

WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 dress all communications to Evening Independence Square, Philadelphia.

AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MARCH WAS 100,671

AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

Philadeloble, Thursday, April 12, 1917



The Government does not know at kind of army it wants, but we

We can have peace insurance if we it. The price is the greatest navy

Austrian Foreign Minister Czernin sped our Charge d'Affaires Grew Vienna with assurances of his perfect consideration." Evidently outrages on grammar are keepce with Teuton ruthlessness in

The War Department order to reofficers raising the age limit to years brings the maximum to withyear of that which England until ly had set. The raising of the age is no compliment to eagerness of oung men.

"Dope" doctors, those who use their al standing as an excuse for habit-forming drugs to their great squandering of our resources. I advantage, are among the vipers skind. Upon conviction they should wented forever from again pracmedicine.

thousand one-room rural in Pennsylvania are about 6000 too many. Doctor Phillips's sugthat communities club together olidate these classrooms in larger is a practical move toward and more efficient teaching.

in one province of Brazil, vet the ent does not appear to be wor-It is quite possible that the great ity of the 500,000 are as hostile to as any of the rest of us. there are always sufficient to bring a whole people into

There is, not much difference blowing up industrial establishby underhand methods and sinking by submarines. Amid our weeping he dead at Eddystone we can visthe suffering of those who were merchessly to the depths and realre fully than ever why this sacred is a necessary war.

The British Premier is to be in Commons as to whether he Mr. Wilson's belief that it is the Government and not the German that is the object of attack. Amerinion is bound to affect Allied erms, now that we are "in." It so affect the future of the Irish for whom we fight as much as sght for or with any other nation.

There will be more American ships o oceans within a year or two than av other time since the nation existed. and sallors will be required to them. Girard College will prepare a of officers, but the necessity of hment of the nautical trainool by the State of Pennsylvania us that we take it for granted il be no opposition to the meager on saked at Harrisburg.

extremely patriotic students

a picture of the lone naval ship to Cuba which was published in our picture section, on the that it constitutes an "unwar-rease" and reflects on "our re unselfish action" in entering our side. On the contrary, the r side. On the contrary, the sublished as a tribute to many or no navy, takes its "on the side of the angels." of the Evening Lan he story, "Monte Crist hished in this news time last year. That story written for the Eventuce convincement in a most convincementings of optes and their as story was intended to facturery to an appreciation mean of the situation and granding their plants.

rather than exaggerate its importance For this reason the only enthusiastic utterance he has ever allowed to escape him is taken as solld fact. At the end of the four months' battle of the Romme he observed that there was a remarkable deterioration of German morale and that the Germans were no match for the Britsh troops. The battle which he halted in November he has resumed after five nonths, and the amazing number of prismers captured bears out the truth of his statement that the German soldier is no longer putting his heart into his

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION

ITE HAVE been at war almost a week The army and navy are being recruited under the volunteer system in a nore or less haphazard way. Yesterday we read of some skilled mechanic who had offered for service and had been accepted. Comorrow we shall read the same thing. With incredible stupidity we are rushing into a repetition of the mistakes which cost Great Britain thousands of lives, paralyzed her efficiency for a period and delayed for months the perfection of the grand army which is now driving through

The Executive Department of the Government is in no doubt. Government experts know the lessons which the war has taught. They are prepared to profit from the blunders of our allies. But in Congress there has reared its head that identical stubbornness and imbecility which gave the nation the Hay bill-a measure so iniquitous and destructive of real preparedness that Secretary Garrison, rather than acquiesce in it, resigned from the Cabinet.

We are going to fight this war on efficient lines or we are going to suffer more The selective draft means the creation of real armies-military armies, industrial armies and food-producing armies. There is no other method of raising such armies which will not be a failure. That is the lesson of experience; that is the fact which the war has taught, whether we like it or not.

Selective conscription will put each man where he can do the most good for his

slackers. Selective conscription will nationalize

the war as no voluntary system could Selective conscription will equalize the

burden Selective conscription will save thousands in lives and millions in dollars by eliminating waste and preventing the

Why, then, should Congress hesitate? Why should it debate, delaying the creation of an army that ought already to be not yet realize that we are actually at war. They deceive themselves by believing that we have embarked on a mollycoddle enterprise, that Germany is already whipped, that we can buy the

They are wrong, fatally wrong, for a passion of patriotic devotion, stopping at no sacrifice, inspires the Germany which the Kaiser dominates, and a terrific struggle is inevitable before the end comes. We have accepted the challenge and we must fight, not with vocabularies, but with guns, and to win we must put every resource that we have, in its most efficient form, into the balance.

