SUGAR OUTPUT UNHURT BY REVOLTS

Expert Squelches Alarmist Reports of Serious Blow to Industry in Island

EQUAL TO 1916 CROP

Will Be Above 1915 Yield—None of Mills Shut Down for Day During Outbreaks

NEW YORK, March 24.

In view of alarmist rumors regarding the extent of the damage inflicted upon the Cuban sugar crop during the recently suppressed disorders, and of a certain disturbance to normal wire and rail communication which militated against the usual collection of sugar statistics through established channels, the standard New York weekly trade publication, Facts About Sugar, publishes today what may be considered as the most authoritative statement of the Cuban situation in the last sixty days. The statement follows:

By SENOR EUSEBIO S. AZPIAZU

Private secretary to President Menocal, of Cuba, by cable to Facts About Sugar.

One hundred and twenty-eight sugar mills shipping their products from the six principal ports of Cuba and manufacturing sixty per cent of the total sugar crop of Cuba have never stopped operations even for a single day since the recent disorders in Cuba began. These mills are grinding now and receipts to date at the six principal ports aggregate 950,000 tons.

Fifty-eight other mills are known to be grinding at the present time. Of these possibly ten stopped operations for a week or less during the most critical time of the recent disorders. Lack of transportation as much as any actual trouble was responsible for this condition.

The Government commandeered considerable rolling stock from the various railroads for military purposes and this, of course, hampered transportation facilities for a short time.

Not a single sugar mill on the island of Cuba was damaged during the disorder. Present calculations place the maximum of cane burned at 5,000,000 tons. This does not mean, however, that the mills are suffering from a lack of cane, as some of the cane which was included in this estimate was ground cane. Inasmuch as the estimate this year indicated a surplus of the cane supply, the loss in figures is not so formidable as they indicate.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the losses in each province, but I can almost assure you that the only loss of consequence has been in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente. The present crop, net, is now running about twenty per cent behind last year's. This is explained by the fact that crops began late in December. The operations for January alone showed 150,000 tons less produced than for the same month last year.

Inasmuch as this was long before the trouble started, no significance can be attached to this shortage other than through natural factors. Speaking roughly and basing our estimates on data now available, I should say that the total crop this year will be above the 1915 crop and less than the 1916 crop, or about 2,850,000 tons in all.

SEES COMMERCIALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Princeton Lecturer Points Out Barriers Being Placed in Way of Full Development

Accusations that insiduous efforts are being made to commercialize higher education were made today by Dr. Andrew Fleming West, of the graduate school at Princeton, in an address at the Hotel Adelphia before the fourth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Study.

"Higher education," said Doctor West, "universalizes, enfranchises the soul and the mind. In this Democratic land of America all children should have the opportunity to go to the very top in education so that they can see human life from the very greatest heights of human understanding. Take our four most recent Presidents—Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson—these men could not agree on many things, but every one of them was in accord with the theory that the human mind could not attain great development and vision without the higher branches of learning."

Doctor West invited the members of the society to attend a conference of educators June 2 at Princeton University. At this conference a stand will be taken for the maintenance of the higher branches of education in the curricula of American colleges. Answers will be framed to all of the recent attacks on the higher branches.

ACCUSED OF USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Large Number of Letters Received Daily by Reading Man Makes Postal Authorities Suspicious

READING, Pa., March 24.—Clarence L. Bright, head of a prosperous Reading job-printing concern, was arrested today on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Maltzberger, of this city, charging him with using the mails to defraud. Postal Inspector Robert J. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, is the prosecutor.

It is alleged that Bright advertised in newspapers in various cities for people to enter the employ of the "Bright Publishing Company." It was promised that they should do no canvassing, but they could easily earn from $5 to $12 a week working at home a few hours. They were asked to sent a ten-cent fee for instructions.

J. L. Peace, of Pittsburgh, who is one of the principal witnesses against the accused, says he sent the ten cents and in return received a letter instructing him to go through the city directory of Pittsburgh and make lists of persons of various occupations which he was to sell to Pittsburgh manufacturers.

Recently the postal authorities were attracted by the size of Bright's mail and it was learned that he was receiving several hundred ten-cent letters a day in answer to his advertisement. He has been held for the June session of the United States District Court in Philadelphia.

