EVENING / LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917

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NEWS BUREAUS:

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Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AN RECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.



Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 9, 1917.



How about cargo airships?

It has been great weather for the "glooms."

A man with Government bonds need fear no others.

Home rule for Ireland is important. but how about home rule for Philadelphia?

The woman who did not raise her boy to be a soldier need not worry. The Government will attend to that.

Reports of the attempted assassination of the Kaiser seem to be muddled. It was not a lunatic that shot. It was Iunatic that was shot at.

All the men in Valley Center, Kansas, can go to war, as all the city employes are women. Cleanliness is the policy of the administration and Mrs. George Brightstreet is Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

If the submarine is an invincible weapon by which Germany will ultimately defeat the world, then the submarine must also be an invincible weapon by which the world will ultimately defeat Germany

We do not know that legislation is needed to prevent abuse of the national anthem. A. little more common sense. however, on the part of some people who insist on commercializing sentiment would not do any harm.

Hearty support of the policies of the United States by Brazil is an augury of real Pan-Americanism. It is a paradox that this most terrible of all wars should

man imagines that the only women Russia with political ideas are a few short-haired intellectual anarchists; but plain, every-day democracy seems to have spread to all classes. Mr. Wilson seems to have been justified in saying that Russia has been "always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life." Again, this bit of news shows that the revolution is permitting the utmost freedom of the press. It feels strong enough to abolish the censor, allowing the people to be their own censors. It is about time we abandoned our childhood impressions of Russia as a land of snow, whiskers and bombs. The sooner the revolution sends us a commission and one goes to Russia from Washington the more hope we shall have that the democracy of Russia will combat those elements of Torvism that from

WELCOME, MEN OF FRANCE!

old Republic.

TERY humbly Philadelphia today extends her welcome to the French Mission. The personnal of that Mission is in keeping with the ancient confidence of the Republics. America's breast as well as that of France was open to the spear when the trained bordes of the Kaiser poured toward Paris.

Those hours at the Marne, while decision wavered and doubt reigned, when no man could toil if Gaille heroista could stay the avalanche, were hours of anxiety for this nation, too. Our hearts told us, even if our logic did not, that on those sacrificial plains our ideals and our principles were the stake. Joffre fought not only for his beloved France, but also for the America beloved of France, the America which in its infancy France had nourished, to her imperishable glory. First in her debt at Yorktown, we found the joyful burden of our gratitude doubled at

the Marne.

Joffre and Viviani and the gentlemen with them are in this land to find out if the sacrifices made from Switzerland to the sea, if the graves in every hamlet of La Belle France, if the baring of her breast against the crest of the storm were vain, to be wiped out even from human memory by imperial edict of conquerors, or whether we, gathering increased devotion from the heroism they have practiced, shall consecrate ourselves to the vindication of those principles, resolved at any and all cost to aid in writing victory across the Tricolor and in preserving forever the truth, the courage, the faith and the rare virtues which are asso

clated with the name of France wherever high ideals guide human destiny, They need not doubt the answer. We give it in the language of patriotism, than which none is more eloquent. Today it is the promise. Tomorrow it will be the fulfilment. All of our energy, all of our

wealth, all of our hope and blood we offer in defense of the altars which have been defiled. We cheer, but our hearts are fail our friends.

mplex phone-girl system. The average ALL PRECEDENTS IN THE DISCARD

> The President, to Show Respect to the War Commissioners, **Disregards** Ancient

> > Traditions

Epectal Correspondence Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, May 9. A breaker of precedents President Wilnecessary to enumerate all the instances of his tendency in this regard. As a stu dent and writer of history, he may be in a better position than any of his predecessors to appreciate the public effect of an occasional deviation from the established

order. When the President, following his first inauguration, announced his purpose "to call" upon Congress and deliver his message in person he upset the order existtime to time appear in the life of our own ing since the days of Thomas Jefferson. There were members of both partles, in-

cluding some very strait-laced Democrats of the Jeffersonian school, who ragged at the new departure and talked about "The Throne" and other regal trappings, but Mr. Wilson did not stop. He kept on coming to Congress "In person," to he received with hand-clapping by the members of his own party and respectful attention, but less applause, on the part of Republicans. In consequence of these personal visitations the presidential message of more than a century has been thrown into the discard and "The Address of the President" has taken

its place in the congressional archives. Mixing Up With Representatives

In line with the foregoing change of custom, and equally surprising to the oldstagers of the Capitol, was the President's appearance in the House galleries on Sat urday to witness the reception to Mr. Bal. four, the British statesman. The President not only broke the presidential precedent by appearing in the galleries, but he actually broke the rules of the House, which forbid applause from the galleries; and then, as if to prove his democracy, he came to the floor of the House and fell in line with the assembled Representatives to be jostled along with them until his turn came

to shake the hand of the distinguished guest. The President's every move was scrutinized by a densely crowded press gallery no less than it was by a score of Secret