Let Congressmen quit quibbling. Let them act. Nationalize the war! Raise our armies-all of them-by selective conscription!

OLD GLORY IN EUROPE

EUROPEAN experts and our own the field it will be needed only when it is trained. It will require a year's training at least before we can send a large contingent capable of upholding the prestige of the nation and delivering telling blows against the enemy.

There are, however, at least 50,000 Americans at the front, men trained in all branches of the service, veterans of the war. It would be a splendid thing if at the great council of the Allies, to be held in Paris, it should be determined to gather these Americans into one unit. under their own flag, that Old Glory might take its place in the battle line beside the other flags of freedom that rise above the burriers raised against autoc-

GREAT STATESMEN AS OUR COWORKERS

FINE sincerity - something more A than mere astute diplomacy—is displayed in France's and Britain's reported decision to send to Washington some of their noblest and ablest patriots to help organize the newly expanded combat of reedom against tyranny.

Ex-Premier A. J. Balfour will represent gland, while France is semiofficially said to have selected the resourceful Viviani, also a former Prime Minister; an miral yet to be chosen, Octave Homerg. Franklin Bouillon and either Mar-

shal Joffre or General Foch.

The character of such men is admirably attuned to both the delicacy and the dignity of their mission. They will be in a position to propose practical working parinership with the Allies without involving us in the kind of treaty obligations repaired to American ideals.

THE UNVEILING OF AMERICA

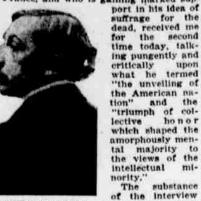
Maurice Barres Tells How the Discovery of the Issues of the

War Has Revealed Us to Ourselves

By HENRI BAZIN pient of the Croix de Guerre, member of the Societe des Clens de Lettres, Special Correspondent of the Evenino Lebuss in France.

PARIS, March 24.

MAURICE BARRES, of the Academie Francaise and the Chamber of Deputies, who conceived the Croix de Guerre and the steel helmet, making their use laws of Prance, and who is gaining marked sup-port in his idea of suffrage for the



MAURICE HARRES

appears in thes words of M. Barres:
"We have recently witnessed the unveiling of the American nation in the converted action of a multitude numbering well past a hundred millions of widely diverse origin, that, as one unit, have spontaneous expressed a united opinion. This in itself is a most interesting fact that will be noted

in history.
"Behind the President of the United States stands a great cosmopolitan assembly typical before itself and the world, of a complete victory of opinion first held only by its intellectuals, and now standing for not only that, but for the humanity and nobility that slumbered in the breast of each native of the land."
"Why intellectuals first?" was asked.

"First," answered M. Barres, "because the United States is a new country, with its universities the sole source of ideas, as its universities the sole source of ideas, as we understand the word in the European sense. Among the great mass of your people in 1214 there was an apathy as to the war, a feeling that it was purely a European quarrel, to be left so, with the sea between. But in the universities and intellectual centers of the country there what the quarrel was about, who precipitated it, who tried to prevent it, who was ready for war and who was not, and what victory for one side or the other meant not only to Europe, but the United States

Admiration for Germany

"Coupled with the then majority view there is no doubt of the great pre-war Selective conscription will get the influence exercised upon the American mind by Germany, Germanic methods and con-stant propaganda. Germany was recognized as a vast workshop, a completely organized establishment where the most exemplary essons in co-operative trading and manu facturing, administrative and public hygiene could be studied. And in the same light England seemed a thing inferior, with France a degenerate land where taste alone survived a glorious tradition. German morality was seemingly a material thins apart, an exemplary thing of the type tha meant more for a nation's future, and con sequent impression upon the world min3: and, therefore, a thing to pattern after, or

at least admire.
"The first real shock disturbing these opinions was the invasion of Belgium, with the preceding contemptuous treatment of honor and plighted word. And then came almost

mmediately after the heroism of France.
"Ruthless action and further disregare of right and the principles of humanity fol lowed in a succession of rapid instances, while the fact that all the old traditions of France but slumbered in the sound hearts

