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Philadelphia, Monday, March 26, 1917



tionary ruling forbidding the Czaruse the telephone comes under the "cruel and unusual punish-

What a queer company of ex's it be if Nicholas II, Eugenie of ice, Manuel of Portugal, Cipciano ro and Dr. Frederick Cook all got other to plan a counter-revolution!

New Hampshire has appropriated ,000 for State and national defense, total wealth of Pennsylvania is than twenty times that of New hire. This State can afford \$10,-00,000 as easily as New Hampshire can ford \$500,000.

Mr. Roosevelt says he can do nothfor his army division just now, and therefore bound South to hunt sharks. midable specimens in the guise of contract grafters might furnish the nel with good game these days, without his ever going beyond Washington.

The most significant thing about ay's war orders is the authorization increase the navy to its full strength 87,000 men. Taken in connection with emergency naval construction already nanded, the new action means that to decide President, as commander-in-chief, has se to the limit of his present powers to nake ready the navy for war. Whatever he extent of America's participation in trengthened to the utmost, now seems

Homburg, where it is reported Calser Wilhelm has gone, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, was a favorite recuperating place for the late King dward of England, both when he was Prince of Wales and afterward as King Edward VII. Well-defined gossip of the se related that as "the First Gentleman of Europe" he had more influence than any other person in preserving the peace Europe through conferences at Homarg with Czar, Kaiser, Kings and their cellors and Prime Ministers.

We waste \$700,000,000 worth of d every year, according to the Secre ary of Agriculture; but the average doic economist would say that he has aderestimated the amount. The populaon of the country is 100,000,000. If we fivide this number into the estimated rate we find that it is only \$7 per ita. Reduced to still simpler terms is a little less than two cents' worth day. If the common saying is true at the American family throws away every day enough food to maintain nch family, Secretary Houston's figires are so conservative as to need coniderable revision.

Confidence in Philadelphia's efficy as well as patriotism can be read to the President's order calling for two tional Guard regiments from this city song those summoned for policy duty. As often in the past firm reliance is placed the man power of the home of Amer in liberty and the birthplace of indeindence. The First and Third Pennsylmia Regiments have demonstrated their orth on the Mexican border, and alugh the breathing spell assigned them een crises has been small, the men ay at least take personal satisfaction the fact that a record of fine achievent has been recognized. It is one of penalties of good work that it often to still harder and longer tasks.

A little-known chapter in the war's y is recalled by the arrival in New of two cream-colored natives of the ch South Sea colony of Tahiti, who recently been fighting for the Reat the front. France's call for aid affict was answered wherever the flies; but Tahitians in their island e had a more definite and personal for responding than the blacks ral, Arabs and Kabyles from or the strange little yellow men n. This potent motive was refor the wanton bombardment of ny capital. Papeete, in Sep-14. This outrage on a virtually sesport, supposedly tucked syond the reach of even a

led on. The natives had not been so hed since Captain Cook first anded on their isle. Comparatively few Polynesians—the population of Tahiti is not above twelve thousand—have been permitted to go to the trenches, but those who reached the front have undoubtedly fought with the same desire to exact pay ment for ruined homes as that inspiring the men from the departments of the

"LEAVING IT TO WILSON"

T IS to be expected that there will be the usual chorus of "He doesn't go far enough" to greet the address the President will make to Congress, so we as well discount this criticism beforehand, in the light of experience.

hat and announce "War has now begun" and that everything depends on formal ple unintelligence. The President has hung back, well behind that front rank of enthusiasts who have always wanted war, because for one thing it was necessary that the unenthusiastic people should be as determined to act as their more sanguine brothers before any successful outcome of our campaign against the submarines could be assured.

If that historical document recording that a state of war exists with Germany had been written on February 3, that fact would not have hurried the completion we have been slowly forced into, does not fall upon us like a typhoon. It comes as a rising storm, which can have no lines to mark its start, climax or finish. Men's minds have moved as a storm, gusts times even backward upon their tracks, until the gale becomes continuous and ruinous and sweeps all things before it. In holding the dogs of war in leash, the President has known that a swifter and a mightier work would be done if they

find a leader-they have had to find leadors. And when the President looked sponsible men in the cities and States doing practical things in preparation or man can never control or govern America. And as long as men were saying "Leave it to Wilson," Wilson was per fectly justified in leaving it to them. Supthe Middle Atlantic States had organized the Committees of Public Safety that are only now getting to work-would that not have shown the President which way the wind was blowing and have helped him

So it will not so much matter what the the conflict, employment of her sea arm, members to ratify what has already ica, it will be enough.

