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Philadelphia, Menday, May 7, 1917



June roses will not be as welcome as Early Rose potatoes.

Coal will be increased forty cents a ton. The only thing not going up is the Darby L.

It is no idle jest to predict that the proposed employment of single women as conductors in Cleveland will bring forth many rings.

Persia, inspired by Russia's example, wants to be a republic too. The "dust of empires" seems to spread the contagion of revolt as rapidly as the dust of Philadelphia spreads disease.

No vacationist with a bent for travel will have to be urged to "see America first" this summer. The submarines have won a complete victory for the home-tourist propaganda.

It was perfectly consistent with Marshal Joffre's character that the great French general should have waited his turn in a Chicago barber shop the other day. Waiting for the right time to move his specialty. It was this policy that on the Marne.

Now we know. Doctor Firth, addressing the New Jersey Osteopathic Association, dec'ares that human beings shearh with ment the characteristics of the animal consumed, "and the Prussians have always been partial to pigs' knuckles. and sausage." Sausage and beer, he mys, produce savagery. Truly a terrible arraignment of the pig.

Insurance conditions which permit a young clerk to own and mislay two big the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. involving the use of an office "dummy." call for more than temporary remedies. A drastic revision of the State insurance laws was on the program of the Legislature at Harrisburg, where most of the needed reforms remain.

Of the five plays to be featured in the forthcoming Masque of American Drama to be given next week at the University of Pennsylvania, it is noteworthy that three of them, "The Prince of Parthia," "The Gladiator" and "Franorigin. New York is the theatrical capital now, but much of the history of the American stage, from Thomas Godfrey to Langdon Mitchell, is inscribed in the annals of our own city.

A bill has been introduced in Harrisburg to permit building and loan associations to invest funds in war loans. The stability and prosperity of Philadelphia have been due in large measure to its early establishment of such associations that can be got, but his mind is firmly and savings funds. The purpose of a building and loan association is to maintain a fund for the building of homes and not for speculation of any sort. A crisis might arise when patriotism would require even these associations to aid the Government: but there is no such crisis now, and we regard with apprehension the proposed legislation. It ought not to pass, and if it should pass the Governor should veto it.

The sentiment of revenge which oved us exactly two years ago today. when the Lusitania went down, is now ed by something vastly nobler, by surge of idealism, by an espousal of the diant cause of democracy that makes er entry into war supremely justified. has not dulled our sorrow over most dastardly of Germany's sea ers, but it has given us a sense of tion which many of us lacked hen the outrage was committed. We not so proud of having "avenged the " now as of having freed Cuba. d today, happily, "avenging" the Lusiis not the burden of our thoughts. is the hope of world democracy which

A number of societies and asso are petitioning the Government to grain by enforcing war prohibition waiting for that possibly necessary they can prove their good faith ing their memberships to refrain drinking. Liquor that is not dewill not be made. The move will progress just so far and so as various communities see the trape cutting down consumption.

but would also tend to divert slowly a number of distillers' employes to other industries so that if prohibition is necessary it will not come too suddenly and leave many thousands of workers idle and unable to support their families.

#### THE COMMON CAUSE

THERE still are German troops nearer to Paris than New York is to Philadelphia. For thirty-three months the man-power of France-\$,000,000 at the most at the beginning-has stood them off. Count out the aged, the defective, farm and industrial workers, the sailors, the forces on the Salonica front. than five, possibly six, millions fit to take

In one thousand days of fighting along Frenchmen perished at the rate of many

When Marshal Joffre journeyed from the capital to Chicago he went nine times the distance that separates Paris from her States more than one of which alone, in France is today. And still he had crossed went through our teeming cities, amid the roar of dense, enthusiastic crowds, he may have thought: "Here is France, fortyeight times duplicated. Here is the Republic, forty-eight times stronger."