Then came the American Ambulance the American societies and aids of so many world's right to freedom and drown aid of Germany. Here was a significant sign only partially understood as to read son, even after the war was a year old. The universities of the East sent 300 men to the aid of France as against one to the aid of Germany. This is by no means an exaggerated proportion. The eastern coast of the United States was represented in our arms, in our service in the hospital or other sense to a great degree, despite a divided degree of opinion among the people. In the Middle West and Far West the war was still considered as a bothersome thing that ertinently interfered with the San Fran

Growth of a New Sentiment

"But, little by little, in the light of what subsequently happened, and in the principal light as to how the Allied Powers and the Central Powers conducted the war, the great mass of the people in the United States became sympathizers between the two camps or not sympathizers at all. A national sentiment began to develop. "That this national sentiment should come into Integral existence, that a difference, gradual and progressive, between the ideals, atms and methods of the two armed camps should become patent to the eyes of a people

should become patent to the eyes of a people generally lacking in the spirit of criticism, is the marvelous thing difficult to put into words and formulate in abstract expression. words and formulate in abstract expression.
One could perhaps say that the diagnosed views of the thinking minority had, through repeated barbarity by the Germans, shaped and formed the amorphously mental majority to a vision of unanimous view and

"That collective America should be se That collective America should be so shaken in its profound spiritual elements; that from the point of material and individually moral perspective; that the people should rise at the idea of composite honor; that, if I may say it, the workshop should become a nation, is the psychology of the points I make.

se in the United States most men's "Because in the United States most men's business is trade, and but a very few that of morals, neither the ideal nor the material in itself was the foil that unveiled to the people the point of honor; it was a composite of the two, an evolution out of them. It was suddenly seen that a nation cannot eternally exist upon the foundations of individual morality or the groundwork of material prosperity. It was grasped that a time comes when the higher thing, the collective conscience of millions. thing, the collective conscience of millions, must display itself. That is the transition that has come to pass in the United States; that it has witnessed itself; that the world

"Death had threatened life. Between the play of the two forces, with on one side the present and the joys of freedom and equality and on the other the past and the empires of hereditary forces, the second

equality and on the other the past and the empires of hereditary forces, the second took first place.

"I believe President Wilson saw and felt this long ers it gave evidence, that he had noted the German language had a double meaning and that German notes, within intervals of but a few weeks, contradicted themselves. He, with his people, experienced reaction against and disgust for German morality, sensed a convulsion that illuminated his conscience, became converted in the same sense that conversion came to the compatriots of William James.

"And with Mr. Wilson's act the nation unveiled itself, the light breaking all over the country among people in all walks of the sense of concerted moral right awakening in each individual American breast a new force, appearing white and pure in the heart of the batter, without distinction stradal lines.

Tom Daly's Column

INVOCATION Oh, shade of the past, silhouette on the

wall-Great-prandfather's father, who answered the call In 'seventy-siz, there's still work to be

done. Oh, may I do my share to punish the Hun! God grant the same spirit that lived in.

your day Inspire us again as we enter the fray. May victory, following tyranny's fall, Bring peace to your rest, oh, grim fac on the wall!

Schaeffer and Houck are engineers in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company. They were sent up to Bridgeport, Conn., recently on a company job. While they were there they thought to have a look at the railroad bridge and signal system near the station. A soldier with a gun appeared in the "near distance. "Let's change our minds, since we can't change our names," said Schaeffer. "This is no place for lads with labels like ours."

"The President received me with the utmost courtesy and consideration." -Roosevelt Interview

Our friend, F. Marion Wolf, once told us a story of his father and an irascible neighbor. The latter didn't like the way Mr. George Wolf conducted his household, and he particularly objected to the noisy play of the little wolves. At first he stood in his own yard and complained; but one day he marched into Mr. Wolf's house to tell him what was what. Mr. Wolf politely listened to his criticism. and when he had finished walked to the front door and, holding it open, said sim ply, "Good day," The neighbor's crest fell. With both hands, palms outward spread protectingly over his coat tails, he sidled through the door, crying, "No violence, George, no violence!"