BATHING SUIT BARRED ZONE FOR CHICAGO GIRLS

Territory Between Armpits and Knees Must Be Clothed on Penalty of Fining Without Warning

CHICAGO, March 24.—The city of Chicago will tell bathing girls just what to wear and what not to wear on the beaches this season if an ordinance presented to a Council committee is made law. The draft was framed after a delegation of club-women protested against daring outfits worn by some of the beach nymphs of 1916. Girls who violate the ordinance will be fined from $5 to $25.

[illegible] and flesh-colored suits will be absolutely barred.

[illegible] must not be exposed beyond a [illegible] from armpit to armpit.

[illegible] must cover the swimmer to at least [illegible] above the knees.

[illegible] were provided the armholes [illegible] and there is a skirt [illegible]

LARGE AREAS NOT NECESSARY FOR HOME-GARDENING SUCCESS

Backyard Yield on 10 by 12 Feet Will Keep Family in Tomatoes, Beans and Salad—What Can Be Done on Larger Patches—Queries Answered

By JOHN BARTRAM

Bring your problems of gardening to the Evening Ledger for solution. In addition to practical articles, timely to the season, the editor will answer, either out of his own experience as a small-scale gardener or through consultation with authorities, questions of readers. Address John Bartram, Evening Ledger, Philadelphia.

HOW much space will be required for a garden in which the profits will measurably reduce the high cost of green groceries and thus make the family budget go further?

This is the inevitable question asked the amateur gardener who prates of his plentiful and fresh limas, salad and peas. It is a pertinent question, too, for if one's limited space cannot be turned to account in such wise as to make the labor worth while and if it cannot be utilized except by the person of much leisure the entire proposition of home gardening falls flat.

Speaking from experience, I can say that a plot 45 by 100 feet affords an ample area to harvest crops sufficient, and more, to keep a family of five or six in green vegetables all spring, summer and fall, with some to can or store for the winter.

This means relief from the burden of buying anything at all except potatoes. It is not feasible to grow potatoes profitably enough in such an area, as they take up a good deal of ground to furnish enough for a family of that size. It is better to diversify the crops instead of having too much risk with a single thing such as potatoes, expensive as these have grown. Rice and hominy furnish excellent and economical substitutes for potatoes, whereas there are no cheap and satisfactory substitutes for the green things that are needed by the system, and greatly craved in spring and summer.

FOR FAMILY OF 2 OR 3

Everybody has not the territorial facilities for a gardening laboratory such as described, but smaller areas may be made to bear in proportion. For instance, for a family of two or three one-third to one-half the space should provide bounteously. If the ground possible to cultivate is still more circumscribed the additional asset of laying by stuff for the winter must be foregone, but enough can be cropped to keep the table supplied with several kinds of vegetables from spring till fall by making the rows close and keeping the ground working, through successional crops.

On a plot of the size first stated it is possible to grow a wide variety. Corn, tomatoes, eggplants, Swiss chard, lima, wax and string beans, romaine and head salad, turnips, cabbage of three kinds, cauliflower, spinach, cucumbers, peppers, peas, brussels sprouts, beets, onions, parsnips, salsify or oyster plant, kohl-rabi (or turnip-rooted beet), popcorn, summer squash, Hubbard squash for winter, celery for winter, and even a few rows of potatoes for experiment, were among the crops.

There was enough for the family of five, and much company and some for friends, all through the months from mid-April till the end of October.

Celery lasted in storage till the end of the following winter. Cabbage, beets, squash, onions and turnips were put away in boxes for the winter. Tomatoes and stringless and wax beans were canned by the sterilization process in a canning apparatus that cost something less than $5, and which should last for many seasons. Limas and some kinds of soup or baking beans were dried for winter use. All this, remember, on an area of about 4000 square feet, with very slight expense for labor, except the plowing and harrowing, that cost $2.50, and at no burdensome tax on one's time.

A great deal can be accomplished on a suburban plot stolen from the back lawn, of say twenty by thirty or forty feet. Fifteen to twenty twenty-feet rows two feet apart would be possible, or ten or twelve rows on the thirty or forty feet length basis. These would allow enough room for working and from $50 to $100 worth of truck should be harvested. Two rows of tomatoes, two rows of wax beans, two of stringless greenpod beans, two of bush limas, one or two of onion sets, one of beets, one of Swiss chard, which can be cut frequently for greens, two or three of peas, half rows of cos lettuce and radishes, can be arranged according to partiality in such a space.

