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SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 21, 1917



This setting back of the clock is all right, but it is likely to shorten tango

Why shouldn't the peasants be apable of voting in Russia? They vote two or three times in one election, we be-Heve, after a short residence in Philadel-

There is something in Germany's explanation of her present retreat that unds suspiciously like England's account of her "brilliant withdrawai" from

We do not doubt that there is much heroism in the United States as in any other country, if not a little more, ut heroism means simply ghastly sacriace for a nation that is not prepared for war. Even in baseball an amateur team has not much chance.

. This not counting the twenty-two minutes before midnight—is the first day of spring. The vernal housecleaning is pon us. From the houses of those who are not co-operating with the police and others now engaged in trying to keep the city free from dust diseases will come clouds of germ-bearing dirt. Now that men know the danger, housecleaning time will bring more than its usual

The Mayor points out that he er was really in favor of a pigmy convention hall, but wished to test public sentiment. The response was emphatic enough to satisfy anybody. Now, stand, the Mayor proposes to go ahead in earnest and get work started on a real convention hall that can be used for real conventions. We are going to have the Republican National Convention here in 1920, if we go about it right.

The defeat of the Penrose bill to keep Vare police out of Philadelphia politics was made possible because the up-State members considered it a purely factional measure. If the up-State members really want to help Philadelphia they will vote on measures on their merits, without regard to their labels, ing that all decent citizens of Philalphia are resolved to drive both Penseism and Vareism out, piecemeal or in bulk, as occasion offers.

Until the labor troubles at the ar refineries are settled the district ut that section of the Delaware wharves should be patrolled by extra police. More than once there has been bloodshed there in the last few weeks. In the latest outbreak six mounted pomen and four on foot fought for half an hour against 500 men, and that some of the bluecoats were not killed is a marvel. The city administration should equaint itself with the conditions and attempt mediation, such as former Director Porter successfully applied in the

It is a point of honor for military oners not under parole to attempt to cape from the enemy in order to further their native country's effort to win war. As the fourteen Germans who tempted to escape from League Island aid not hope to return home and would ave been better off, in respect to peronal comfort, with the other interned allors, it can be taken for granted that hey planned warlike actions against the Juited States. Their lieutenant, who sted his life for Germany, deemed that state of war existed between the two overnments. The Germans may be ntalists in peace, but never in Lieutenant Korth has read this ry a lesson. The 750 officers and the two raiding vessels who are to start for southern forts should losely guarded as the enemies they

Mivelle's men regain St. Quen-victory will help to wipe out ald scores that have rankled in te for many years. The anhas a tragic past. It suffered

ed the cruelest blow of fate. Prob. LAND AND SEA ably no spot in the republic will more gladly welcome the return of her troops. Moreover, the retaking would bring about a drastic revision of Hindenburg's plans as experts conceive them. It is at St. Quentin that his troops are now expected to launch their counter-offensive.

LET US FACE FACTS

MAR has been declared upon the United States in everything but name, and the President recognizes the fact by summoning Congress to Washington on as short notice as can be given to the members, many of whom have to travel from distant parts of the country. They have twelve days. Most of them can be in Washington within a week. In the few remaining days they should be able to perfect plans for organizing the House, of war, the military and the naval directors so that it can proceed automatically and work can begin with the address of the President on April 2.

Events have written his speech for hesitated to realize Germany has driven home to them with the sinking of ships bound home without cargoes, with the cries of drowning men who were carrying no aid or comfort to Germany's foes -peaceful men on peaceful ships.

America's instant need is to under stand what war means. That necessity was once England's, but her entry sity was once England's, but her entry and her conquests in Rumania, the fact into the conflict was dramatically sud- is that Germany has been using her army den. We dare not advance any such excuse. Ever since the Lusitania outrage we have lived in the shadow of titanic strife. The situation produced its undertaking may even be read into the quality of that omnipresent word.