Set in small type and buried in the back of the magazine we find the most "arresting and poignant" of all the things in Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, for April. It's a rhymed letter to the editor by Willard Wattles, and this is part of it:

I've a niece named Ellnorre.
Just a baby, barely four:
And her parents, feeling pally.
Took her to the Russian ballet.
Where in baby mond, extatic
She approved them, acrobatic
From Le Mids d'un Fanate.
To that white and wondrous Swan,
Cleopatra's eyes of inde
To that mad Scheheragade.

To that mad Scheheragade.

Then one morning my good sister Pausing at her housework, missed her; Elinore of yellow hair. Did not answer anywhere, Down before the house she found her, With admiring babies round her, Clad in one small shoe and stocking On her tiny bare toes rocking. Pirouetting so sedately. Chubby, funny, staid and stately Gravely tripping the fandango Or some Lilliputian tango.

All her baby body given
A white daisy unto Heaven. When her mother stoeped to fold her Though by this time all the neighbors had resigned their morning labore).

For my sister knew the answer.

For my sister knew the answer For this naked little dancer Who had shocked the postman slightly Pacing up the street so tritely. Leaving letters at the door Of the sprightly Elinore.

If Kentucky will only set itself to the task of breeding a sea-going mule the submarine problem will be settled in less than no time. Springfield Union.

Why Kentucky? We thought the melodious mule built its nest in Missouri. However, the proposed sea-going variety would not only have to be launched stern first, like any other vessel, but be designed to proceed that way to insure instant action of the main batteries.

WOULD YE GO?

Did ye ever git a-thinkin' that ye'd like

Ye look as if ye'r gonna answer no. Well perhaps we wouldn't like it, but the question really is:

If the U. S. A. should need ye, would ue got

Would ye hate to leave yer pa an' ma an all of them ye love? Would ye be a stay-at-home like some I know.

Or would we say, "DOG-ON-IT I can shoot a gun, I guess?" Think it over. If yer needed, would ye go?

When ye see the other fellers steppin' up to sign their names, Each one a gonna fight fer you, y know.

Would ye let'm go without ye when know they need ye bad? Taint no use to ask the question "Would ve go?"

Cause I know ye're true blue, brother, an yer knees don't quake with fear; blood inside yer veins is red, an' ac When ye think about the Continental lads

what fought fer you I'll bet me heart an' breaches that ye'll

I. MANOFF, Market and Fifth, wants vomen clothing makers. Does his name explain the cause of the vacancy?

There are those in a first-night audience who are inclined to be a bit gullible in the field of philosophy. Any long speech which assalls the spugvirtues and ends wich a ringing denunciation of the pure in heart goes well. By violent applause one clears himself of the suspicion that he may be a secret follower of virtue.—Heywood Broun, in N. Y. Tribune. We happened to sit in a hothed of thes folks at a play the other night.

CONCERNING MAUD Come tell me if I'm awad or maudlin, And whether I should now be glad or sa She clamors, "Maud is mad without you," I answer, "Should " leave the maid mad."

MUDDLED.

Evolution of a Man of Letters H. H. Pease, for five years past editor of the Beemer (Neb.) Times, has resigned his position and taken up the work of mall carrier in Beemer.

—Editor and Publisher.

Why should the spirit of editors b roud, anyway? A quarter of a century ago we were reporting a poisoning case at Green Creek, in South Jersey, and we at Green Creek, in South Jersey, and we made our headquarters in the office of the Cape May County Gasette at Cape May Court House. A very pretty siri was in charge of the composing room. We were anxious to impress her. We teld her the represented the Photodolphia



THE PINCH HITTER

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Socialists and Suffragists-Taxation of Insurance-War Measures

SUFFRAGE AND SOCIALISM To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I have read with interest Mrs Brock's letter in your issue of the 10th. in which she corrects your quotation of remark of hers and gives the correct statement as being "the majority of suffragists are Socialists and in Socialism there is neither patriotism nor religion." She ther proceeds to recite that "the Woman's Peace party has indorsed woman suffrage and the pacifists are all suffragists." Why can it not also be stated that the National Woman Suffrage Association and various offered their services to the Government! Let us have the truth on both sides.