Successional crops can be planted, following the peas, which are through early, with beets or winter onions and the beans with celery. A few cabbages might be included and certainly eggplant and peppers, two or three of each.

IN A CITY BACKYARD

Even the tiniest city backyard should give ten or twelve feet for cultivation. The best choice of this space would be to plant limas and climbing string beans along the fences trained on twine or wire; a dozen tomato plants, beets, onion sets, maybe the Japanese climbing cucumber, a couple each of eggplants and peppers, Swiss chard for greens, and parsley, radishes and cos or romaine leaf lettuce. The yield from these should mean an appreciable diminution in the bill at the grocery store.

It is not feasible, even in a small suburban garden, to say nothing of a city backyard, to have sugar corn, as it takes up a good deal of ground and for a long season.

Lack of space need not be a deterrent to "making garden." Plenty can be cropped for normal needs, particularly if the family is small, in surprisingly scanty space. By careful planning, intensive cultivation, generous fertilizing and successional planting of seasonable varieties—earlies, mid-season and main crops—the garden can be kept in continuous bearing. It is a misconprehension of the actual conditions to neglect to turn to account even a small plot of a couple of hundred square feet.

The secret is to turn every inch of the soil to working every minute. System means results and without it the garden will not be a success. But this does not mean slavery to the soil. Early enthusiasm is all right, but the flame of interest must be kept burning regularly and steadily.

GARDEN QUERIES ANSWERED

Friend John Bartram: Kindly tell me the names of best roses in following colors: pink, red, yellow, white.

ROSE LOVER.

It is impossible to give the names of the "best" roses without promoting a dispute. Tastes govern choice, and tastes vary. But I can recommend the following as standard, moderate-priced, hard, free-blooming varieties of lovely roses. They are favorites of mine, and I grow them all. Pink, Killarney, Mrs. John Laing; red, Gruss an Teplitz, Jacqueminot, Marshall P. Wilder; White, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Mabel Morrison, Mrs. Sherman Crawford; Yellow, Lady Hillingdon, Persian yellow, Mrs. Aaron Ward. These should cost from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each, according to size and variety.

Friend John Bartram: What shall I use as a fertilizer for my lawn? MRS. McC.

Bone meal and sheep manure are both rich and efficient. They are easily handled, being in pulverized form. Five pounds is about right for a lawn of 300 square feet. It would cost about thirty cents for five pounds.

634 DIE HERE IN WEEK

Record Shows Decrease in Comparison With Previous Week

Deaths throughout the city during the week numbered 634, as compared with 685 last week and 585 during the corresponding week of last year. The deaths were divided as follows: Males 355, females 279, boys 99 and girls 75.

The causes of death were:

Typhoid fever	2
Measles	11
Scarlet fever	2
Whooping cough	1
Diphtheria and croup	9
Influenza	5
Epidemic diseases	14
Tuberculosis of lungs	56
Tuberculosis meningitis	6
Other forms of tuberculosis	2
Cancer	37
Simple meningitis	2
Apoplexy	26
Organic diseases of heart	73
Acute bronchitis	7
Pneumonia	70
Bronchopneumonia	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	8
Diseases of stomach	9
Diarrhea	16
Appendicitis	6
Hernia	3
Cirrhosis of liver	5
Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	51
Noncancerous tumors	4
Puerperal septicemia	3
Puerperal accidents	1
Congenital debility	24
Senility	2
Homicide	3
All other violent deaths	28
Suicide	9
All other diseases	92
Total	634

MISTRIAL FOR RAE TANZER

New York Jury Discharged in Perjury Case After 67 Hours

NEW YORK, March 24.—The jury in the perjury trial of Rae Tanzer was discharged today by Judge Van Fleet in United States District Court after having deliberated for sixty-seven hours without reaching a verdict.

Miss Tanzer was being tried for perjury in connection with her identification of James W. Osborne as the "Oliver Osborne" who took her to a hotel in Plainfield, N. J.