Service men, who kept close to him throughout. It is customary for members of the Cabinet or visiting Governors to appear upon the floor of the House, but President generally have held aloof. Just why the President came to welcome Mr. Balfour and the English commissioners was not exthe enthusiasm of the occasion, which, while remarkable of itself, did not quite approach the spontanelty of the greating to the French military hero, Joffre. The House showed a keen interest in the addresses o the respective commissioners-the earnes and eloquent Viviant and the deliberate and stately Balfour-but it was captivated by the great soldier of France, who did no more than raise his hand to his cap and

Mr. Balfour's Cautious Utterances Throughout Mr. Balfour's brief address it was noticeable that he was taking pains to be sure of his utterances. Behind the rostrum from which he spoke were large portraits of Washington and Lafayette, who had contributed to the separation of the colonies from the mother country in the Revolutionary War, while looking down upon him from the gallery was the Presiset to the grim duty ahead. We shall not dent of the United States, who had undertaken the herculean task of sustaining :

exclaim, "Vive l'Amerique!"

world democracy in alliance with Great Welcome to this sanctuary of freedom. Britain and France without doing violence men of France. The iron in your souls is to the traditions of Washington and the in our own. We are with you to the end. French friend of the revolution. For the representative of a great nation that had

Tom Daly's Column

TO PAPA JOFFRE Who stopped Von Kluck along the Marne Who's chief of Hun-surprisers? Who doesn't pive a little darn For Kings and Krupps and Kaisers? Who kisses pollus on both cheeks, Takes trenches before shaving? Who sleeps in overcoat and breeks And keeps the Boches raving? Who wallops Mindenburg la-bast Who could it be but You, Papa!

Mon general, in every trench You nibble Frits and bleed him; There is no soldier like the French When you are there to lead him. We're proud to preet you, sir, most proud, And may you prow rotunder! The man especially endowed To smite the Boche with thunder!

May God be with your men la-bas • • We bid you welcome, cher Papal CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

We particularly delight in honoring you, General, because you're so unspolled by all the noise. That sort of thing often goes to folks' heads, but you're different; possibly you had your first bath in Chamagne-we've forgotten just where you were born. You're here, which is all that matters for the moment, and we want to be very friendly and feel that you're one of us. So, don't you mind if too trim your name

And call you "Joff." For though our French is a triffe lame

And our accent off, You'll know, you'll know, how our heartstrings ache, Attuned to yours for your France's sake,

And there's no mistake From the sounds we make That we love you, Joff.

Our cheers are hands that would joy to slap

Your shoulder, Joff!

Our hearts' exulting lifts that cap You so gravely doff;

For we whose eyes are upon your face Are one with you, by the Lord God's grace;

One war-knit race, In this holy place, We are brothers, Joff.

By the way, General, when those cars were "on again, off again, gone again, Joff again," and you looked from your window and saw the name on the station -Arcola, Ill.-did you suddenly recall with a smile that at another Arcola, in November, 1796, the French scored a victory over the Austrians? Bless you! We didn't think of it ourself. Our friend plained, but his presence tended to increase Murray, Boyer-meet Murray, General; General Joffre, Murray-called it to our attention

> But, look here, General! We know you're tireless, being a good soldier, and you're congenitally polite, being French, but wouldn't you like to sit in a quiet cor ner for a minute and rest you? Listen! Martial demonstrations like this are not new to this neighborhood. Stirring shouts echoed around these old (or, partly restored) walls and balconles (for we are now at the cradie of American liberty) even before that Great Day which the bell commemorates. Once the shouting and the tumult was directed against the King of France, but it may please, or at least amuse, you to note that the hearts of the people were not in it. A traveler visiting Philadelphia in 1744 tells of accompanying the Governor to the Courtnouse stairs where war was publicly to be proclaimed against France. Says he:

> "There were about 200 gentlemen at-tending Governour Thomas, Colonel Lee, of Virginia, walked at his right hand and secretary Peters upon his left. The procession was led by about thirty flags procession was led by about tanty was and ensigns taken from privateer ves were carried by a parcel of roaring sallors. They were followed by eight or ten drums that made a confounded martial noise, but all the fastrumental music they had was a pitiful scraping negro fiddle, which followed the drum could not be heard for the nois and clamour of the people and the rattle of the drums. There was a rabble of about 4000 people in the street, and great numbers of ladies and gentlemen in the windows and balconies. Three proclamations were read. "When Secretary Peters had read these, the Governour with a very audible voice 'desired all such persons as were fit to carry arms to provide as were fit to carry arms to provide themselves, every man with a good musket, cartouche box, powder and shot and such implements as were requisite and such implements as were requisite either to repel or annoy the enemy if there should be any necessity or co-casion.' adding that he should surely call upon each of them to see that they were provided. 'for depend upon it.' says he, 'this Province shall not be lost by any neglect or oversight of mine.' "The Governour having thus spoke, a certain bold fellow in the crowd with a stentorian voice made this reply: "Please, your Honor," says he, what you say is right, but I and many others ere, poor men, have neither money no credit to procure a musicet, or the third part of a musket, so that unless the publick takes care to provide us, the bulk of the people must go unfurn-ished, and the country be destitute of

GERMAN MENACE IN AMERICA

Ernest Lavisse, Distinguished French Historian, Warns Us of the Effect of a Propaganda of Prussianism Here at Home

By HENRI BAZIN Recipient of the Croix do Guerre, member of the Societe de Gens des Lettres, staff correspondent of the Evenue Landers I Prance.

PARIS, April 10. om and future of the republic and a na-lent upon the definite reprosented in legislative bodies and main-tilism. According to be a second on the second of the second of the represented in legislative bodies and main-represented in legislative bodies and main-THE autonomy, freedom and future of the United States as a republic and a nation are entirely dependent upon the definite destruction of Prussianism, according to venerable Ernest Lavisse, of the Academie Francaise, dean of

whose

that

ds in South America before the war.

10

binow the world.

A greater proportion of t would be believed were fatherland. people than would be believed were con-trolled by and through the German Am-bassador Berpstorff or those under his jurisdiction. From my knowledge of Ger-mans, I should say that at least 100,000 were paid spies in his employ. the faculty of let-ters at the University of Paris special work has been so profound a study of Prussia and

Many Loyal German-Americans "I am convinced that if the American Government should conclude to malic the 'inside war,' the complete 1 Prussian kings hat his many ooks upon these lie the 'inside war,' the complete list in archives of proved outrages upon a abuses of American neutrality, it would tound not only the people of the Unit subjects are recte would as ognized, even in buses of American people of the United States, but the world. I would by no means go on record as believing there are no loyal Americans among those of German birth or blood in the United States. I am convinced the United ermany, as classics upon M. Lavisse, who such is the case and that when war come received me at his such is the case and that when war conce-these will be found loyal to the land of their choice. Men are not all controlled by a policy laid down for them; and it is the policy I am pointing out, the deliberate intent and aim of Germany so far as the United States is concerned, just as the same policy is the deliberate intent and in a Germany the every other counity in residence in the ERNEST LAVISSE. Rue de Mededis, believes that were the American Gev-ernment to make public a detailed list "of

Inside war, of proven attacks upon Ameri-can neutrality by German-Americans and Germany since August, 1914, it would asim of Germany in every other country in He asserts that Prussian designs upon the United States were frankly forecast in 1838, when in Manila Admiral von Gatzin the world "The German aim in forming a series of

miniature Germanys in foreign lands in based upon sincere belief that the German stated to Admiral Devey that "Germany will take victorious part in a great Euro-pean war in fifteen years and after that task is accomplished our nation will move on New York and Washington, capture them and hold them as hostages until it is understood in America that the destiny of copie are intellectually, physically and in mia sense a superior race. in his 'Deutschum in Chili,' says: 'Ger-many is God endowed with the task of educating, each in turn, the nations of the earth that these nations may thus receive understood in America that the destiny of something of the rays to be found only in German civilization. It is our duty ever to remember this, and in the case of South Germany is to secure and keep a world-controlling influence in true civilization and America to pursue it with immediate vigor. In the further opinion of M Laviase lest that continent pass under the domina-tion of the United States and thus retard the mission of the fatherland upon the con-Germanic designs upon the United States are significantly proved in but a super-ficial study of two points: The unconcealed German practice of controlling the German

