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Germany will note that Congress called to meet on April Fools'

"Sixteen generals press Carranza," clares a headline. No wonder he is cutting such a flat figure in the world's stirring news today!

"Somewhere in America" are the boys of the Philadelphia regiments-we would not say where if we knew. But good luck to them!

the day when America will be applauded in the Reichstag of a liberated Germany than it was for Patrick Henry ever to imagine that his country would be cheered in the House of Commons.

Western pacifists who have been lightly ignoring perils beneath the waves must have suffered a rude shock when the excursion steamship St. Paul went aground on a submerged cornfield two miles below Evansville, Ind.

The sinking of the Aztec on the very day that President Wilson publicly formulated his indictment against Germany intimidates us in about the me way as the Zeppelins tamed London, and has very much the same value a recruiting argument.

Senator Lodge acted with commendable patriotic spirit in refusing to We must be very kind to the pacifists. They make such good fighters, and presently nine-tenths of them will be in army or navy.

Proof sufficient to satisfy the country that Congress would not take too much time about passing the war resolution was found in this item from the news from Washington: "The President played golf-and registered an unusually good score."

Bernard Shaw says he was safer at the front than in London after nightfall, where the "lights-out" protection against Zeppelins has caused more deaths by accidents than the Zeppelins caused. At the present rate of killings by motor in Philadelphia it would certainly be safer

The passage by the Philippine Legplature of a compulsory training bill illustrates the prevailing colonial faculty of reading salutary lessons to "mother countries." Australia, it will be recalled, gave the same sort of a tip to England by indorsing universal service several years before the war opened.

Hindenburg's insistence that there was method in his retreat need not greatly worry the Entente if St. Quentin is captured. Such a victory, which now seems imminent, will unquestionably prove that whatever the plan was, it has failed. A surprise which is never sprung is about as exciting as a damp skyrocket.

Senator Gore, talking real progresivism in 1912, before the presidential inations, had a stock speech in which e said that if Wilson were the Demoratic candidate and La Follette the Reblican candidate the country could feel afe no matter who won, because either ould be a worthy representative of merican sentiment in any democratic The Senator guessed wrong. Toy La Follette 'is the one prominent erican who could least be trusted to ide our destinies.

Our immediate need for the present a large navy. What we will need in ar future is a large navy. And we will require in the distant future arge navy. This is the first and last ds. If it is true, as America es, that this nation is the guarmanent peace, the only way ntee that peace is by having ly the greatest navy in the

land forces alone could the peace of the federated sident strives. The

seas, now is the time to start building MOBILIZATION the ships that will make us that cham-pion, whether we are to do much fighting at sea in this war or not. This is insurance for the future. We can afford to keep the greatest navy affoat better than Great Britain is or will be able to afford it. We owe it to the safety of small nations and to our honor in making good our high promises of safeguarding free peoples everywhere to prepare this naval arm which will be no drain on our resources, the absence of which would be a constant menace to our resources.

HARD-HITTING VIRILITY IN WILSON POLICY

T IS instinct in the American people to hit hard or not at all. The President's view of our duty is the essential virility of typical American manhood.

The Roosevelt motto is, "Never hit soft." Until now the only blow that America was in a position to strike was a soft blow. If Mr. Wilson had been the Colonel's own brother he could not have felt this spirit of "all or none" more strenuously or expressed it more force-

The country sees now that it would have been in a sorry plight if it had let itself be pussy-footed along into a half impotent, little-by-little series of defensive steps continuing until the final peace negotiations had been started. We would then literally have had not a friend in the world. The German Government would have nursed an age-long desire for vengeance upon us. The Allies would have been contemptuous toward us. The neutrals would have seen no leadership in America, no guarantee in the Monroe

But our record is clean. Our Government observed "with proud punctillo" its friendly relations with the German, overnment until it recalled its Ambassador. In the interval between then and now it was not an enemy to the German Government. But when finally the die was cast, our Government became a 100 per cent enemy of the German Government. There was to be no half measure of armed neutrality, which would hit soft. There is to be the full measure of war to the limit to end the war as soon as possible.

"We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe of liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and power."