JERSEY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT

Atlantic City Banker Suggests Recruiting of One Without Cost to U. S.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 24.—Representative Isaac Bacharach, a banker, is preparing to send to 100 manufacturers, hotel owners and other wealthy men of aggressive patriotism in the Second Congressional district, which comprises Atlantic, Cape May, Burlington and Cumberland counties, a suggestion that a regiment of volunteers be recruited in the four South Jersey counties and tendered to President Wilson without a penny of expense to the Government.

Representative Bacharach today said he did not know what the cost of uniforming and equipping a regiment would be, but he is certain every dollar necessary could be raised in the district in a very short time.

Berks Almshouse Inmates Underfed

READING, Pa., March 24.—Largely in answer to numerous criticisms that have been made recently of the management of the Berks County almshouse, the March Criminal Court Grand Jury in its report at the wind-up of court today urged that more butter and milk be given the 450 inmates of the institution.

East Reading to Have Playground

READING, Pa., March 24.—At today's meeting of City Council it was decided to set aside $15,000 of the proposed $150,000 bond issue for the purchase of Pandora Park in East Reading, to be used as a public [illegible]

BAY STATE MILITIA TO GUARD U. S. WORK

War Department Accepts Two Regiments to Protect Arsenals and Ships Under Construction

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Two regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard will be called out at once to guard the Fore River Shipbuilding Works at Quincy and other plants in the Bay State, under arrangements made today between Secretary of War Baker and Governor McCall.

While the two men were conferring reports came from General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, covering the Massachusetts situation, and approving the guard idea. On the strength of this, Baker agreed upon the call.

The men will guard the Government arsenal, munitions plants and especially the shipyards where much Government construction is under way.

In addition to the militia protective step, Governor McCall informed Baker that he will press for passage of the so-called home guard bill in the Massachusetts Legislature. This bill provides for a force of 5000 men for State protection work.

While the department refused to say what, if any, plans it has made of a similar nature affecting militia of other States, there was plain indication that the National Guard of other commonwealths naturally will be used when necessary to best advantage in land defense plans.

Secretary of War Baker today was said to be considering a call for the District of Columbia guardsmen to guard the three bridges that form the only connecting link between Washington and the South—and incidentally between Washington and Fort Myer, its nearby military post.

Besides the Washington Steel and Ordnance plant, filling a $2,000,000 naval shell contract, and the bridges, there is to be guarded the navy yard, where fourteen and sixteen inch guns for the new warships are being built.

U. S. STEEL OFFERS AID

Agrees to Railroads' Free Storage Rule at Port Terminals

NEW YORK, March 24. — The United States Steel Corporation, which is considered the largest export shipper in the country, has announced it would not oppose the attempt of the railroads to reduce from fifteen to five days the period for free storage of export freight at port terminals.

This position was taken, it was explained, for patriotic reasons and in view of the patriotism of the railroads in taking action to avert the threatened brotherhood strike.

Milliron State Road Bill Vetoed

HARRISBURG, March 24. — Governor Brumbaugh today vetoed the Milliron bill, making an appropriation to the State Highway Department and providing for the construction and improvement of a certain State highway in Armstrong County. In his veto message the Governor says the bill is entirely unnecessary, as a bill previously signed by him provides for the improvement and construction of all State highways.

GIRL SEEKS TO JOIN NAVY

Miss Marjorie V. Hatmaker, a high school girl, of Camden, offered her services yesterday to the United States navy as a yeoman. She was the first young woman of Camden to apply for such a position, but her services were refused on account of her lack of business experience. Miss Hatmaker, who lives at 560 Benson street, will be graduated in June.

Although somewhat discouraged, Miss Hatmaker said she would take an examination for a position in the departmental [illegible]

NIVELLE INTACCA LA LINEA DI HINDENBURG

Si Dice Che il Maresciallo Tedesco si Prepara ad Evacuare il Caposaldo di La Fere

CAMBRAI BOMBARDATA

Azioni di Artiglieria e Scontri di Reparti di Ricognizione sulla Fronte Italo-Austriaca

ROMA, 24 Marzo.

