answered this column. Ten questions, the answers to hich every well-informed person should know re asked daily.

QUIZ

1. What is the subject matter of the first umendment to the Constitution? 2. What is the "open-door" policy in China? Who is Von Capelle?

4. Why is wood sometimes treated with 5. Where is Land's End?

Where is Land's End?

Identify Verdi with his work and time.

What is the Colombian treaty, now under discussion in the Senate?

What was the value of the cargo of the American ship Algonquio, sonk by a German submarine?

Where Is Corfu? What is Alaska's largest city in point of

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The National Guard's authorized strength under the new national defense act is 457,000 men. 2. Dr. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard, is chair man of the new Tariff Board.

Barnacles are small marine crustacean which attach themselves to stip bottom in great numbers, retarding their speed 4. Haroun-al-Raschid, also Haron-al-Raschid (709-809), was a Mohammedan Caliph of Bagdad. The name means Aaron the

"Feldgran" (field-gray) is Germany's pet name for the German soldier, who wears a field-gray uniform. a neigeray unitoria, cause they are Germans, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland and Frince Albert of Schieswig-Holstein, cousins of King George of England, may lose their English titles.

General Alvaro Obregon, until recently Car-ranza's Minister of War, is the only man who ever defeated Villa in open battle. lecca is the birthplace, Medina the buria

Pomeranian terriers derive their name from Pomerania, a province of Prussia.
 Montreal, with about 500,000 inhabitants, is Canada's chief city.

Nobel Literature Prizes

E. K.—Nobel prizes for literature have been awarded as follows: 1901, R. F. A Sully-Prudhomme, French philos poet; 1902, Theodor Mommsen, C classical scholar; 1903, Bjornstjerne son, Norwegian dramatist, poet and novel-ist; 1904, Frederic Mistral, French poet and leader of modern Provencal revival, and Jose Echegaray, Spanish playwright; 1905, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist; 1906, Giosue Carducci, Italian poet; 1907, Rud-Giosue Carducci, Italian poet; 1907, Rud-yard Kipling, English novelist, short-story writer and poet; 1908, R. C. Eucken, Ger-man philosophical writer; 1909, Selma Lagerloef, Swedish story writer; 1910, Paul Heyse, German poet and dramatist; 1911, Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian dramatist and poet; 1912, Gerhart Hauptmann, Ger-man poet and dramatist; 1913, Sir Rabin-dranath Tagore, Hindu poet and philosodranath Tagore, Hindu poet and philoso pher; 1914, not awarded; 1915, Romain pher; 1914, not awarded; 1915, Ron Rolland, French dramatist and novelist, 1916, Werner von Heidenstam. poet and novelist.

Warships

K. E.—Gunboats, among the smallest of he warships, are classed with coast-de-ense vessels. They are of slight draft and the warrange, fense vessels. They are of slight drart and are used largely as auxiliaries. Armored cruisers, which are being supplanted by battle cruisers, are larger than gunboats, are sea-going and are built for speed, for which heavy armor and big guns are sacri-Battleships carry big guns and heavy ficed. Battleships carry big guns and heavy armor. Battle cruisers combine the speed of the armored cruiser with the big guns of the battleship and have medium heavy They usually are larger than tleships, among which, however, is a dis-tinct class of warship, the largest of all— the dreadnought, the first of which was the British Dreadnought, laid down in 1905. This ship set the style for all subsequent big battleships.

Electoral

J. J. McA.—Electoral is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, "lec." British Consulate

M. J. P.—The British consulate in Phila-delphia is at 222 South Third street.

Bapaume

G. T. W.—The southern tip of Belgium intervenes between Bapaume and the German Empire. Bapaume is about sixty miles from the Belgian border. The nearest point on the Belgio-German border is near Bastogne, Belgium, on a 140-mile line through southern Belgium. Bapaume is 150 miles from the nearest point on the Franco-German border, at the junction of the boundary lines of France, Germany and Luxemburg.