The suffrage question is a single political issue, and among the believers in universal suffrage one naturally finds Socialists, pacifists and follower of other doctrines, just as one finds pacifists among Republicans and Democrats. That the majority of suffragists are Socialists is open to grave doubt to a thinking mind Were a majority of the nearly 400,000 mer who voted for woman suffrage in this Stat Socialists?
That socialism may seem idealistic and

impractical to most of us cannot be de-nied. But to condemn a movement and give as one reason (I credit Mrs. Brock give as one reason (I credit Mrs. Brock with other and better ones) that the majority of its followers, which is more than doubtful, are Socialists seems puerile.

Did not the European Socialists rally to their country's call? Is it not the German Socialists who have constantly striven to reform our common enemy—a Hohenzollern-ridden Germany?

One might urge that liquor is opposed to woman suffrage. But what is the use They are independent issues. Liquor not, as a rule, for clean politics and go government. Women, as a class, suffer the horrors of the abuse of liquor and have a right to feel keenly on that subject. But are all suffrage States prohibition

The suffrage, issue stands on its own merits or faults and not on the varying views of its advocates. Let us not confuse the two with sophistry.

G. P. O. Philadelphia, April 10.

TAXATION OF INSURANCE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—As a reader of your paper and a policy holder it a mutual life insurance company chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, I wish to protest most vigorously against the passage of House bill No. 399

vania, I wish to protest most vigorously against the passage of House bill No. 399. which proposes to levy an additional tax of four mills upon the securities held by the company in which I am insured for the payment of my policy.

You must know, of course—for a moment's consideration of the subject of mutual life insurance will show you—that all taxes on mutual insurance moneys come out of the pockets of the policy holders.

Now, it is proposed to double tax my insurance savings, for a tax is already collected on my premium when it is deposited with the company. You are aware, of course, that this premium tax and other sources of revenue from insurance companies already net the State more than \$2,000,000 per year over and above what is properly spent for administering the Insurance Department and prejecting Pennsylvania policy holders.

This new four-mill tax which it is now

This new four-mill tax which it is now proposed to add to what policy holders already pay was removed from the laws in 1913 after a full investigation of the subis after a full investigation of the subject by the Legislature. It was brought out again in 1915 and defeated in the House by the overwhelming vote of 149 to 19.

Now it has been introduced again, after having been twice declared unfair and wrong. More than that, bill No. 255 made very plain that the money raised by it is to be used as the basis of a bond issue by the City of Philadelphia for the devalopment of a subway transit system and other municipal improvements.

policy holders of more than \$2,000,000 per year for general State purposes, a tax which I have never believed to be just. Now I am to be further taxed for the purpose of

building subways for our city.

I wish you would look into this matter and let me have a reply from you, as I feel sure that you are interested, in this as in other matters, that justice is given to every citizen.

LEOPOLD HAUF.

Philadelphia, April 16.

WAR MEASURES SUGGESTED

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I would suggest that the following laws be forthwith enacted by Congress:

A law punishing by ten years' imprisonment any individual guilty of interfering with citizens' rights of peaceable assembly and freedom of speech and of the press. We must not set out to battle against Kaiser ism and despotism by resorting to Prussian methods at home.

An act authorizing the national Govern-ment to seize all foodstuffs and to regulate the minimum and maximum prices thereof. The \$7,000,000,000 about to be raised by Congress for war purposes should be financed by the Government, without Wall street's participation therein, by taxation of incomes above \$3000; 10 per cent over \$10, 000; 15 per cent, \$20,000; 20 per cent, \$30, 000; 25 per cent, \$40,000; 30 per cent, \$50, 000; 40 per cent, \$60,000; 50 per cent, \$80,000, confiscating all income above \$100,000. Since the workers, farmers and trades people furnish the producers and fighters, the rich folks ought to pay the bill.

A billion dollars to be appropriated for the payment of bonuses of, say, \$500 to each of the 2,000,000 families which, according to Robert Hunter, live on the verge teers for the army.

An act providing for a national referendum vote on conscription, with each bal-lot containing a clause binding all those voting in favor of compulsory service to be ready to answer the first call to arms. be ready to answer the first call to arms, and exempting all those voting against the proposition, and who are conscientiously opposed to war, provided, however, that the opponents pledge themselves, too, to fight in case of actual or imminent invasion upon A law providing for universal physical

training (not necessarily of a military character) of all boys and girls, both at school and at the factories, and for hygienic home surroundings conducive to perfect health as well as better morals.