This, from the President's address, is the guarantee to the world that we mean business. Let those who have no stomuch for this fight stay at home. No doubt It can be no harder for us to foresee | many of them can claim exemption from a man's work; so much the more honor for those who go. What we lose we lose outright; the gain is to be the whole world's, not ours, except as we have the and the capitalists both showed a splendid world's good in our hearts for our reward.

Let America be represented by real men in this final championship of decent, clean, manly living among the nations. The stakes are too great to be shared in the winning by cowards or faint-hearts who would be content with half a loaf of

NO PEACE WITH KAISERS

THE inevitable talk of renewed offers I of peace comes from Berlin and Vienna, and there is every reason to believe that it is well founded. But there can be no peace between the Kaiser and the democracles arrayed against him until there is a complete backdown by his autocratic Government. The only Central Powers that can properly guarantee a lasting prosecute the pacifist who attacked him. peace will be the people of those nations, and only when those people govern them-

NOT FIGHTING BY THE "BOOK OF ARITHMETIC"

THE widespread and deep satisfaction I that President Wilson has based his plea for war not solely on the mere eyespiritual principles of our democracy, is striking proof of the unshakable idealism that abides in American hearts. Despite the frequent strictures on our "greedy commercialism," on our cold-blooded, self-seeking interest in the main business chance, so often voiced by unthinking critics, this nation has ever detested fighting by what Mercutio calls "the book of arithmetic."

All our history attests this. Perhaps the sole blot on a record of wars, uncommonly large for a republic whose abhorrence of blatant militarism has been repeatedly expressed by all her great statesmen, is the conflict with Mexico in 1846. A fair-minded retrospect shows a leading cause of that struggle to have been the southern desire for an extension of slave territory. But as a result of this knowledge there has always been less public pride over the really superb accomplishments of Generals Scott and Taylor against Santa Ana's armies than of any other brilliant military achievements in the life of the nation.

Surely it was glowing idealism-that misrepresented quality whose mighty force is so continually discounted by tyranny-which inspired us to take up arms for freedom in 1775, for international justice in 1812, for the suppression of Mavery by the North in 1861 and the spiritual vision of State rights by the Confederacy, and for the liberation of an oppressed people in 1898.

It is sometimes said that the sinking of the Maine provoked the Spanish War. True, it was the immediate cause of intensifying the strain of our relations with Madrid. But the loss of our battleship alone, especially in view of the fact that responsibility for the disaster was never convincingly fixed, could never have made us interfere in the West Indies. Free Cuba We were most unwise; us interfere in the West Indies. Free Cuba We have been like that was the shining ideal which the men of nineteen years ago espoused. And is there any page in history more resplendent with disinterested endeavor than that which tells how Cuba was unchained?

The arguments of opponents of war to day, that the loss of a few American lives at sea may not be worth the death of perhaps many thousands of our country. nen, indicate a complete misconception of consistent national purpose.

servations are culled from th "book of arithmetic" on which tocracy and German "Kultur" The President has eloquently

OF AMERICA

How Arthur Bullard, Who Has Studied the European Mistakes, Thinks We Can

Avoid Them

WE HAVE been waiting for a brief and lucid summary of the blunders made by the Entente Allies in order that when we were drawn into the war we might profit by what had been learned at bitter cost in the expensive school of experience. This summary has been supplied by Arthur Bullard, who has been on the ground in both France and England, in a little book called "Mobilizing America," published today by the Macmillan Company, New York. Mr. Bullard made extensive notes for the preparation of a large book describing the national emergency is so pressing that he has condensed the main points of the unfinished greater work into 129 small pages. The first and most disastrous blunder

The first and most disastrous blunder which Mr. Bullard notes was the assumption that it was to be a short war. Nobody believed Kitchener when he said that the war would last three years. Both in France and in England it was believed that this estimate was the casual remark of a professional soldier, "We know better," thought of the average citizen. Because of this fundamental blunder no adequate preparation was made for munitions. was assumed that the greatest need was for men at the front, and every one forgot that men engaged in work at home were serving less hundreds of thousands were at work do effective work the army might as well not be in the field. Skilled mechanics have been weeded out of the armies, cost miners have been called back to the mines and hotel managers have been put in charge of the domestic affairs of the hospitals instead of being assigned to digging trenches The great service that can be rendered by the hotel managers is shown by the experience of the expert surgeons from the Rock hospital in Complegue which had been a The surgeons had had no experience in directing the details of hospital house keeping, and things were going wrong untisey decided to bring back from the front he man who had managed the hotel in tim-Within twenty-four hours after return everything was running