The British commissioners have added their requests to those of Joffre that an a regiment of Pennsylvania engineers think that "the great test" of American fighting the barbarous cruelty and intolcruits and when wholesale volunteering was discouraged. Ten times that number would have volunteered if it had not been necessary to slow up volunteering in order to provide for the selective draft, which proved to be overwhelmingly popular.

tions. If the people do not mean it, why do they shout? As he says himself, it is not the man they cheer, but the ideathe idea that France and America mean liberty and democracy and will fight for these causes until the end. Joffre did not make himself a democrat. Four generations of men who were always ready to die for democracy have made him a democrat, and if that fifth generation which now is leaving its school books cesca da Rimini" are of Philadelphia to face the world tyrant is struck down, it is from our soil and from no other that will spring the battallons which must complete the work of Washington, of Lincoln and of Joffre.

# AMERICAN METHODS

GOETHALS and efficiency are sync-nyms. The great builder is to have ships of wood, or any kind of ships fixed, nevertheless, on steel vessels. We may as well break the blockade with craft that can be used after the war as with boats that would go to cemeteries.

Nor are we dedicated to the principle that the way to beat the submarine is to satiate it with prey. We are going into the pirates' nest sooner or later and do a little cleaning up on our own account.

# A WEEK'S WAR ON DISEASE

TT IS not necessary to calculate ho many germs there will be in every ton of dirt and debris that in this greatest of all Clean-up Weeks, beginning today. Philadelphia will cast off. We do not always know just how dirt transmits to us certain diseases. But we do know that in comparatively clean countries the death rate is one-half and one-third that of dirt-ridden Russia. The results should be enough to convince us of the neces

sity of precaution. This fifth annual Clean-up is all im portant, because we cannot let one ounce of energy go out of our community to the hospital or to the cemetery. We need every ounce to make munitions and prepare all the other paraphernalia of war that Philadelphia, workshop of the world, is giving and will give in heaping meas ure. What urges us on in this crusade te not mere fear of infantile paralysis but a sense of pride as well. We know or should know how important a part the city is playing in the world conflict. This, the ninth city in the world in peo ple, ranks higher than ninth in output, It is a crime to mutilate the flag. What

#### A GREAT FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

President Wilson's Declaration Reminded England What the War Is About-She Had Forgotten

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondence Evening Ledger

LONDON, April 10. EXCEPTING newspaper correspondence we have no way of knowing, so far, how the declaration of war has affected the United States. I do not suppose that the delirious happiness which came over us Americans here has been entirely paralleled at home, because here we are conscious chiefly of the great opportunity. We are far enough away from the difficulties. In the first days after the declaration of war I think I assisted in breaking out as

many as ten American flags-from offices and apartments and shops where Americans do their work and have their being. London is by no means star-spangled even to this day, but I am told that the Lord Mayor is going to follow the French example and surgest the new decoration. Our flag has, of course, been run up wherever the Allied collection is being shown, and between the icts at the music halls the pictures of our leading men-army and navy, politics and finance-are being shown. Mr. Room velt is getting a glad hand.

What pleases the thinking people d all is the declaration which President Wilson made and which Congress indersed. ure, until we came in, that this war was war for the preservation of democracy You could almost hear the sigh of relief that want up

One man said to me: "We knew it thirt months ago. Since then we have beer too busy fighting. Somehow we stopped thinking about the great thing we were And now you come in and f 1914. Excuse me if I sound sacrilegious. It restoreth our soul.

#### Doubts of Britain Removed

But beneath this great and serious rejoic og I find a longing still unfulfilled. It i hat the United States should recognize how ully and how faithfully Britain is fighting for this object. The British correspondents remark, occasionally, that Americans are more convinced of the good faith and democracy of Russia and of France than they are of the single purpose of Britain I confess that I shared these doubts, and

onfess that I was happy to lose them. friends have written to me that I am coming pro-British. I shall not deny Recause I am convinced that Britain all her sins upon her head, is funda-ally for democracy, for freedom and ustice. She is as far from attaining these ideals as any other nation. But she has never given up. Not even in this war. There is a terrible just for acquiring land it the end of this war. Nine out of every ten men and women I have spoken to have said the same thing. They want something, This is what they want; their graveyard at Gallipoli. Nothing else. In nearly eight months I have never heard another desire mentioned. I have never caught an underme which would suggest that any one in this country seriously proposes to add to the British domains as a result of the war. I have heard people say that it would be a good thing for Mesopotamia if the British engineers who remade Egypt were to go out there. But the same people rather cordially welcome the idea of an Arabian with France as the protecting There is little talk of capturing trade. The jingoes who shouted at the beginning of the war have sobered up. They talk now of remodeling British in-dustry, of establishing a capable ministry of commerce, of doing things for themselves, do not know what the Government thinks do know that the Government of "after have met and by millions like them. There are conservatives and reactionaries among them, to be sure. There are selfish interests and private greeds. But the country is not an organized predatory interest