"The readiness is all," and by readiness is meant not so much equipment in men. money, ships and munitions as the full grasp of its spiritual significance. We have grown hardened to crises, to insults, dastardly offenses and the atmosphere of possible peril. But we have dwelt in a false paradise of case and comfort that has been swept away in a moment. This change exacts universal sacri

fice. No class is exempt. No one will be privileged under the new order. Whether we strike merely naval blows at Germany, whether we send an expeditionary force to the trenches, or a vast army, volunteer or conscripted, our life must feel the great upheaval in every fiber.

Mr. Wells, among others, has vividly revealed what has happened to the soul of Britain after the conflict ceased to assume for his nation its too incidental and curiously "sporting" aspects. And if Kipling's praise of our faculty for

a keen, untroubled face Home to the instant need of things

be not mere flattery, we should be spared many of his country's needless agonies. Quick sense of fact, after prolonged spec ulation, must make all sacrifices involved much simpler than if wholly unforeseen.

Philadelphia's share in the new duties should be immense. As a stronghold of war need that cannot be filled in this vicinity. Never was our man-power so great, and if our shining history be a safe guide now the matter of patriotism admits of no dispute. In manufacturing, as a center of food supply, in transportation and financial facilities Philadelphia's potentiality is vast.

But som-"ing more than the latent ability to a same wonders will immediately be united. There is demand for actual complishment. The can only be att. aed with mind fully at-tuned to patriotic sacrifice intelligently co-ordinated and administered and the soul keenly and nobly alive to the full significance of modern war.

It matters not "how strait the gate" of self-denial. Americans, and Philadelphians particularly, have passed through it before. Patriotism should now make them willing, efficient, open-eyed, unafraid and, above all, ready,

RATHER EXPENSIVE

EACH day's delay by the Public Service Commission in authorizing the execution of transit contracts adds one day's additional interest and sinking fund charge on the money already borrowed for the Broad street subway, without any advantage whatever accruing to the pub-

lic. This daily loss is not less than \$680. The system is going to be built, no matter who is the operator. It is the opinion of many eminent lawyers that the approval of the Public Service Commission is not a necessary preliminary to the awarding of contracts,

The Mayor can save an enormous waste by proceeding vigorously to push the building program.

Official discussion of the proposed lease should be promptly taken up. It is going to be approved or not approved. In either case, delay is causing a loss not merely of hundreds, but of thousands of

The Mayor should get busy.

"ONLY 100 CENTS IN \$1"

FOUR hundred thousand of the 2,000,000 railroad workers have gained virtually everything they demanded last summer And now to pay the piper.

Some said the extra pay would be \$100,000,000 a year. Howard Elliott, of the New Haven, said \$60,000,000, and, as many don't trust railroad presidents, let us clip off another fraction and call it \$40,000, 000. Now multiply it by five. Why? Because the 1,600,000 railroad employes who did not threaten to strike will want to even things up all along the line. So we write down a minimum of \$200,000,000

increase in railroad wages on the way. We are not calamity howling. The eight-hour day should have been written into the Constitution. It is a splendid thing that efficiency has advanced to the point where so many employers have been able to adopt eight hours voluntarily.

have to find an extra \$40,000,000 in the next year, somewhere in the gross receipts of the citizenry at large, for dividends are a fixed factor.

It is a question of an incursion into total wealth, and total wealth will increase undoubtedly. But will the average man's share increase pro rata? Spread out the \$40,000,000 a year over increased freight charges and the result-ing increases in food and everything else

IN CONFLICT

The War Is Putting to the Test the Supremacy of the Sailor Over the Soldier

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondence Evening Ledger

ONE of the favorite ideas of British pacifists and publicists is that war will soon become so terrible that it will end of itself. Mr. H. G. Wells once went in for that theory, and has recently repeated it with modern variations on the subject of tanks and supertanks. But the actual men of all Europe, are looking at this war and wondering what on earth or sea will be the results.

The obvious effect of the war has been him. What the people behind him have to reverse the positions of the two strongest nations. The war started with Germany in played off against it a perfect navy. At sively. Germany swept through Belgium and France, and Britain made a fairly clean sweep of the high seas. Then came a process of inversion.