> If we are men, we do not need Wilson to tell us that we are. If we are not, nothing he or any one else could say would put manhood into us.

BRAND WHITLOCK

THE case of Brand Whitlock, at last called from Belgium by an order that at the same time ends American administration of Belgian relief work, stands without historical parallel. Here was a man for two and a half years accredited to a king who had lost his kingdom. As a nation, the land to which Mr. Whitlock had been sent to represent us had ceased to exist. Not so the post of America's minister. That remained a beacon in a land of devastation, hunger and death.

By consummate tact in dealing with the German conquerors, by untiring energy in handling the relief work and its colossal problems, by unswerving allegiance to duties and the widest and noblest interpretation of them, Minister Whitlock has made the role of United States legate to Belgium shine above that of many a proud monarch in world annals. The office he is leaving can never that Germany was inclined to make an be insignificant or minor any more than eleventh-hour mediation offer, the good be insignificant or minor any more than small nations will ever again become "little" in the contemptuous sense.

WAGNER AND U-BOATS

THE mere fact that virtually no political I argument was provoked by Leopold Stokowski's presentation of an entirely Wagnerian program at last Saturday night's Philadelphia Orchestra concert is striking evidence of a kind of American fair-mindedness so broad that it is taken for granted. The mere suggestion of tabooing the great Richard's music has been derisively scouted throughout the

In civilized France, usually so receptive of the best artistic ideas originating from whatever source, the situation is now reversed. Wagnerian operas are indefinitely barred, and even Camille Saint-Saens, once so close to German musical thought that his opera of "Samson and Delilah" received its premiere, not in Paris, but in Weimar, is now an exultant

leader of anti-Teutonism in music. That Americans, intent on crushing German tyranny, German autocrack and German militarism, give no hint of fol-lowing France's lamentable policy and with cool judgment are able to divorce politics from art is real cause of selfcongratulation. Berlin still honors her stage with Shakespeare. She actually asserts that her frequent presentation of the hard's plays has partly Teutonized them. We make no such claim respecting Wagner's work. We admit them to be German. We admire them none the lais. They have nothing to do with

WOODROW WILSON AND McKINLEY

What the Historian Who Became President Said About His Predecessor in Wartime

By CHAS, VINTON WATERS NINETEEN years have elapsed since the nation was last upon the brink of

armed collision with a European Power. The crisis of today in many ways is strikngly analogous to that which was followed by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Then, as now, cumulative evidences of another nation's disregard of the rights of humanity in general and contempt for the dignity of the United States in particular had aroused public anger to fever heat. Then, as now, the clamor for war at first firmly resisted by the man in chief uthority, had risen to such power that the endeavors to compose the difficulties aceful means were foredoomed to fall-Then, as now, the nation was attempt ing to relieve in a few weeks the deplorabl ons of unpreparedness that had exsted for years. Then, as now, the fear of naval attack directed against our coast vas freely expressed, at least by the more timid.

It is true that the American of that da in high disdain the feeble military power of Spain, whereas the American of for knowing how mighty are the forces that may soon be arrayed against his country. But if the Spanish warships of 1898 were ew and weak as compared with the German armada of 1917, at least there was then no British navy barring the way against oncerted descent upon our Atlantic coast-Our own navy, not nearly so powerful as it should be, was then so lacking in real strength that the fast-flying rumors the war itself were not entirely un-After it was all over, the New clined a bit to panic were compelled to submit to many good-natured flings and a o say that had Spain's fast cruisers, which were later bottled up and eventually de-stroyed at Santiago, been sent directly against our coast they could have done as much damage as might reasonably be ex-pected, under present conditions, from occasional blockade-running raiders and sub-

Analogy Between 1898 and 1917 The analogy between the political as the antebellum situation of 1898 and the present crisis is brought out most however, when one consults story of the former period as written by to less an authority than the present Chief able that Woodrow Wilson when he wrote his "History of the American People" ned that one day he would be placed n almost precisely the same position that circumstances forced William McKinley to occupy in 1898. It is conceivable, however. that in the last two years Mr. Wilson has had occasion more than once to recall what he wrote of McKinley's official trials and

There was no calculating the forces excitement that were abroad; there was no determining their origin or their real power. No doubt influences were at work which did not wait upon opinion, which made opinion their covert merely and means of justification. Sensational newspapers exaggerated phase of the disturbing incidents the time, to make news and increase their sales; men who saw personal gain in store for them amidst the risks of war bestirred themselves to make inrest against Spain in the houses at Washington: politicians were quick to say and do what they hoped ice their credit and the influence of their party with the country.