Blunders About Conscription

Another blunder was the failure of the overnments to make it clear to the pe were asking for this or form of re-enforcements for the fighting men cause they were absolutely necessary prosecution of the war. Because of the failure there was a widespread suspicio and asked for a conscription measure in England, for example, in order to save the Liberal party rather than to serve the cause of the nation. Akin to this was a scattering of effort in making clear the great humes at stake. sary if they were made for the temporar; emergency of war. The Welsh coal miner would enlist for the wage of a shilling a day, but they would strike against a reduction of six pence a day in their wages, especially when they discovered that their imployers were reaping great profits from

the increased price of coal.

Another mistake was the attempt of propagandists to make permanent settle ments of controversial questions under pressure of the needs of the crisis. Mr. Bullard believes that if the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in England had been proposed as a war expe dient the manufacture could have been stopped. But the prohibitionists thought the opportunity was ripe for wiping out the business entirely, and they met with the bitter opposition of the brewers and dis tillers. Opponents of labor organizations thought they could kill the unions, and they falled as the prohibitionists failed.

America Warned

Mr. Rollard warns us against the danger of similar attempts here. It will be neces-sary to do many radical things if we are to make the full power of the nation felt in the war, but if the advocates of government ownership, a sound congressional budget system, the reform of the labor unions and what not seize upon the occasion to engage in propaganda, they will obstructhan accelerate preparation for what come. The lesson that Europe has is to come. The lesson that Eure for us is that all propagands for for an eye accounting for submarine out-that social or economic reform should be rages, but also on the larger and more abandoned and that the nation should concentrate itself on the single fisue of mobiliz ing its wealth, its men and its industries for the sole purpose of winning an honor-able peace and bringing about a triumph for democracy. When democracy has tri-umphed, the controversial issues can again take their place in popular discussion and be settled in their own good time.

Mr. Buliard's book is of immens in the present national crisis. It is inspired by the spirit of the President's address to Congress at the opening of the extraordinary session, and it supplements that splendid declaration of the allegiance of America to the cause of humanity by a multitude of suggestions of ways and means for making that allegiance effective. G. W. D.

SHIPS, NOT HEROICS, NEEDED

Mr. Roosevelt's warning that we must no "dollar war" needs to be supple sentimental war nor a superfluous was gestures. The first business before us is so clear that it is more confusion of thought to label it with some moralist's phrase. The United States must insure the communica-tions to France and England. If they are cut we are impotent. We can raise armies and make munitions without end—if they cannot be transported to Europe they are a dead loss. This is what Germany is count-ing upon. She believes quite correctly that if she can destroy the world's shipping faster than it can be built, it doesn't matter how many new encinies there are overseas. Germany could ask nothing better of u could ask nothing better of us from the shipping question on the theoret-ical ground that it wasn't heroic. We couldn't make a worse exhibition of our selves than to forget the simple common ense of the situation and lose interest in the intensely prosaic but absolutely funda mental need for a vast supply of ships Only if the submarine is checked can America's power be used. If the Atlantic's highway is blockaded the Allies are cut off highway is blockaded the Alies are cut off from their ultimate base of supplies. With that highway open the chances of German victory are ended.—The New Republic.

JULY 1, 1916

We were unprepared, But we've taught ourselves a thing or two And we're muddling through.

Twenty-three months! Twenty-three men! Oh, the muddle And muddle again! One can't deny it, because it's true-But we're muddling through.

Shells and soldlers, Piles and files;— The roar goes up We know now what we always knew— We shall muddle through! Tom Daly's Column

ON FAR FRONTIERS He dreamed the twilight that would pale his closing,

Would lotter o'er the green and misty miles. In his own Irish tale with kin reposing, In peaceful files.

But Fate had marked him for a splendid ending.

On far frontiers of which he never dreamed; The world's most righteous cause with life defending,

Where shrapnel streamed.