feelings which Britons have to tell the United States, I did not dare to tell the whole truth because, as the old song goes "you wouldn't believe me." I could hardly believe myself. We are not considered a foreign country. A friend of mine has pointed out to me the atlases, the almanace and the books which are divided off into three sections—the British Empire, the United States and "foreign countries." Mr. H. C. Wells reminds us that no American is ever considered a foreigner here, although Britons are so considered in the United States. We are held to be the greatest on earth by nine-tenths of the liberals in this country.

# They Want Our Soldiers

And now what do they want of us? Of ourse, there had to be those who murmured hope that the United States would the aword as well as the check-When you consider that now, with great and terrible things in action on the western front, there is still a call for an-other half million men, you can understand that those who are touched by this call and those who have been touched deeper still by the loss of their dear ones los But these are exceptions. People here have grasped more quickly than I had hoped the fact that since we went to war in de-fense of democracy on the high seas our battles should be there. They want our ingenuity in ferreting out submarines and our faithfulness in sending supplies. Many of them think, as many Americans think, that it would be a great good thing for all of us if at least a small army came over soon There was a smile of joy when the Ger-man communique made its first mention of American airmen among the enemy, and something like a cheer when the Lafavette squadron announced its intention of flying in American uniforms. But I have yet to hear a word which will justify a sneer a Britain's desires from us.

They have accepted our ideals in many things. Incidentally, I have just received a clipping from a friend. It is from one of the cheaper picture-papers, appealing to some 2,000,000 people with each issue. It announces that the words "too proud to fight" are the noblest words ever spoken. There's a change of heart, indeed. They accept our ideal of a league of honor, a league of nations, however formed, which league of nations, however formed, which will pledge itself to the peace of the world. And these are the people, who, five years ago, were assuring each other that the British navy was the great guardian of peace for the world and that nothing else

It may be inevitable that any has enjoyed the courtesy and the kindness of Britons at home should want to defend I am conscious of the many which are said against this people. I am not defending the mistakes of the past. But if I may disregard the advice of Samue Weller, Sr., and break into poetry I would like to quote the words of a poet, himself a radical critic of all that is unclean and unwholesome in British life. He is st of two friends who answere only because there towered before their

England, an immemorial crusader.

A great dream-statue, seated and serene.
Who had seen much blood, and sons who betrayed her.
But still shone out with hands and garments Summoning now with an imperious message
To one last fight that Europe should be free,
whom though it heant a swift and bitter
passage.
They had to serve for she served Liberty. Tom Daly's Column

The Wish

Oh, man of my heart, I have asked this A little white house that faces the sun nd yourself to be coming in from the fields. When the day's work is done.

The little white house at the butt of the hill, With a handful of land and some gras where the goat Could be eating her fill.

White walls and nasturtlums, the yellow Climbing upward to cling to the straw of the thatch, a speckledy hen with a dozen fine That's she's wishful to hatch.

The two of us there by the side of the And the dark, lonely night creeping up to the door. our smile and your handclasp; oh! man of

my heart I am asking no more. W. M. LETTS.

THE VOICE said: "I called you to say that your story of the gentleman at Wayne who lost an important part of his pipe reminds me that I have lost pencil. Eh? Well, that reminded me that I wouldn't be able to write out for you something else it reminded me of, and I was wondering if you'd take it over the telephone. Oh, will you? thanks.

During the last lliness of Bayard Taylor is even the attending physician was naked, is even the patient the nature of the trouble, he hether or not be could recover. The ducto pilled that the colon was affected and that unpiles recovery could not be expected. Tay then remarked, "it seems strange that the rary man should be brought to a full story a colon," y man should be broaded to color.