Thus writes Mr. Wilson in his history happened in the weeks following the uction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. At least some of the points makes could be made with equal force regarding the situation as it has existed for years and as it exists now

Referring to McKinley's course, Mr. Wilon savs "He had diligently pressed upon the Spanish Government every argument for peace with its Cuban subjects, for accommodation, for friendly intervention by the United States, for reform and concession if the government of the island that diple matic usage and international courtesy permitted, and yet the end of the Cuban trouble seemed no nearer than before. He quickened his pace in the business as he opinion advance and the houses grow impatient-quickened it very much estruction of the Maine put a touch of fever into men's thoughts."

Compare that statement of McKinley's

patience under great provocation with the patience that has been shown by Mr. Wil-son himself, and the similarity of position two men occupied stands out clearly.

With an Ear to the Ground

It is true that Mr. Wilson ascribes to Mc-Kinley certain traits of character that he would not admit possessing himself. For example, he speaks of McKinley as "a leader who received his ideas, not from his own individual examination of affairs or the action of his own originative powers upon the subject matter of public policy, ut from the men about him whom he most trusted, from the subtle airs of opinion abroad out-of-doors, from those who brought him the counsels of Congress and the news of events. Undoubtedly the McKinley make-up dif-

fered widely from the Wilsonian, but it is just possible that some future historian will incline to the bellef that the President of 1917 had his ear almost as close to th ground as did the President of 1898. In view of recent dispatches suggesting faith of which was doubted by the United

States, the following passage from Mr. Wil-son's history is also of interest: Toward the last it had begun to look as if the Spanish Government were ready, rather that let the war feeling in the United States put things beyond all possibility of a peaceful solution, nake very substantial concessions to the Cuban insurgents and brin troubles of the island to an end. Mr. McKinley doubted the good faith of the concessions offered, found them guarded by proposed processes of execution which might take perilously long in the carrying out, believed that opinion in the country would not justify him in taking any further risks of dis-appointment, and made a sudden end

of negotiation. Finally, Mr. Wilson, after telling of the reaking of diplomatic relations and formal declaration of war, declares:

Intervention had come, not for material aggrandizement of United States, but for the assertion of the right of the Government to succor those who seemed hopelessly oppressed, to recover the peace and order of its coasts, to free its trade from the tram-mels put upon it by a war to which there seemed no end, to quiet the thoughts of its own people in order that they might turn again without

distraction to their own affairs.

Once more the analogy is impressive or if armed conflict with Germany comes as come it apparently must, it will be an other war, not for the nation's material ing and safeguarding of the rights of its people and of humanity.

AUTOINTOXICATED NEBRASKA A ratio of one automobile to every twelve persons in Nebraska gives a forward glimpse of the gathering shadows of loneliness threatening pedestrians. Chances of escape on foot appear meager. Safety lies in one of two directions leading to the same and—hit "the row" or the auto show and pluncy in—Curshe Bea.

Tom Daly's Column

EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917

THE WINE OF SPRING was not I this Sabbath morn until-Like Johnny Reats, whose fame is mounting still-

"I stood tip-toe upon a little hill."

The hillock crowned our small suburban street Whose yellow ribbon stretched beneath

my feet Through double rows of tiny homes that lay Like dusty jewels all along the way.

And there stood I! With heaving breast and side. And tingling tongue between lips parted wide

I felt the spring rush on me like a tide: The sap was in my blood; in every vein The wine of spring was bubbling strong

again. l looked with scorn upon a fat old clod

Climbed painfully the hill-road I had come. He seemed so bound with rigors and se

numb. So wholly out of keeping with the time When only Youth and Beauty dare to climb.