T. J. MURRAY. IN THE TRAIN the other morning w noticed a pair of broad, young, khaki-clad shoulders a few seats ahead of us. The service but topping the head well poised above the shoulders was encircled by a way democracies get ready for war, but the silk cord of red and blue intertwined One of the U. of P. lads. A brown string was knotted under his cerebellum. To hold on his hat in windy weather, we thought. But a moment later he turned his head and we saw that the string was a hawser for his large tortoise-rimmed young-literary-man spectacles. Over-

> other smile-provoking thing which is not as irrelevant as it would seem: Athylene Radish is making a visit at

> trained! Our thoughts hopped to an-

the home of Charles F. Bras What impulse is it that prompts us when our name is Radish to call our daughter Athylene?

A contrib. In Switzerland gets this across to us quite uncensored. It is relayed by W. C. Hammer, of the Russian Import Company: In a roadside inn near-Frutigen, Switzerland, which makes a specialty of trout cooked to the tourist's order, these two signs are displayed: Lebende Forellen

Truites Vivantes Trouts Alive

Fremdes Geld wird genommen
On prend de la monnale
etrangere
Strange money taken

YOUR MOODS

Your monds are like the April days When clouds are blown across the blue. The shine and shadows-golds and grays Are in the changeful heart of you. know too well your fickle ways, Your moods are like the April days.

But though your constant sister May Is ever faithful, kind and true, I still must kneel to you and pray You listen while I plead and seco. For though your heart with mine for toy

As pleases most your fancy) plays. I still must seek the pain, the joy-Your moods are like the April days. VARLEY.

THE LADS of Campion College, which s the town of Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin, conducted Bert Taylor's column in the Chicago Tribune on Monday. It was a good job. Take this for a sample:

"A classical education," says Bill Byrne, Jr., "is like a suit of evening clothes. You may never use it except to be a walter or to make a fool of yourself. But it will keep a fellow from hanging around the livery stable,"

And at the end of their day's work here was just space enough for Bert to by: "Very good, boys, You have contrived to concoct a column of foolery without introducing the topic which makes up nine-tenths of the average college publication-Girl."

WHICH Naturally Introduces This: I have lately made my semianoual de-scent into that abyss of desolation, the examination period. And, after the official waste of three hours in the examination with the written rewards of "Wordsworth," I read, in the beauties of nature." Addision and Steele, I find myself corroborated, taught in the beauties of nature. their age manners-"and this was done not n a preaching way, but in homeletic fashlanguage newadays-"l'elenism is immoral Can this be the wander echo of my attempt to analyze that temper which fondly imagines itself "unmoral"? But I prefer originality—such originality

is that of the youth who assures me that Franklin was the first great American man d letters because "he invented the ystem." * * We ask: "What was wift besides a man of letters?" The anewer: "Swift, besides a man of letters, was Innatic" . .

am not asking just now what these fairly representative jottings prove. They may prove that I have done my teaching badly, or that the American college is bluff, or that the modern young man has contempt for the cultivation of the mind, or that the English classics ought to be considered as dead to all but pedants, or that real education is an impossibility in a social order founded on and dedicated know what they are about, or that the undergraduate will take his academic seach, the man who teaches him to play promise myself a terrible day of reckoning up these issues and the relation of my own conscience to them-

But for the moment I only ask: What an be done about it? What on earth can be done about it? -Atlantic Monthly,

Sir-You know there is always a photographer. I've never known all of them to be on time. On Saturday when all the distinguished ones in the front roy of the stand in Independence Square had posed for the movies and still pictures and everything, the belated one rushed up and, addressing Tom Smith, implored:

"Mr. Mayor, won't you please shake hands with Senator Johnson again; I didn't get

It seemed to me that the Mayor wa torn between conflicting destres. He wanted that picture to appear in the paper and he wanted to rebuke the photographer being late. He thought quickly, which, for some folks, is not always safe "This is becoming painful," he said.

mentioned this to my friend Carl, and he said: "Gosh! And Hughes didn't shake hands with Johnson even once and see how We took the scalp of C. Sykes on the tion,

eighteenth hole at Stenton yesterday, and dragging his bag behind him he followed us into the clubhouse. While he was washing up he rubbered about a bit, for now that he's president of Bala Golf Club he's constantly on the lookout for new ideas. The prospectus of our greens committee, setting forth proposed improvements, caught his eye. He snorted and laid a demonstrative finger upon a paragraph written just this way: "No. 18-Damn creek and make small

"The first part of that," said he, "has already been attended to."