Dr. Osgood made an address at the l. Taylor memorial meeting in New York, the course of his remarks said: "Bayard wiss a tonic." "Futonic," remarks defense a tonic," "Futonic," remarks he sat with bowed head in the nudi-

Mrs. Taylor was a German, and after living "What's that? Oh, I was a near-

neighbor of the Taylors and Stoddards for years; you might call me LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTL

According to Freud, we may suppress our desires—at any rate, those desires which because of law or convention, or timidity or physical difficulty are im-possible of fulfilment—but by suppression we do not get rid of them. They are merely relegated to the unconwhence they constantly exert an impor-tant influence on all our thoughts and actions. When the mental censorship relaxes they emerge into consciousness, disguised or symbolized, in the form of

According to Goldilocks, who but lately began adventures in that exact science having to do with computation by numerical units, but whose confidence in those mazes is as great as her knowledge of the rules of grammar is small, two and

Never Knew It to Fail Our friend Jack, who has a good job here, lands a better one in Chicago. We are sorry to see Jack go, and we tell him so, because we like him. We tell him that, too, and he believes us; so that's all fixed. But in a day or so some other friends of Jack's come along and say. "You know Jack's going away and we're going to get up a little dinner -- " don't!" we say, backing away; "he's too good a fellow to stand for the sob stuff." "Oh, none of that here!" they tell us "Just a bunch of good fellers havin' a good time." "All right," we say and we go. Well, the dinner starts off with a rush and everybody makes feverish efforts to be happy-and some succeed; but along toward midnight we see Jack looking over toward the old fellow with whiskers "who knew father," and he whispers to the toastmaster and the toastmaster bites his lip and calls upon Jack's father's friend for a few words, and then-Good night

Lookin' Ahead

Since Uncle Sam has took a hand In this here war I've done a heap of thinkin', and I'm mighty sore. But this here thought comes home to me:
If I was horn in Germany.
I'd still he sore as I could be;
No less—no more.

Ye see, when folks gits in a fight Each tries to win. Each feller thinks that he is right An' pitches in.

They bang an' slam an' cut an' slash
Until they settle some one's hash.
An' everything in sight they smash.

Now war ain't moral, so they say (I guess that's right). But I jest figger this here We've got to fight. wasn't born in Germany An' when we fight I'm gonna be Their downright mortal enemy

But when the war comes to an end. With peace again,
I'm gonna change from foe to friend.
That's me! What then?
Why, then I'll try with all me might To jest fergit we had a fight, An' that'll help to make things right, Amen. Amen. P. Ni

We were in error, in several errors about William Rose Benet. He himself has pointed them out to us. He was misquoted in Reedy's Mirror, it seems. Be sides-but here's his portrait of himself and his speech:



"But I am not French. My father's fore-bears came from the Island of Minorca and settled in St. Augustine, Fla.; so, you see. I am nearly related to hens and orange of the True, my uncle, who has lived in Paris for so many years—and at a recent war meeting was kissed on both cheeks by Yviani!—is taken for a Frenchman—and pretty nearly is one.

"You remember that ancient newspaper error the pale martyr in his sheet of fire, which ame out the pale martyr with his shirt on fire? So far my pomes haven't been as knocked abou at that. I thank you." TWO little girls who are running

potato patch in partnership have had a slight disagreement and one of them has written to Farmer Smith to ask, 'How shall we devide up the poetatoe bugs when they come?"

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the Bell Telephone Company of a reduction in its rates prompted a telephoner to ring us "COMPANY'S COMING!"



### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Man From the North of Ireland Asks for Majority Rule. Kitchen Gardens-Home Rule for Scotland

inh to express their opinions on subjects of surveit interest. It is an open forum and the vicening Ledger assumes no responsibility for be views of its correspondents. Letters must signed by the name and address of the criter, not necessarily for publication, but as a grantee of good faith.

THE IRISH MAJORITY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-"If the United States has enough to o with its own affairs," why do those men of Ulster living in Philadelphia threaten our Congressmen and our President by sending a committee to Washington to protest against justice to the majority of the

Why did they leave Dister? I am an American citizen, born in the north of Ireland, and I am in favor of the majority of the people of Ireland receiving from the British Government the right to make their own laws and govern their country without any outside interference from London or Philadelphia. W. W. HANNA. Philadelphia, May 2.