FIVE CENTS A MILE

Within a short time the price of a 1000-nile mileage book is likely to go to \$25, and here are shrewd traffic men among the rail-oad executives of the country who today

Tom Daly's Column

I. BERGMAN

Pyjamas Chestnut Street knew a man in Regent street Who walked four blocks from his he

With nothing on from face to feet He wore a high hat very well, And later he spoke cryptic things Through the grill of a padded can Propound that men are aptly clad In pants and coat and gay cravat

Some lean, iconoclastic lad

Will boldly brag a 'nay' to that By striding out to salt his limbs Wrapped in a multi-colored mat. Pyjamas and a pair of gloves Mean more than garments worn to The magnets for elastic loves, And fashion's joss for fools to see Gloves and pyjamas!—heroes' signs

Of sumptuous sleep and chivalry.

HOOSTHIR Yesterday in New York appears is Yesterday in New York appears to have been a crawfish day among to newspapers. The Tribune led off its elitorial page with a most abject apolog to Justice Hendrick for "an editorial article " that ought never a have been printed in the Tribune." the World's first editorial paragraph acknowledges the justice of Secretar Daniels's protest against the publication of a story relatin; to the arming of the Manchuria. "The World stubbed its to when it printed that particular nem article," said the editorial. First this we know we'll get soft and write paean to W. J. B.

"Mr. Gerard is personally guardiag small leather bag. There's a cat in it. says Bert Leston Taylor. And, may we add, without saving clause?

The Little Theatre will see the premiers of Howard Shelley's farce, "The Family Tree," on Wednesday night. It promise fun for all but the pedigree-proud it him at, F'rinstance: Tracey Root thanding

Louise: Let us have a motto characterist the family. Billy: That's easy. "There's one born ere

Louise (newborn heireas): Rot, Washings you are better than I. Wash (young aristocrat): That is perfect true, but I'll do everything to remedy the feet. I'll forge a cheek or start a herres brawl. I'll make royself worthy of you. Louise: How noble! But I cannot accept see a sacrifice even to become your wife. lvy: That woman will be just as welcome at coffin at a wooden wedding.

An interesting line upon ye olden time otion of playing up the news is furnished by the facsimile of the Boston Gazette for Monday, March 12, 1770 put out as a supplement of the Boston Transcript on Monday last. The first of the four pages is devoted to an academic letter from a vox populi of the day and to resolutions passed at town meetings against taxation without representation The two inside pages, with column rules turned, which seems to have been the Colonial equivalent of our display type gives what was perhaps the first news paper report of the Boston massacre. A mighty good graphic and straight-out account it is, too.

> VILLANELLE By MARGARET WIDDENER

was a princess in an ivory tower-Why did you stand below and sing to me? am a wanderer since that old hour.

Along my walls my thoughts trailed in flower. And rose-winged wonderings hover dreaminglywas a princess in an ivery tower.

You waked my questing heart to seek he dower, Some fairy gold unknown by land

shall no more return within my be To sleep with woven dream for

tapestry-

was a princess in an ivory tower. The mocking world lights fit and ple and lower,

Still I must follow them while they flee. am a wanderer since that old hour.

Oh, sweet and piercing! Eweet of cres power! Love, seeking still I follow weartlywas a princess in an ivory tower; am a wanderer since that old hour.

PSINGLE-TRACK PSYCHOLOGY The other day our own dear paper announced a lecture "at Witherspot Hall," and we joyously battened upon for one of those slips o' the types where heezes are born; but we have found that the thing goes deeper. We have in our midst a linomauler who is a see whose train of thought occasionally ru single track. It was he who added the 'ful" to our glee; and the deed was som shortly after this order was posted upon the bulletin board in the composing room

In recipes use spoonful, not spoon, as spoonful (not spoon) of sugar. PERSONAL-FOR HEINIE

Tom: Penrose's
it the Senate are
VardA man
VardA man
La Folliette
La Folliette
Cummings
O'Gorman
O'Ronna
Norris
Kenyon
Nervis
Renoe
We'ks
Without waring.
Without waring.
We without waring.
The line

Ayer's American Newspaper Direct for 1917 gives the Citizen, of La Gras Ill., a circulation of 2800 (sworn). cookie it'll drop to 2799 when a lady sees this, from a recent issue:

Mrs. M. E. Wyatt left Wednesday night
Marshallville, Ga. From there she will
Florida and other points in the southland
will be away three or four months.

Miss Nan Crawford's he her while returning from her hotel. and M. H. G. is moved to r this surely overtops the