And now, friends and fellow-citizens, if there be among us any of the tribe of



THE ART OF INSURGENCY The Lady From Montana Sets an Example of Regularity to the Gentlemen From Massachusetts-Representative Moore

Writes of the Organization of the House

Special Correspondence Evening Ledger

est advocate of war, which calls for organization, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, the new member of Congress from Montana, who has come to Washington as the first congressional member with a strong propensity for woman suffrage. Mr. Gardner held up the Republican caucus for more than an hoor and a quarter, insisting that he would not be bound by its action, while Miss Rankin, who was not at the conference, declared that as she was "elected on the Republican ticket" she would "abide by the action of the Republican caucus."

The difference between the two was this: that the gentleman from Massachusetts proclaimed his unwillingness to go along with the Republican organization, though it presaged defeat of the army to which he was attached, while the lady from Montana, who, like many women, is supposed to be unable to understand a contract, stood up "manfully" to the organization which had given her its support. The "lesson" taught by Miss Rankin, concerning whose views and whose usefulness in Con-gress there has been so much doubt, was not without meaning to the vast body regular Republicans who have been hest ating about woman suffrage. It was s esson in stability and in adherence to orinciples which and standing to the lady from Montana.

House Insurgency Not New

Insurgency is not new in the House did insurgency begin with the so-called Cannon regime. It is as old as time itself Its advocates in and out of Washington insist upon free speech, & free press and the right of individual express ter whether a monkey-wrench is thrown into the machinery of progress and discipline or

first great insurgent movement United States. It was a very and patriotic movement and has not been seriously questioned by any real America patriot down to the present day. The Independence Hall meeting of Saturday last. with so conspicuous an insurgent as Hiram Johnson, of California, proclaiming for the fixed institutions of the Revolution, nesses that fact. But there are a great many insurgents in local as well as in State bodies who mistake their own cause for the Revolution or other great movements of secondary importance. The overthrow of the Cannon rules was a legislative revolu-

cates of closure rule, previous-question mo-tions which shut off debate and other arbitrary measures as the followers and Cannon ever dared to be. If this is the kind of reform the people want, they are getting it in copious doses, particularly when debate upon war questions involving the lives and liberties of the people is limited to a few hours or when so important a problem as prohibition, the honest enforcement of which would deprive the Gov-ernment of more than one-third of its normal revenues, may be passed under a normal revenues, may be passed under a rule limiting debate to thirty minutes on the propriety of the rule, with no discussion of the merits whatever. Old-timers in Congress have been watching the curves of the quondam defenders of the right of free speech with more than ordinary interest, even unto the last of them, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, whose force as a filluster has been widely pro-

WASHINGTON, April 4.

CONGRESS has just had an interesting the man who carries the banner in the parade who enlists for the real service. Human interest is strong in Washington, as it is elsewhere. Insurgent movements are therefore charged with a certain degree of suspicion until the promoters of them become known and understood. Such agitations advocate of war, which calls for ormost advocate of war, w

Announcement of the formation in Jeru

DYING HARD

salem of "a Universal Brotherhood" sounds like a big proposition and worthy of conideration until it develops that all the printed matter and all the blank applica-tions for membership spring from the mind and the activities of one remote individual who is yet unknown to fame. Legislators, representing diverse interests, who pledge nselves to these freak movement advance, would occupy a peculiar position before their constituents once it was known they were "so easy." It is no exeggeration to say that the amount of printed matter which comes to the average Congressman, and which must necessarily be thrown in the waste basket, if collected and turned into pulp would help materially to reduce the pulp would help materially to reduce the high cost of paper. A Congressman has a thousand advisers upon every phase of important questions, and it is not to be expected that he can or will please everybody. It is not in the nature of things that he should, but if he does not please everybody it does not indicate that he lacks natriotism it does not indicate that he lacks patriotism. Insurgency Threatens Both Parties