La battaglia impegnata sulla fronte franco-inglese della Somma continua con crescente furore. Su tutta la fronte di circa 85 miglia francesi ed inglesi attaccano violentemente le forze tedesche sulla famosa linea di Von Hindenburg e le truppe del generale Nivelle hanno gia' intaccato questa linea nelle vicinanze di St. Quentin, e precisamente tra questo caposaldo e l'altro di La Fere. La battaglia ora si puo' ritenere in pieno sviluppo e capace di portare a conseguenze veramente importanti nel caso che gli alleati riescano a spezzare la resistenza linea di von Hindenburg. Perche' non bisogna dimenticare, si fa notare in questi circoli militari, che dalla resistenza della linea Cambrai-Laon dipende in buona parte anche quella della linea Soissons-Argonne.

I francesi dell'ala sinistra hanno attaccato violentemente i tedeschi nella zona dove questi avevano tentato due giorni fa un contrattacco finito male, e si sono spinti innanzi per un miglio ed un quarto circa ricacciando i tedeschi verso St. Quentin. Ieri sera la situazione era tale che si diceva che von Hindenburg aveva ordinato e stava per ordinare alle sue truppe di evacuare il caposaldo di La Fere.

Questo sarebbe un passo veramente importante verso la soluzione della battaglia, perche' l'abbandono di un caposaldo significa quasi certamente il non lontano abbandono di tutta la linea che si appogia ad esso.

Ad ogni modo e' un fatto che la guerra di trincea e' finita e che i tedeschi non possono piu' ritenersi sicuri nelle loro trincee come potevano un anno fa. Nivelle ed Haig ricorrono all'attacco frontale per causa e il nemico dalle sue posizioni, dopo aver distrutto completamente la trincea.

Dove la battaglia sembra essere nella sua fase piu' interessante e' nel settore a nord-ovest di Tergnier. Ivi il generale Nivelle tende ad incunearsi tra i due capisaldi di St. Quentin e La Fere, mentre un'altra armata francese minaccia Laon ed avanza contro questo caposaldo meridionale della linea della Somma. Le ultime notizie dicono pure che St. Quentin e Cambrai sono sotto il fuoco dei grossi cannoni francesi ed inglesi. Cio' significa che anche gli inglesi, che negli ultimi giorni a causa dell'aumentata resistenza dei tedeschi e del cattivo tempo non avevano potuto avanzare, si sono portati innanzi a dispetto di tutto fino a giungere ad avere Cambrai sotto il tiro dei loro cannoni.

SULLA FRONTE ITALIANA

Mentre l'attenzione di questi circoli militari e' rivolta agli avvenimenti di Francia, sulla fronte italiana non ancora si delinea l'offensiva che indubbiamente il generale Cadorna ha preparato per la primavera. Le operazioni sono ancora ostracolate dal cattivo tempo, specialmente sulla fronte alpina, mentre le pioggie torrenziali non sono del tutto cessate sul Carso. E non bisogna dimenticare che, mentre l'offensiva italiana si svolgera' sulla fronte Giulia, anche nel Trentino dovranno essere iniziate operazioni di una certa importanza, di carattere offensivo-difensivo, ma che debbono avere lo scopo di tenere inchiodate sulle Alpi le forze austriache che vi si trovano e di tenersi pronti a parare qualsiasi colpo che possa essere tentato dagli austro-tedeschi nelle valli dell'Adige e del Brenta.

Nel tempo medesimo l'offensiva italiana deve essere in certo modo armonizzata con e operazioni dell'esercito russo in Galizia, e il generale Cadorna deve attendere che Brusiloff sia pronto per l'offensiva. Chi comincera' per primo non si sa e non si potrebbe sapere anche se e' stato gia' deciso.

Ieri sera il Ministro della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Si e' avuta nella giornata di ieri considerevole attivita' delle artiglierie nel l'alta valle del Vanio, nella valle del Travignolo e sulla fronte Giulia.

Si sono avuti scontri di piccoli reparti di ricognizione in varii punti e le nostre truppe ritornarono portando seco alcuni prigionieri.

Police Court Chronicle

Alexander Drinkwater is known among his friends as the man who never smiles.

His policies are just opposite to what his name indicates. Alex usually awakens with a frown and goes to bed with a grouch. With him life is just one battle after another.

The spirit of combat has given him a ferocious aspect which causes even the street dogs to snuggle closer to the walls when he passes.