tinent of America." "This policy was exemplified in Admiral yon Gatzin's statement to Admiral Dewey in 1898. It was again exemplified in the letter to Von Papen from De Messenbourg, German consul at New Orleans, as written December 4, 1915: The day will come when accounts will be squared between Germany and the United States and our iron will make its invariance upon this country." emigrant in foreign lands and the German methods in South America before the war The salient points of a long interview "In my intimate study of Germany from

point of view of a historian, a student and an observer during very many journeys and long solourns there," he said, "I have come to meditate upon the singular destiny of this Kingdom of Prussia, hidden in the make its impression upon this country. "The Prussian plan," concluded M. Lavisse, "dates from 1866, when, after be-coming mistress of Austria, Prussia began to rule and dominate Germany. In 1876 mist of the East, which became part of Germany, expelled Catholic Austria from-it and later swallowed up Germany along she conquered France. In 1914 she aimed to destroy completely France and absorb Belgium, never believing England would with Austria, aiming in the end, and in like sense, to swallow up the world. "As regards that portion of the mouthful that is contained in the United States, it is take part in the war nor that the United take part in the war nor that the United States would do else than remain passive under any affront. She intended, taking England and the United States in separate turns, long since despising both nations as the only two in the world where the rights of the citizen were inviolate; policies in extreme reverse of the Prussian principle, where the individual is an aform and the necessary, particularly in the light of events that have occurred within and without the North American republic since August, 1914, thoroughly to understand the Ger-man or Prussian theory of education and

instruction for the German emigrant in foreign lands. It is this: where the individual is an atom and the Once a German Always a German State supreme. Today, with the world against her, she sees her miscalculation of her own great force, or that which is "The German outside Germany never ceases, under the Deibruik law, to be a German, naturalization or not. He must or her own great force, or that which is the same thing, her undercalculation of the collective forces arrayed against her. It has in no sense changed her heart, al-though she realizes she is to experience that which her consul in New Orleans foregroup with his countrymen in foreign lands, maintain individual find collective relation with the mother country, and always serve

her first, remembering he comes from a superior race, whose mission is to civilize, instruct and control.' This is not only cast for the United States-the day when ounts will be squared.' 'I feel that this day is only a few months Prussian governmental propaganda all over the world, but it is governmental, scholastic off, but I am at the age when a man's and university instruction in Germany." "Will you make some comment in proof of these statements?" was asked. "Yes," replied M. Lavisse. "An extract lease of life has run out and every day a gift from the Almighty. I nightly pray He may permit me to witness the dawn of the new era that is to flower from the from this doctrine as expounded by Fried-rich Lunge for use in German higher schools suffices. It reads: 'A smilling or

the new abolition of Prussianism. M. Lavisse has made Germany and Prussia a life study. He has lived in the

Black Forest, the towns watered by the Rhine, the Franconian villages where Protestants driven away by Louis XIV took shelter, in Neu-Ruppin between the Elbe and the Oder, at Marlenburg and many other places in the empire. His books de scribe how the Prussian monarchy sprang from two roots, Prussia and Brandenburg, they actually fly. Similarly, t squirrels glide through the air by and show how Prussia had sprung forth from war and always lived by and for her army, that the old Germany of Goethe and Kant had been remolded in her image. He pays homage to the greatness of the Prusair.

WAR AND POSTAGE STAMPS

yould be three cents instead of tw

The suggestion has been advanced that

some of the war credits asked by President Wilson to finance the war with Germany might be obtained through raising the postal rate on American mail. Under one

plan suggested, first-class letter postage

What effect would this have on philately?