# KITCHEN GARDENS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Announcement is made that a com mittee for the promotion of kitchen gardens has been formed and prizes in an aggregate of \$500 will be offered for the best results of vegetable gardens managed exclusively by women on competition. The particulars will be announced more fully in a few CITIZEN Philadelphia, May 5.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-In nearly all your editorials support very strongly home rule for Ire land Will you in the near future write an editorial on "Why Ireland Wants Home Rule"? What is Ireland suffering today more than Scotland or Wales under the Union Government? What would Ireland do to improve her condition if she had If we are to be Ireland's champions we

ught to know her cause.
Philadelphia, May 2. INTERESTED.

MISERY OF WAR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-In an article called "No Troops to Europe," in your "Voice of the People," whom did the writer mean by the "us" wher he said, "The statement that the Administration had no intention of sending Amer tean soldiers to Europe will surely fall like but himself and people like him. The writer sees no other use for the trained 2,000,000 Americans but to be sent away to the for-eign European trench to be shot away, Our Government has come to the con-

dusion that Germany is intentionally un riendly to us, and might even go so far as o attack us. For this reason our nation s calling out her youths to train them and prepare them for an emergency. At the same time we can help out the Allies with food, money and ammunition, as a punish ment for Germany for her ruthless subma

our Government is of the people, by the people and for the people. It should, there-fore, be its duty to protect its citizens, to provide for their welfare and happiness. It should be its duty to make life here worth while, to make the short life of man here worth while, to make the short life of man here possible. And what is more, as our great Declaration of Independence loftly declares, a government that does not provide for these things should not be allowed to exist. Think for a moment what it means Americans to be sent away from thappy home, beloved America, to the blomuddy trenches of Europe, 3500 miles away think of the loss of the young lives of

and from whose hearts the young sons will denly torn away

Who can call this happiness? Who can call this protection? SAMUEL H. CHOVENSON. Millville, N. J., May I.

AMERICAN BRAINS FOR RUSSIA It is my privilege to be able to state that

arrangements have been perfected by the general managers of trunk lines of the United States for sending about 100 skilled railroad men to Russia to reorganize traffic conditions in that republic. The new line from Petrograd, due north to Catherine Harbor, an always open bay of the Arctic Ocean, was completed before the new year largely by American engineers. What is needed now is executive talent. The men elected have especial achievements to their credit as traffic managers, train dispatchers

superintendents of divisions and superintendents of permanent way. Mismanagement has been the source of all troubles on the Trans-Siberian Railway.
An acquaintance who recently made the journey from Moscow to Harbin and Port Arthur, returning home by way of Japan and San Francisco, tells me that during that long Siberian trip of more than 5000 miles he passed miles upon miles of empty freight cars upon sidings, where, he was told, the had lain for months. When he reached Tokio he was told that Russia was so short of cars that vast stores of munitions could When h

ot be shipped from Viadivostok eastward When this body of experts reach Russia (probably going direct to the new port of Catherine Harbor) they will be assigned to various branches of the State's railway serv-ice. The Trans-Siberian line will be divided into sections and a superintendent, imbued with the latest American ideas of managewith the latest American meas or manage-ment, will take charge. There will be a shaking up of dry bones and a cutting of red tape such as Russia never has seen.— Julius Chambers, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

DANGER IN OVERCONFIDENCE

No more damaging propaganda against our cause is being promulgated than the broadcast prediction of the speedy collapse of the German Empire. The plain and un-palatable truth is that so far the Germans ire succeeding in their submarine expecta are succeeding in their submarine expecta-tions by more than fifty per cent. We ought never for a moment to forget it. To allow our enthusiasm over the tactical successes on the western front—which will continue spasmodically all summer—or our eagerness for an internal revolution against Prussian autocracy to slow up either our building of ships or production of foodstuffs would be the real failure of America in this war. There is a chance of our failing. But there is much less chance if we believe that a democratic revolution in Germany will take place only after it has in fact taken place and if, meanwhile, we let no one in this country lack information about the com-parative effectives and the comparative effectiveness of the submarine cam-paign. Only our apathy about ships and food can beat the Allies.—The New Re-

> LIFE Life is a trifle :

Honor is all: Shoulder the rifle; Answer the call.
"A nation of traders"!
We'll show what we are,
Freedom's crusaders
Who war against war.