In spite of the great advances made by Germany, in spite of her holding in France as a shield, behind which she was con structing the most potent arm of naval of-fense ever invented—the submarine used as a commerce destroyer. And at the same time, in spite of Dogger Bank and Jutland. champions of "preparedness," but a cer-tain sense of remoteness and leisurely undertaking may even be read into the of the world's history.

The final test is still to come. It remains to be seen whether the naval power of 1914 can cope with the upstart naval power of 1917; and it remains equally to be seen whether the military power of 1914 car hold against the new military power which is like a pretender to the throne.

"Britain's Past Is on the Sea'

History gave the advantage to Britain. it must be said. When the Kaiser said, "Our future is on the seas," he admitted that Britain's past was on the seas, and the tradition of centuries as seafaring fighting men is not an easy thing to pick up ir one generation. But Britain had, in addition, a tradition of military valor, if not of military strength. Any one who troubles to read Green's "History of the English People" will find that one of the first battles of the Hundred Years' war took place on the Somme and the campaign about Ypres was worked out centuries ago with con-siderable success by the British. Whereas Germany had only the land habit, with hardly an inkling of the sea since the time of the Hanseatic League, which was purely

If Britain masters the submarine, the If Britain masters the submarine, the advantage of the war will all be hers, because even if her army is beaten, it will be an army not to be despised in future calculations. If the submarine conquers, then a new system of sea power begins, and it is impossible to think of predictions.

But in Germany they are not banking on the ultimate victory of the submarine. Just at present much is said, but Germany does not, in her heart, believe that the submarine can clear the seas of enemy warships. That means that, no matter how she crip war resources this city has few rivals ples Britain. Germany must remain iso-throughout the land. There is scarcely a lated and starved. What plans is she making against this in the next war?

The plan is the same as her military plan. This war has shown the incalculable superiority of rail power over sea power for transport. Germany, with an inner circle of railway connections, has been able to keep her armies mobile, to attack on every front. Britain has been compelled to ship over-seas, even to Salonica, with a terrible wastage of time, of bettoms, even of men. So, whatever the Kaiser says, the military in Germany believe that "our future is on the rails," and they are playing the political game for a rail-connected military power in Europe. They say that, obviously, in the enemy's back door if you want to climb into his watermelon patch. "If we were at war with Britain," they say, "and did not care to violate the neutrality of Belgium or Holland or France, we should be powerless to attack her, and she could not touch us. So we must extend our land power until it enemies. Then we will build trenches al around ourselves and be properly ready for either attack of defense. As for Britain, she doesn't seem so rotten as we said she was, but if we are safe in the heart of Europe, she can do what she pleases,

Germany's Past Is on the Land

That is the compelling military reason behind the Austro-German alliance which the Hohenzollerns are pushing so steadily. The reckoning is that the combination of these two empires would attract the smaller nations until the German nations would form a hook right around the top of Franc via Belgium and Holland and another hook around the bottom of Russia via the Balkans. Result: Germany would be in actual contact with the two great Powers of Europe, and by her system of trenche and her method of military training sh could be safe against aggression and quite in a position to attack.

This plan leaves Britain out of account just as Germany left her out of account in 1914. It also leaves out of account the new spirit of Europe, which will not tolerate the prescuce of a military unit if it can possibly be broken up. For a century Britain has always been the balancing power; she backed up Prussia against Napoleon as she backs the French against Prussia. And in the future her backing will be considerably more potent because she will have a tremendous army organization and the navy—unless the submarine wins out in the end. And she will not have to be in contact with her enemy provided that enemy is Germany, because sh in contact with her ally on either side of Germany.