That in my heart I felt a hungering To do a wild, Quixotte, foolish thingyearned to take three leaps adoien the

To butt, head first, like any capric Bill, That fat old plodder's applecart to spill! Why should I not? The wine was in my head:

poised upon one foot, with arms outspread.

And eved the target-Lo! I know him well My chrysalis! It was my winter shell, Wherein so long I had been doomed to dwell.

soured To walk again this garden of the Lord!

Age-weighted flesh outstripped by youthful will.

"I stood tip-toe upon a little hill."

We particularly abominate the word 'adown," so we stuck it in the above poem. You see, it is necessary for one to drag an intentional flaw into one's work occasionally, otherwise one's "newspaper verse" would automatically become "mag-

We have been accustoming our Bunkbound to ride in trains and motorcars quietly and unbarkingly as a good dog should, for it will be remembered it was overexcitement and too much exercise

that nearly wrecked his young life before. We had him safely stowed in the baggage car of a train on the main line of the Reading Railway the other

day while we absorbed our own magazine and the tobacco smoke of sundry other men in the compartment behind. The intelligent beast behaved beautifully, except just once. It was while we lay at the Valley Forge Station. We went and quieted him, and, looking out, we saw the new station building, a wonderful example of Parkway architecture of the Japanese-Colonial telligent beast! He couldn't have seen it. He must have smelled it.

The very first time the New Olympia Chambers (hotel), of Lynn, Mass., finds a plumber among its guests it might be well to have him take a look at the condition described in the hotel's letterhead: "Running hot and cold water continuously."

THE PURIST TO HIS SON (A Rondon't)

My son, you'll do me proud some day If these instructions you'll obey: Don't say "those kind" and "all but he." Don't ever, though most graciously, Inquire "who do you want?" I pray. If in your talk adverbs should stray Near where infinitives may be, Don't "split." A favor thus for me, My son, you'll do.

Oh! do whatever else you may, In daily work or week-end play, Upon the land or on the sea. In low or high brow company-Don't say "he don't! Ah, then I'll say, My son, you'll do.

Commercial Candor

HORACE HOOK.

"Candor" is a little monthly published in the interest of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. On the first page of the March issue we find "A Message to All Who Want More Business," by W. Van Winkle secretary (can it be Wrip?). Therein right off the bat the magazine earns its title, or something "just as good," for the secretary says: "It pays benefits for loss of life or limbs, provided a person is disabled in the meantime, whenever such loss occurs, even though it is five or six years after the accident happens."

One terrifying thought the first pleasant spring day brings to us grows out of our conviction that if we should suffer loss of life or one or more limbs we would almost certainly be disabled from playing golf.

THE FIRE COMPANIES A moment's pausing in the traffic's hum Heraids the faint insistent call of bells: The blood is thrilled as though some epic Rumbles its message over field and fells

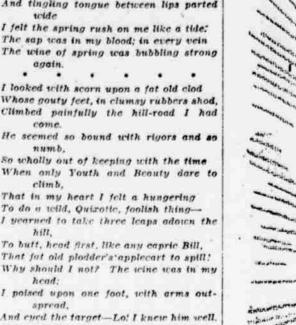
The engines swirl along the waiting street As though upon a stage prepared with heat of brazen bells and flying feet, Out where the distant fires sink and flar T. J. MURRAY.

In Sous' Besl'em, C. C. S. tells us, lives the world's most literal restaurateur. His menu states at the bottom: "The above sandwiches are made on

bread."

*His name is Hochrine.

"Well," remarked a young womanand not so blunderingly at that—as the rose show was about to close its doors on Saturday night, "that's the end of the



And out of which my eager soul had

twas not I this Sabbath morn until

Musical Notes

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave an a Wagner program on Friday and Saturday las The Freshmen Class of Northeast High Sch gave an all-Tomdaly program of recitatio Viday high

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE Human Rights of the Child. Treatment of Germans in America -- "Hun

Journalism" Department is free to all readers who to express their opinions on subjects of tinterest. It is an open forum, and the g Ledger assumes no responsibility far use of its correspondents. Letters used not necessarily for publication, but as a tee of good faith.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Sir-I was greatly surprised to read in the EVENING LEDGER an assertion by Miss Agnes Repplier, "That the child belongs abthe State and that a mother has no right to say whether her boy should should not be a soldier." The relation of the State to the child is purely latory, while that of the parent is fundamental and antedates both society and the State. What of the children of those people over whom no constituted government exists? What of the children of our first parents, Adam and Eve?