But we were discussing insurgency as it applies to the Senate and the House. How far shall insurgency go within the ranks of an organization without being called to account? In the Senate recently in war matters was not confined to either Democratic or Republican parties. Neither has it been exclusive to either party in the House. The Democrats have frequently insurged in caucus and on the floor, although n the last analysis they have usually voted together, under the Wilson Administration, there are still evidences of Democratic insurgency on various lines, such as peace and war, prohibition and woman suffrage, but the patronage of the Administration has been useful in straightening these things out. The Republicans have no patronage, so that insurgents are freer to go on in-surging. The exhibition of insurgency when the Republicans undertook to organize on Saturday last, however, fell so flat as to discourage future efforts of the kind, unless they develop more strength and are better organized, for, paradoxical at it may seem, even insurgency cannot succeed or last very long unless there is some cohesiveness among the insurgents. What happened on Saturday did not impress the new members of Congress favorably. The Massachusetts member who led the opposition and who finally withdrew from the conference because he did not want to be bound what the conference did was followed from what the conference did was followed from
the hall by two members, one of whom
came back. And this after every opportunity had been offered to the leader of
the "bolt," if such it might be called, to
make any motion he saw fit to obtain an
expression of opinion. The general feeling
at the wind-up was that several gentlemen
who could not have their way declined to
play. That sort of insurgency does not
get very far.

Republican Organization Lost

The organization of the House on Monday The organization of the House on Monday demonstrated the value of a single vote, since at the beginning of the contest each side was presumed to have 214 votes. Mr. Clark had announced that he would be elected Speaker, but the Republicans had not conceded it, since one vote one way or the other might at any time have determined the contest. The rumors of insurgency against Mr. Mann, the Republican candidate, were more ominous than those against Mr. Clark. It was insurgency, however, that defeated Mr. Mann and likewise the Republican organization. The Democrate policed every one of their regular votes and captured enough Progressives to give Clark a total of 211. Mann received set votes. Six authering

a majority. The total vote was 428, majority of which would have been 1 so that, even with the defections not Clark had a majority of only two. It was interesting to note that while Mr. Gards and the handful of followers went aga Mann, and the blind Progressive, Sch nominated Cark, the new lady member, was "willing to abide by the action of Republican caucus," stood squarely for Republican candidate.

RESOLUTION

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answere in this column. Ten questions, the answers which every well-informed person should kee.

QUIZ

1. What is the Hindenburg line? 2. What Important position is held by 8 Stone in the Senate? 3. What is a "penultimate" warning?

What does Good Friday comme Who is Speaker of the House of Reserventatives?

7. Name the largest continent Where are the White Mountains? Who was Sir Isaac Newton? 0. What is a cheetah?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Events moving in seven-league boots mean George W. Wickersham was Attorney Ge-eral of the United States in the Taft Ab-ministration.

ministration.

Constantin Brun is the Danish Minister is
the United States, who represented Demark in the sale of the Danish West
Indies to this country.

A cul-de-sac is a place with only one estlet. The literal Fernch meaning is the
tom of the bag."

5. It is estimated that the earth has been inhabited by human beings for at least 250,000 years.

6. Herbert Spencer was a distinguished Bar-lish philosopher and scientist, who dist in 1903.

e smoke screen, first used in the Anglean navy, is effected by deatroyers, which can be seen to be seen the compact the large ships of their own fleet. Fly-fishing is fishing with artificial flies

Money to Holland

M. B. M.—The Belgian Relief Commission, 1524 Walnut street, advises sending money to Holland or Belgium by handraft, which insures it against loss. There is certain risk attached to the sending and letters usually are delayed, but if this precaution is taken the sender undersono loss. Mail goes by way of England. The letter from the Belgian soldier, Ernest Konen, interned in a bamp at Zeist, Holland, was printed on the editorial page March was printed on the editorial page March 27. It stated that he had certain articles for sale—rings, brooches, etc.—to support for sale—ri his mother.

Bull Run

W. R. T.—The first battle of Bull Rus was fought July 21, 1861. The second battle of Bull Run was fought August 25, 20, 1862. Both were won by the Con-

Naval Yeoman

S. K. H.—Yeoman in the navy are vided into classes. A recruit receives \$17.5 a month; third-class yeoman, \$23; according to the second of the

The men who participated in it have since striven for power on their own ac-count. Some of them in the Senate and in the House have become as strong advo-