The military and the naval castes are worried about their futures. They are try-ing to work, out schemes which will keep them occupied, and it is quite possible that they will succeed. But just as there will be a sort of revolution in Britain when the of the 4,000,000 soldiers is compared the work of the 400,000 men at sea, so there will be a change in Germany the prospects of the U-boats are fulfilled. The German navy is not "militaristic"; it is recruited, officers and men, from every class; it has no bureaucratic leaning, and class; it has no bureaucratic leaning, and although the German sallor has been compelled to torpedo women and children, he is not a machine slave. On the other hand, the British soldier is at the bottom system which, although it is ridden with officialdom, is not as proud or as exclusive the British navy. The new force-army for Britain, navy for Germany—is more democratic. Its existence in each case will ent into the power of the older arm of the service and probably save it from corrup-

SAVING HER PROPERTY

Yesterday in a little Cheshire town municipal cart was being drawn very slow municipal cart
by up a slight decline, and I wondered why,
despite the urging of the man in charge, the
powerful-looking horse did not do better.
An old woman who passed had evidently a
better-trained perception, for she rapped
out to the man in charge, "Yo' want to
take tik brake off, man!" I imagine her
solicitude was for the horse—that she was
kin in spirit with the S. P. C. A. movement,
But I was wrong. As the man followed her

Tom Daly's Column

EXIT FLORA Where Killarney roses budded Splendid in the sun, See, the ground is thickly spudded! (Digging in such fun.)

Where the lengthy caterpillar Climbed the flowered vine, There Friend Wife quite shortly will her Lima beans entieine.

Blushing beet and oreen cucumber Help the purse to swell; Blossoms now are uscless lumber-There's an H. C. L.!

THE ITALIAN newsboy who is most conspicuous at Sixteenth and Market streets recently acquired one of those vivid green caps which our youth affect when they desire to announce to the world their interest in sports. One of the first to notice it was Nicola d'Ascenzo, manufacturer of stained glass and practical jokes. The cap hit him in the eye on March 16 and it gave him an idea. "Boy," sald he, "will you deliver a package for me tomorrow?" The boy said he would, and Signor d'Ascenzo proceeded to prepare the package. He secured a large female hat box and covered it with rich brange crepe paper. Inside, from the center of the lid, he hung, by several strands of orange silk ribbon, a single orange from the State of Florida, upon which his fine Italian hand had limned an emerald shamrock. There was nothing else in the box. On the outside was a tag made of green stained glass about a foot and a half long and six inches wide, upon which in large letters were printed our name and address. The Italian lad. wearing the green cap, bore this riot of color down Chestnut street to the LEDGER

Constituents
Up North, I bet.
Are saving eggs
For La Follette.

-Judd Lewis, in Houston Post.

office on Saturday evening. We are sorry

we were not here to enjoy it.

Keep your money in your wallet; Don't bet, Judd. on things like these. But-although his name's La Follette-Lay your ax end where you please.

Nothingnewunderthesun How about that spring suit? as the tailors' circulars, postcards, blotters and such-like began to ask some time ago. And will you have canions upon it? Nearly all our nifty dressers favor canions, in some modified form at least Dear, dear, don't you know what canions are? Consult the Standard Dictionary and you'll find:

CANIONS-Sausage-like rolls worn, in the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-turies, as ornaments around the bottoms of breeches-legs.

IN MIDDLE AGE

It seems as if the weeks had wings, That days were motorcars;

That hours were whizzing, timeless things, The minutes shooting stars.

HORACE HOOK.

Sounds Like Josephus

Senator Calder, New York, urged that the Brooklyn Navy Yard be selected, but Mr. Daniels pointed out the yard here had superior shipbuilding facilities and that the equipment would be increased by an appropriation of \$6,000,000. who also attended the Sunday School.

—Eve. Contemp.

"Those six million iron men," asks Wantono, "were they sent to the only and best navy yard in the world because they attended S. S.?"

I do think P. G. S. A. H. Stiles de-livered one of the best specches for a long while. He did not talk as he did on other occasions but spoke the -Atlantic City Press.

THE QUATRAIN To cut and polish with deft art A gem of quaintest name, Until four facets flash the heart

Of its imprisoned flame. CONDE B. PALLEN. FOUND - Package containing good

boy's sweater and pair of new boy's rubbers. Owner can have property by calling at the Red Lion Motor pany's garage, Main street, Quaker-

-Quakertown Free Press.