No wandering pessimist has anything on Alex. He's against war and against peace, too, and opposed to those who are opposed to both. He doesn't agree with any one, not even himself. In fact, he has often been seen walking along the street talking to himself and evidently settling both sides of an argument to his own satisfaction.

Investigation of Alex's treasury showed it to be in double O condition. He stood on the corner of Front and Cumberland streets to think over the next move. Suddenly something hit him in the back of the

neck. He turned and there was a horse tied to a hitching post behind him. The horse grinned. Alex punched the animal in the nose and then took a couple of extra shots for luck as he expressed his wrath.

The horse neighed for help. A cop arrived and ended the fight. "Yer ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the bluecoat, "to whip a poor old horse."

"I'm not goin' to be horse feed," said Alex, "it's bad enough to be picked on by humin bein's."

Drinkwater was taken before Magistrate Deitz. He launched into a general attack on nearly everything under the sun. The "jjudge" listened patiently. "I fail to see," he said, "what the war in Europe and the high cost of living has to do with you punching a horse."

"But what steps would you take to have peace?" asked Alex.

"I'll take the first one now," said the magistrate, "by giving you thirty days in the House of Correction."

THREAT TO BLOW UP MINNESOTA'S CAPITOL

Writer of Letter to Governor Warns Him to Keep Out of the Way

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24.—"A fortnight from now the capitol will be blown up," was the threat contained in a letter received by Governor Burnquist today. "I am a German and hope you will stay out of my path," the letter read. "If you are in my path there will be lots of trouble between you and me."

The name "Gawiks" was signed and a local address given. Police are investigat[illegible]

DEBT OF CIVILIZATION TO ARMENIA

HORRORS THAT ARE TURKEY

Convincing Revelations of the Terrors of Massacre in the Land of the Sultan Madé by a Bryn Mawr Girl

The earliest national Christian church in the world was organized by the Armenians after Gregory the Illuminator converted the Armenian King, Tiridates III, to Christianity in the year 285. The Persians attempted to extirpate the Armenian Christions, but failed. When the Mohammedans conquered that part of the world they in turn attacked the Christians and they have continued to persecute them for a thousand years. The massacres that have taken place since the present war began are the most extensive and horrible in the whole history of this faithful people. Renunciation of their faith would bring them immunity, but with a devotion that should cause every Christian in the western world to blush with shame they have clung to the belief of their fathers and have been true to the God of their ancestors. The civilized powers, after the massacres of 1895 and 1896, induced the Turkish Sultan to sign his name to a piece of paper agreeing to protect his Christian Armenian subjects. But it was only a scrap of paper. Thousands of Armenians were massacred in 1909, only eight years ago.

But Turkey is so far away that massacre there touches us little more than massacre a thousand years ago. It has remained for a Bryn Mawr graduate to bring home to America what it all means. Mrs. Helen Davenport Gibbons went to Tarsus with her husband, Herbert Adams Gibbons, in 1908, to spend a year teaching in St. Paul's College. She wrote letters to her mother, telling her of her experiences. They have been put into a book, beginning with the display of interest which a young American bride feels in the far-off strange land—the scenery, the customs of the people, the management of a missionary college, the camels, the pottery and all the delightful things that appeal to the romance in one. Then suggestions of trouble begin to creep in. The students act "Hamlet" with its king-murdering scene and the officials present who never heard of Shakespeare think it is a political play prepared to stir up the people to slay the Sultan. She goes driving next day and stones are thrown at her. Her husband goes to Adana and a massacre begins there before he can get back home. The massacre starts in Tarsus. The missionary compound is filled with nearly 5000 refugees. Armenian women, fleeing in terror to the college, are taken

MRS. GIBBONS
and the baby born during an Armenian massacre.

with labor pains in the street and are brought in with their new-born babies. Mrs. Gibbons herself is about to become a mother, and her own baby is born before order is restored. She makes us understand what massacre means to an American girl who escapes with her life and thus helps us to understand what it must mean to the women of the country to whom worse things than death happen at the hands of the Kurds if they do not find a place of safety. No one can read what she has written without feeling that the Christian owes a debt to the Armenians which it has not even begun to pay.

THE RED RUGS OF TARSUS. By Helen Davenport Gibbons. $1.25. New York: The Century Company.