Battle is tragic; Battle shall cease; Ours is the magic Mission of Peace.

Gladly we barter
Gold of our youth
For Liberty's charter
Blood-sealed in truth.
"A nation of traders"!
We'll show what we are,
Freedom's crusaders reedom's crusaders Who war against war.

Sons of the granite. Strong be our stroke, Making this planet Safe for the folk,

Life is but passion,

Sunshine on dew.
Forward to fashion
The old world anew!
"A nation of fraders"!
We'll show what we are,

### What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered this column. Ten questions, the answers to chich every well-informed person should know QUIZ

What will be the man power of the sixteen infantry divisions to be formed for the American first army? On what grounds are based objections to the proposed press censorship?

What are howitzers?

"Unterseebootkreig." What is it? Pronounce "Haitl."

What was the Reign of Terror? Who is Lord Rhondda, who is quoted as saying that war will help American busi-ness?

Distinguish between alumni and alumnae.

# 10. Name the "red planet."

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Government of Serbia has been transferred to the Greek Island of Corfu. de facto government is actual govern-ment, based on fact; a de lure govern-ment is legal government, based on law. The term "de facto" is used to dewribe a government which is in power but the legality of which has not been estab-liabed.

liabed.
England celebrates Shakespeare's birthday
May S, in accordance with the new calendar, which is ten days behind the old.
In America the old calcular is addered
to in this particular case, causing the
anniversary to fall on April 23.

5. "U. S. M. C." is the abbreviation of "United States Marine Corps."

6. Aesop was a Greek writer of fables in the seventh century, B. C.

7. Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, is the highest officer of the United States

The Natural Bridge is a natural arch of rock spanning Cedar Creek in Rockbridge County, Va.

9. Laurels are identified with victory because in ancient Greece they were awarded to winners in contests, particularly in

poetry, seeph Addison, an English essayist and poet, was called "The Spectator" be-cause of papers by that name that he published.

Brazil's Navy

F. B. S.—(a) Brazil's navy, according to the best information obtainable, consists two 21,200-ton dreadnoughts, two 3162ton battleships, two cruisers, two protected cruisers, a training cruiser, a mine ship. three large torpedo gunboats, two smaller torpedo gunboats, four torpedo boats, ten fast 550-ton destroyers, a 2600-ton transport, five river monitors, four river gun-boats, a torpedo depot ship, a 3800-ton submarine depot ship and several submarines. There are nearly 10,000 men in the navy. (b) The area of Brazil is nearly 3,220,000 square miles. The population is estimated square miles. The population is estimated at more than 20,525,000 persons.

German Rulers

I. S .- Only four of the German States are oms. The kingdoms and their rulers Ringdoms. The kingdoms and their rulers are Prussia, William II. German Emperor; Bavaria, Louis III; Saxony, Frederick August III, and Wurttemberg. William II. The rulers of the other States—grand duchy, duchy or principality, as the case may be—are grand dukes, dukes and princes. The names of the States of Germany ware principal of the states of Germany ware principal of the states. many were printed a few days ago.

Farmer

P. W.-It is impossible to say with certainty whether or not a twenty-three-year-old man farming in the summer will be exempt from military service. All men be-tween the ages to be designated by Con-gress will be required to register on a cer-tain day to be named soon. Exemptions from service then will be made. It is probable that men who were married before the call for volunteers, men with dependents and men whose daily eccupation to constitumen whose daily occupation is considered by the Government as necessary to the prosecution of the war will be exempt from

Virgin Islands

R. O. C.—There are no railroads on the Virgin Islands, except short lines used principally for hauling sugar. On St. John principally for hauling sugar. On St. John the only means of transportation is by horseback, the roads being rough and running through hilly country. On St. Thomas there are about fifteen miles of good roads, over which carriages are driven. There are carriages for hire. It. Croix has one hundred miles of speed roads suitable for automotion miles of speed roads suitable for automotion.