Having had some experience, we can ssure you it's no trick to distinguish a good boy's sweater from a bad boy's, but ever since that Free Press clipping first came to us-and it was weeks ago-we've been wondering what possible use a new boy could have for rubbers.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX

The March winds are bitter, But bluebirds will twitter As though they forgot all the snow and

Pixey and arbutus eep up and salute us And welcome old Sol to his northern

domain. F. A. CHALMERS.

The National Rose Festival budded, as one might poetically put it, yesterday. It will be open today and tomorrow and the petals will be dropping on Friday.

IN THE account of the Boston Massacre given in the Boston Gazette for Monday, March 12, 1770, we come upon a curious bit of news: "It is supposed that there must have been a greater Number of People from Town and Country at the Funeral of those who were massacred by the Soldiers than were ever together on this Continent on any Occasion.'

An inspired florist on Eleventh street displays this work of genius: WEDDING BOUQUETS

SYMPATHY DESIGNS a specialty

After reminding us of those "shirts. pen evenings," and the "no parking here" sign on Parke's coffee house, Mr. Dreer gets down at last to the real news: A sign in Lambertville, N. J., announces "Horseradish, wholesale," retail and

We used to rave and fume and storm ears ago because the lads in our neighorhood were in the habit of spreading their Fourth o' July patriotism over the space of a month. They'd begin about June 1, with sporadic squibs and firecrackers by night. That spasm passed. but now we see another and a worse de bauch coming Those fellows who bought green ties to figure on March 17 are still



Sanitary Barber Shops-More Defense of Stage Folk-The Literacy Test

This Department is free to all readers who teish 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 writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FOR SANITARY BARBER SHOPS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The action of Dr. Michael Smith Bennett in introducing a barbers' sani-tary and license bill in the State Legisla-ture at Harrisburg is commendable in the

highest degree.

It is hoped that the said bill will be placed on the statute law of the State. It is an urgent necessity in the best interest of the public's health, and the public should

I am a barber and know whereof I speak. In this city of widely propagated sanita-tion it is absurd that barbers and barber shops should be permitted to operate in the manner that many do, without the health authorities taking cognizance of what may

It is a well-known fact to those who are best acquainted with craft conditions that some of those shops widely heralded as be-ing sanitary are quite the contrary—the tricks of the trade are many and deeply hidden from the layman customer. Many so-called first-class shops are using the accursed "steamer" on one customer after another without being washed or storilized. Towels used on more than one customer, the shaving cup kept anything but clean and sterilization of the razors and other im plements of trade unknown—these are just a few of the many tricks.

Many barbers are today suffering from uberculosis, due to the fact that they have, economical circumstances, been forced work in insanitary and unhealthy shops. Hundreds are in existence right in this city

Medical societies have given their unqualified support of the Bennett barbers cill, and a wise public should impress upon its Representatives and Senators the necessity of supporting this sane and humanitarian measure and see that it is brought under the signature of the Governor for final ratification. Journeymen and boss barbers are almost unanimously in favor of the JAMES FEIL. Philadelphia, March 17.

MORE DEFENSE OF STAGE FOLK To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In reading the article in Wednesday's Evening Ledoer signed "M." I was more astonished by realizing that there was such a rarity still extant outside of the mountains of North Carolina than by any-thing else.

In his comment on stage folk he (or she) In his comment on stage look he for she) offers a gratitious insult to a profession the importance of whose relation to the social system is next to that of the church and press. This sort of comment displays a very narrow outlook. In speaking of the "ideals of dress and conduct" as applied to the cuts in the EVENING LEDGER this observer is blind to the fact that the cuts of different society functions—sylvan dances, Palm Beach parties, in which society folk appear, are far more "contaminating to the best regulated homes" than the awful cuts of the theatrical folk, to which exception is taken by this "M.," of Swarthmore

This shining example of rural righteousness is also more than presumptuous in ap-plying the pronoun "we" in his assertion that "they are people we would not care that "they are people we would not care to have come fnto our homes." Indeed! Since when has he been appointed to speak for the people? He does not seem to be aware of the fact that people of the stage are welcomed in the most exclusive homes in the land, and that they occupy a far more important niche in the social struc ture than the smug-faced holler than thou hypocrites, who—embattled behind the walls of ignorance and prejudice—endeavor to spray with venom a profession whose function is primarily to bring sunshine laughter into the lives of a worksday world and render it more fit to live in.