With all our boasted advancement, we have no adequate substitute for a single try to stop my parents from cor fundamental law of God or nature, There can be no amendment to the Fourth Com-mandment, "Honor thy father and thy mandment, "Honor thy lather and mether." We cannot improve on nature's formula (H2O) for common water, neith can we render more beautiful a single rain-We cannot attack the essen

Do not our modern courts admit that human rights transcend property rights? But Miss Repplier robs the mother of her human right to her child and makes him the property of the State. Were we to admit the absolute ownership of the child by the State we would destroy that sublime sentiment which we are wont to patriotism, and there would be no merit in the volunteer's sacrifice for his country The State being a corporate body and having no soul, suffers nothing for the child, while suffering is the "badge of a mother's race." JOHN Philadelphia, March 23. JOHN J. ROONEY.

IDEA FOR A CARTOON

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I took particular notice of your cartoon called "Are You Ready, Mr. Individual?" Why not publish one entitled "Are You Ready, Mr. Millionaire; Not With Your Money, But With Your Life? It is very fine for a handful of rich me and manufacturers of munitions to shape the destiny of the man lower down, but woe unto them if they go too far! Philadelphia, March 24. F. MOORS.

"HUN JOURNALISM" To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I inclese a German newspaper which shows a photograph of three American ships sunk by maniacs. I don't understand the Hun language, but I would like to know if these people have the nerve to pretent be American citizens and flaunt etchings in our faces. S. L. Philadelphia, March 24.

[Newspapers printed in English show etchings of sunken ships. The statements in the German newspaper do not gloat over the sinking of these vessels.—Editor of the EVENING LEDGER.1

TREATMENT OF GERMANS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I happened to engage in conversa tion this last week with a prominent mem-ber of the German-American Alliance whose name is not necessary to divulge a whose name time, but I learned a great deal in regard to the bitter feeling of Germans in this country against the Amercan people. While some of them express this feeling openly, the majority keep it secretly in their hearts, and he told me if it would come to a show-down the German-Americans would be loyal to America, but with it all the German people America, but with it all the German people will never forget the vile accusations heaped upon them by the American public in general, accusations which are unfounded and untrue and remain to be proved.

We all know that in times like these things are said and done which would never enter our minds in normal times, and after this terrible war is over we will find out that our friend. Frits is not such a backless after the contract of the contr

moment what it means to call a German ! barbarian or murderer. Let us not forget that lots of Germans

SPRING, 1917

in this country have a mother and father in the home land, as pure and noble as any other felk God's sun shines upon, and when we use this term barbarian or mur derer it hurts, it cuts to the core, and if a German has a spark of manhood or love his dear ones in that war-torn why should be not resent it? Lots of Ger mans know not whether these loved one are still in the land of the living or not and I have had Germans tell me they were sorry now that they ever saw America. Let us be kind in our dealings and our

Philadelphia, March 24.

THE LITERACY TEST To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

is curious enough to see people, who had | 10. Name the fine arts. the fortune to come to America forty years ago, willing to stop the newcomers of today. And why? Because they come from south ern Europe and not from northern Europe. There never has been homogeneity of race, a national standard of living nor community of religion and tongue in America Forty millions out of 100,000,000 are speaking another language besides English, which isn't the original language of America. And don't forget that one-quarter of America is inhabited by negroes. And the native American mother often has no children. I am ready, to fight, no matter if you do

curious country.

L. B. DE BUSUNE.

Philadelphia, March 24. MARY LYON'S SECRET

A vivacious Mount Holyoke freshman home for her first Christmas vacation, turned to her grandmother, a graduate of Mount Holyoke's early days, with the appeal Mary Lyon. Was she really such a wonder as they all say?" With a reminiscent smile the white-haired grandmother answered: "I can see Miss Lyon now as vividly as if it were only yesterday that I arrived, tired, hungry and fearful, into the strange new world of the seminary. Her large blu eyes looked down upon us as if she held What was the secre us all in her heart. My dear, she All that she taught she was. There are some things that cannot die. One of them is a spirit like Mary Lyon's."