A Primer for Legislators

It is doubtful if more than one member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in ten knows anything about any other State Government than his own. What the other nine-tenths know of the history and development of their local institutions is small. Our processes of electing lawmakers are not adapted to the choice of experts. Mr. Vare or Mr. McNichol wishes to reward a henchman and he sends him to Harrisburg. It is not necessary that the man should know much. It is not his to reason why. He must do or die. That is, he must obey orders or lose his political head. So what is the use of having information or opinions when they are not to be of any practical service?

This little disquisition is by way of preface to the remark that a new book on the "Principles of American State Administration," by Prof. John M. Hathews, formerly of Princeton, but now of the University of Illinois, would be of inestimable value to our legislators if they were permitted to call their souls their own. There may be now and then a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg who is interested in fitting himself for the performance of his duties by learning what has been done in other States and why the practical problems of administration have been solved in this way or that. Such men could read Professor Mathews's book with profit, even though it is intended primarily as a college textbook. A man's education is not completed when he leaves school or college. He needs textbooks all his life.

Professor Mathews has divided his work into four parts, an introduction, in which he lays down the general principles of State administration, and a conclusion, in which he suggests changes that, in his opinion, would improve the general practice. Between these two is a part devoted to a discusison of the organization of the administrative departments and a part devoted to an explanation of the functions which those departments perform. For example, he examines into the administration of charities and corrections and studies the subjects of convict labor, the indeterminate sentence, the parole and the probation systems, all matters of great interest in every Commonwealth. Another chapter is given to what the States do and refrain from doing for the protection of the public health. Taxation and education have full treatment, and the defects in the administration of justice are pointed out.

The volume is a compendium of information for every one interested in these subjects. Its defect, if it may be said to have one, lies in the ignoring by the author of some of the practical and desirable conditions on which all political government must be based. He is not ignorant of the fact that government affairs are different from business affairs, for he says that while a private business enterprise is run primarily for profit, a government is run for the promotion of the general welfare, and he declares that successful social betterment is more important than that the books of the government should be closed each year without a deficit. He is sound on this point. But he has some theories on the reorganization of the Legislatures and the extension of the functions of the Governors which are likely to be revised.

PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION. By John Mabry Mathews, assistant professor of political science in the University of Illinois. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

W. B. Trites's Last Novel

Beginning with his infantile recollections of the Centennial Exposition and closing with the narrator's marriage in a fashionable church in Rittenhouse Square, the career of Brian Banaker, son of a New York multi-millionaire, from the age of three years up to twenty-four, makes interesting reading for the Philadelphian who goes in for vivid description of the vagaries which a lively fancy may be excused for conceiving as the mode of life pursued by the gilded children of fortune. The story of the young man, "faithfully set down by W. B. Trites," as announced on the title page of the book, fairly sizzles with adventures of a character possible only to the possessor of a limitless purse and a pedigree which scorns the conventions supposed to hedge about the conduct of persons endowed with ordinary ideas of morality and good taste. While, perhaps, young Mr. Banaker could hardly with fairness be catalogued as a vicious branch of a proud but decadent stock, whose decadence is due chiefly to the family's accumulation of vast material wealth and a corresponding decline of the sturdier qualities with which the earlier progenitors of the clan obviously were gifted, many of the episodes unfolded in the "autobiography" of the hero of the tale have a snap not altogether consistent with the moralizing that ever and again creeps into Mr. Trites's pages.

The story, written by a native Philadelphian, the son of the late Dr. W. B. Trites, evidently had its first appearance in England. This is indicated by the high commendation of sundry London critics which heralds its presentation to the American reading public. One commentator, in the Pall Mall Gazette, denominates it as "a really distinguished piece of work," while another, in the Court Journal, classes it as a "study of a young man far cleverer than anything of the kind that has been written in recent years." It has at least the virtue of frankness, an undeniable quality of realism. This is presupposing, of course, that the picture of the young Croesus is photographic of the modern American millionaire. The book is not without originality alike in conception and execution. A good many of the hero's transgressions of the code of morality may readily be forgiven when, near the end of a decidedly hectic career, having reached the age of twenty-four, he is reformed by a Philadelphia girl, whom he marries and with whom, it is to be hoped, he will be content to live properly and happily ever after.

BRIAN BANAKER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Set down by W. B. Trites. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

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