WISELY LIMITING HOSTILITIES By coming out for woman suffrage David Lloyd George has placed himself in a posi-tion where he will have one less brick to

All Points of the Compass

An Adventure With an Auditor

WE ARE not the greatest deliberative body in the world, for we only weigh about 208 pounds, net. Still we are deliberative, up to our limit, and we are possessed too, of the well-known and justly celebrated courtesy which appertains to said greatest body. Briefly, then—aithough we desired to converse at some length—we yielded the floor to Senator John Rosen, who spoke, in

part, as follows:

"I went to see last night the production
of Mr. Jules Eckert Goodman's dramatization of Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

"Yes, yes," we exclaimed; "you interest

"Weil," continued Mr. Rosen, after our rude interruption, "seated back of us were two old ladies, dignified and sweet, as all old ladies should be. 'Ain't they awful rough pirates?' said one of 'em. 'I should may so,' said the other. 'They all oughts be killed.' The play went on and the two old ladies watched it quiveringly, just as the kiddles watched it, and realized what a visualisation of early dreams of piracy may be made to mean. And then at the last the two lovely old ladies walked out of the theatre. 'It was perfectly grand,' said one. 'Yes,' said the other, 'but I thought they oughts of killed all of 'em except that there Bill Bones. He had such a nice voice, and his eyes were perfectly sweet.'"

Now the curious part of it all is that naither of the two lovely old ladies ever had a boy of her own who loved pirates and the search for hidden treasure; yet somewhere, deep back in the heart of things, they knew what it all meant. They knew that if they had had a boy of their very own he would have thrilled over the

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How far from Philadelphia is Eddystone, the scene of the disastrous munition plant explosion and fire?

2. How do shrapnel shells differ from other 8. Who was Nathanael Greene?

4. Who is A. J. Balfour, who is reported as coming to the United States on an important mission?

5. What happened February 10, 1763, a date important in the history of North America?

6. In what theatre and what city was Presi-7. Name the capital of Maine.

8. What noted American was called "the Mill-

9. Name the eight teams of the National 0. Where are the Alcutian Islands?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The "A B C" Powers are Argentine, Brazil and Chill.

2. The "gentlemen's agreement" which it is said the United States will make with

John M, Parker, of Louisiana, was Pro-gressive vice presidential candidate in the 1916 election.

"Lyeurgan methods" are stern, coming from Lyeurgus, the lawgiver of Sparia, noted for the severity of his code of laws.

6. William G. McAdos, Secretary of the Treas-ury, is President Wilson's son-in-law. 7. The population of Germany is about 70. 000,000: of the United States, about 100,000,000.

8. The tyre bird, which gets its name from its 9. Topeka is the capital of Kansas.

Lurid means grayish-orange, wan, ghastly, pale or glown; lucid means clear, easily understood, shiny or transparent.

Germans With British Titles

B. C. Y.—The movement in England to deprive the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Brunswick and the Duke of Albany of their English titles, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein of his knighthoods of the English Victorian order and that of the Bath, was the result of popular clamor. The measure has already passed the House of Commons. Lord Bryce spoke against it in the House of Lords. There is only one reason for which these honors can be attainted. and that is high treason. The princes aimed at cannot be regarded as guilty of high treason, since they are none of them Britons but all of them full-fledged Germans. The Duke of Albany abandoned his alle-The Duke of Albany abandoned his allegiance to the English Crown when he left Eton to become crown prince and shortly afterward sovereign of the German duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has lived ever since in Germany, being a German ruler. The Duke of Cumberland has been out of his mind since the beginning of the war, has never been an Englishman nor has he lived in England. His only son, the sovereign Duke of Brunswick, is also a German prince and was born and bred as such. The dukedom of Albany and the dukedom of Cumberland are hereditary honors, and do not invest their holders with seats in the House of Lords, nor with any other British prerogof Lords, nor with any other British prerog-atives, until they have given their outh of allegiance to the British Crown and have been naturalized by act of Parliament.

Red Cross Dogs

F. B. H.—No especial breed of dogs is used for Red Cross work. Individual character and training count more than does breed. Sheep dogs, retrievers, pointers, large Airedale terriers, crosses between bull-dog and mastiff and ordinary dogs to the number of 10,000 now are in war use, according to the Red Cross Magazine.