Philadelphia, March 17. THE LITERACY TEST

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Not content with opposing the recent immigration bill before its passage, you must now demand the repeal of a measure sweepingly approved by Congress. The enormous influx of immigrants into the United States made some form of immigration restriction.

only the better class of foreigners-those with enough education to be at least slightly capable of conforming to the educational standards of our country.

According to the EVENING LEDGER, this bill was desired particularly by the laboring man. It is up to you to prove that it was not desired by all classes. But even assuming the truth of this assertion, why is not the laborer as much entitled to a fair rate of wages as any other man? Why should the American laborer be forced to accept the same wages as aliens, whose standard of living is much lower than his? A high standard of living is a priceless heritage, which should be guarded at all cost. Why lower it by the admission of hordes of low, ignorant foreigners from southern Europe and other parts of the world whose lower classes live on a similar plane?

Accept the literacy test as a step in the right direction. Give our own country first consideration in the immigration question and do not oppose laws which will tend to restrict immigration to foreigners whose coming will be a benefit to the Unite States. EUGENE W. MOORE. Philadelphia, March 20.

AVOIDING THE WAR ZONE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Fordenian Avoids Zone and Reaches Genoa," says a headline in today's EVENING LEDGER. Simple, sane and safe way this of reaching port on the other side. Why, then, should other American craft not follow the simple, safe and

sane "lane" indicated by Germany? If there is gunfire between two opposing factions in any particular street, would it b a single abrogation of his right, a single slur upon his dignity, if the really sensible man preferred to walk along some other thoroughfare? The cases are strictly analo-FRED B. T.

West Philadelphia, March 14.

All Points of the Compass

Casuals of the Day's Work

TT WOULD be interesting to know how long the celebrated brink on which we have been told we are standing is going to keep from cracking under the strain getting all worn out. A perfectly reliable brink is a good thing to stand on if one doesn't get dizzy and fall over ever it was—that fell out of the frying pan into the fire. By allocution we choose pan into the fire. By allocution we choose to refer to Mr. Frank Ward O'Malley's story of the lady who danced on the tabl at a dinner and stepped in the nesselrode pudding. It didn't injure the lady much but the nesselrode, as a pudding, was virtually ruined.

Hence our fear for the brink. We are told that we are standing on it. Shuffling our feet, the edge will be worn smooth, get all slippery and everything, and then what? We are told that we are on said brink and if we slide off we shall get into war. We are told that we should conserve what little energy we have for protection, for defense and, maybe, for offense. We are told that we should increase our land and sea forces We are informed that there is a shortage of efficient officers both in the army and the navy. Recruits are not flocking to the sta tions established for a certain purpose so tions established for a certain purpose so that the crowds block traffic, yet Secretary Daniels, overriding the decisions and the requests of seasoned officers of the navy who asked for leniency as to a first offense on the part of an officer of twelve years' standing, has dismissed from the service a man who has a record as the best gunner and the best instructor in gun practice. You, being of a curious nature, ask why. Simply because the young lieutenant for-Simply because the young lieutenant for got that the red blood of his chief achieve ts color from grape juice and in a momen of temporary enthusiasm went out and got soused up a whole lot. With him went a considerable number of other able officers considerable number of other able officers and men. They, too, were dismissed, not because they could not or would not fight to the last ditch or wave in a battle for the country to which they had sworn to devote their lives, but because a man believes that the only intemperance lies in the use of something which he does not like, and which, therefore, is taboo, arbitrarily. Even the personal appeal for clemency on the part of so excellent an officer as Rear Admiral Palmer had no weight with the southern editor who holds the navy in his pacifist, and the men are dismissed, in disgrace. That the service suffered there can be no doubt. That the undercurrent of ill feeling toward the willful bigotry of an individual is rising, too, there is to the country with the service suffered there can be no doubt.