All Points of the Compass

Dream Poetry

TTE PROPOSE, some day, to write a sort W of essay which was given a title many years ago by Mr. Edward Sanford Martin He called it "The Feathers of Lost Birds." meaning thereby to designate certain vagrant thoughts which promise something to the writer of fugitives, but which, being true ing true to their genus, remain fugitive, and refuse thereafter to be caught by the salting of

That sort of thing is like the dream poetry to one who is used, more or to the reading and writing of verse. phrase comes in those half-waking mo-ments when the vell between the real and the unreal is unspeakably thin—when vagrant ideas are so perilously close to the net that it is rather a pity to lose them. They are the butterflies of a so-called mentality wandering overfield when slee est there-but not quite. they are worth the saving—they seem at the time-but when waking comes they ranish into the ether.

One of them came to Mr. Martin:

The patriot lives, obscure, without The poet, critics tell us, smoothly twaddles. The patent-tonic man it is who storms
The heights of noise, and Fame's
high rafter straddles!

And there it all ends, but what a line of And now comes one of our own. We have been sleepless, till at last came that blesse relief, and we dozed. When came this:

Dignified and sore on the handle of the door,
Sat a lady filled with hope, handing out this cheerful dope:
Did you see me as I passed? Tell me; that is all I ast.
Tell me quick before I—
And then the nurse came in and said was time to wake up and take our sleep-

Dignified and sore on the handle of the

What Do You Know?

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

Quiz

What is malze? 2. What is the meaning of the red flag, which is reported in great evidence in Petro-

grad?

How many national guardsmen remain on Mexican border duty?

4. Who was General Winfield Scott? Who wrote "Mr. Britling Sees it Through"

. What are ceramics?

8. Who were the publicans in the Bible?
9. How did Utopla come info use as meaning

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The United States was the first nation to recognize the new Russian Government. liss Loretta Walsh, of Philadelphia, is the first woman to be enlisted in the United States Navy, excluding the nurses' corps.

Count von Dohna-Schlodlen is the commander of the German-raider Moewe. Esoteric" means something profound, intelligible to and understood by only a chosen few. It is pronounced "esso-

terrik," with accents on the first and 5. The navy's "gag rule" is an order that no public utterances about the navy without

first obtaining permission from Secretary . A generalissimo is a supreme commande of several armies. It is a superlative ex-

pression coming from the Italian Russian zemstvo is a rural district couneil elected by the peasants, householders . Admiral Farragut's Union fleet bombarded

nar Law is the British Chanceller of the Exchequer.

"Captain Jack" Bonavita was a famous animal trainer, recently killed by a bear

Celestial Mechanism

A. D. R .- You may refer either to an astronomical or a dramatic term. "Deus ex machina" (god from a machine) is a term coming from a device in ancient classical theatres whereby a god was brought upon the stage by machinery to solve abruptly a tragic difficulty and bring about a quick denouement, as is done by Heracles in Sophocles's "Philoctetes" and Athena in Eurlpides's "Iphigenia in Tauris." Celestial echanics in astronomy refer to the vast subject covered by Pierre Simon de Laplace. he great French astronomer, who ansounced the theory of intricate mechanical harmony in the solar system. The Laplace theory is explained in books on general astronomy, and more particularly in Mrs. Somerville's "Mechanism of the Heavens" (published in London, 1831) and Bowditch's translation of Laplace's "Mecanique Celeste" (four volumes, Beston, 1829-39).

Red Cloud

H. L.—Maqpeya-luta was the Indian name of Red Cloud, a famous chief of the Ogalala Sioux Indians, who fought the United States in 1863-68 and died in 1909.

First Fraternity

L. B. W.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was the first Greek letter fraternity. It was founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776, for the "promotion of the product of the promotion of the product of the produ literature and friendly intercourse among scholars." It was a secret organization until 1831, when it became honorary. It is identified with high scholarship.

Ireland's Shamrock

W. K. J.—St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, is responsible for Ireland's adop-tion of the shamrock as the national em-blem. St. Patrick, the story runs, was tion of the shamrock as the national emblem. St. Patrick, the story runs, was vainly endeavoring to explain the doctrine of the Trinity to an audience. They could not comprehend the idea of "three gods in one." St. Patrick, stooping, plucked a shamrock and held it before them, saying. "Do you not see in this wild flower how three leaves are united in one stalk, and will you not then believe what I tell you, that there are indeed three persons and yet one God?" His hearers were convinced, and ever afterward the shamrock was considered the no-