There is temperance in speech, in action, in eating, in devotion to the demon rum. There is also temperance in more temper, if one chooses to dignify it by that name.

Apparently Mr. Secretary Daylor rently Mr. Secretary Daniels is not ad of a Ismperance of temper.

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,

QUIZ

1. Is it possible for two nations to be at war with one another without a formal declaration of war?
2. Which State is the "Hawkeye State"?
2. Who is Nicholas Romanoff?
4. How many tons of merchant shipping sunk by German submarines during February were reported by Herlin?
5. What was the Seven Weeks' War?
6. Homer was a profune writer, What does this mean?
7. What is the St. Mihiel sailent figuring in

7. What is the St. Mihiel sailent figuring in war dispatches?

8. Where is Macuo Island, the reported sale of which by Portugal to Japan caused a flurry of international interest?

9. Name the new French Premier.
10. Why is fat a prominent item in the menu of Eskimos?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Trial by ordeal was an ancient method of "deciding" a person's guilt or innocence by subjecting him to poisoning, drowning, burning, etc. If he escaped uninjured be was adjudged innocent.

2. The special session of Congress, at first set for April 16, has been called for April 2.

nation has a begemony in another when 5. General Michael Alexieff is the Russian chief of staff.

6. About 50,000 national guardsmen remain in Federal service. 7. Spring begins when the sun crosses the equator at one of the two equinoctial ("equal night") points, the vernal equi-

8. The Libby Prison, at Richmond, Ya., was one of the Confederate prisons for Union soldiers.

soldiers.

9. Governor Neville is the chief executive of Nebraska: General Nivelle is commander of the French army.

10. Democritus, the "laughing philosopher," was a Greek who taught cheerfulness."

Nobel Peace Prizes

Nobel Peace Prizes

E. K.—The Nobel peace prizes have been awarded as follows: 1901, J. H. Dunant (Switzerland) and F. Passy (France); 1902, E. Ducommun (Switzerland) and Albert Gobat (Switzerland); 1903, Sir William R. Cremer (England); 1904, Institute of International Law; 1905, Baroness Bertha von Suttner (Austria); 1906, Theodore Roosevelt (United States); 1907, E. T. Moneta (Italy) and L. Renault (France); 1908, K. P. Arnoldson (Sweden) and M. F. Bajer (Denmark); 1909, A. M. F. Beernaert (Belgium) and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (France) > 1910, International Peace stant (France) > 1910, International Peace Bureau of Switzerland: 1911, T. M. C. Asser (Holland); 1912, Elihu Root (United States); 1913, Henri La Fontaine (Bel-gium); 1914, 1915 and 1916, not awarded.

Monroe Doctrine

W. A. F.—Authoritative opinion is that would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should send a military or naval expedition against Canada. According to ex-President Taft, landing of troops in Canada or bombardment of Canalian ports by Germans would not constiviolation of the Monroe Doctrine, if military operations were the sole purpose the undertaking. We would, however, have cause to protest if Germany should endeavor to take over and maintain Canadian territory and establish her govern-ment in Canada, he said. The Monroe Doctrine merely records the opposition of the United States against acquisition of territory in the western hemisphere by European Powers. It does not make the countries of the western hemisphere im-mune against warfare that has not conuest as its aims.

Chicago Papers

COAL DALE—Some leading Chicago newspapers are the News, Tribune, Herald. Examiner, American, Journal and Evening Post. If you cannot buy one at a news stand you may procure a copy by sending two or three cents in stamps to the paper you wish. There are also German, Polish, Bohemian, Yiddish and other foreignlanguage dailies in Chicago.

La Follette and Pacifist

H. S. F.—Senator La Follette's name is pronounced "la-follet." the "a" being as in "ask." the "o" as in "not" and the accent on the second syllable, "foll." Pacifist is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and all the vowels are short. This is a new word arising from the present international situation, conveying a meaning distinct from that of "pacificator."