We must guess this by turning back the pages of the history of American stamp-

making. In 1898 the United States recog-

nized the colors adopted by the Universal Postal Union, changing our one-cent stamp

from blue to green, which has been its color since, and our five-cent stamp from brown to blue, which has been its color since. Carmine is the Universal Postal

Union's chosen color for the stamp em-

ployed for a letter passing through domes-

pect that if Congress raises the rate from two cents to three, the three-cent value will

It was in 1883 that the United States re-

So

enomination.

we may confidently ex-

Queries of general interest will be answere in this column. Ten questions, the answere which every well-informed person should know QUIZ 1. A writer referred to the United States of mation with a flowing cornneopla." What did he mean? 2. What is the Junker element in Germany? Why, from a military standpoint, are United States army engineers more necessary in France than any other kind of troops? Former Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York, has been commissioned a malor. Is he related to General Me-Clellan, of Civil War fame? tained constant interassociation with one another's interests and the interests of the

5. Locate the province of Oriente, where a

What Do You Know?

6. When are early and late cabbages planted? 7. Who is "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who recently observed his eighty-first birthday?

8. What does the German word "strate" mean 9. What is meant by "forty head of cattle"?

10. Who is Ernest Seton Thompson?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz "Creeping barrage" is artillery fire that throws shells in front of advancing infan-try, keeping pace with and protecting the

2. Chicanery is subtle trickery or subterfure.

S. W. L. Saunders, engineer and inventor, in chairman of the Naval Consulting Board 4. "Farther" conveys the idea of actual dis tance: "further," of additional facts. 5, "Corps" is pronounced like "core."

6. George Calvert, an English nobleman, the first Lord Baltimore, founder of the colony of Maryland.

7. "Titanic" comes from the Titans, who were the gigantic sons of Coclus and Terra in classical mythology.

8. Admiral Chocheprat is a member of the 9. A capital is a city; a capitol is a building. 10. Count Seiki Terauchi is the Fremier of Japan.

Philadelphia-New York Trolley E. R.-The trip from Philadelphia (Frankford) to New York (Jersey City) by trolley requires about five and on-half The fare one way is \$1.35, ex clusive of fares in Philadelphia or between Jersey City and New York city. To reach Frankford take a Frankford car (routes 2, 4 br 5 on Thirteenth, Seventh or Third streets). From Frankford to Trenton the fare is thirty cents and the time one hour and forty minutes; from Trenton to New-

ark, ninety-five cents and two hours and forty minutes, and from Newark to Jersey City, ten conts and fifty-two minutes. At Jersey City the forry takes one to New York city.

Coughing

INQUIRER-Your query as to the harm of repressing a cough was referred to a public health official. He said: "A per-son maturally coughs to become rid of harmful secretions of mucous, full of germs, which if retained would poison the system However, it is part of the medication of a cold in the throat to apply remedies that in excess is minimize coughing, which harmful to the membranes. The greatest harm done by coughing is to other per-sons. A man with a cough is a source of infection for all who come near him, unless he is careful to cough into a handkerchief or in other ways to avoid coughing into another person's face."

War Strength

M. K .- At the beginning of the war the approximate war strength of the countries Germany, question was as follows: 5,300,000; France, 4,000,000; Russia, 5,500, 000; Austria-Hungary 2,000,000; Italy, 1,200,000; Great Britain, 730,000; Turkey, 400,000.

Petroleum

G. S. T .-- The petroleum production of the United States in 1915 was about 281,000,-000 barrels. Mexico produced about 33,-000,000 barrels. The Mexican supply is very valuable to the Allies at the present

Flying Fish

W. L.-Strictly, there is no flying fish; just as there is no squirrel that actually flies. The so-called flying fish derive their name from the fact that they sail or glide for a short distance in the air, being enabled to do this through the momentum which they acquire in the water. At no time do the flying the membrane connecting their limbs, but they do not propel themselves through the

at the same time be a mighty factor in promoting international brotherhood.

Vicious dogs of the State caused a loss of more than \$49,000 during the last year by murdering sheep. But there are dogs in the manger among the higher animals who, through food control, have caused a thousand times that loss by murdering humans.

An artistic monument to a hero is of little value to a dependent mother. The President's action in providing a position with the Government, which assures independence for the mother of the first American naval gunner killed in the war, is a striking illustration of practical reciprocity.

What kind of peace can a Hohencollern offer? The history of the family for two centuries has been a series of springs at the throat of Europe. Poland. Austria, Denmark and France have all been its victims. With the passion of a Moslem it has pointed its sword wherever its avarice led. The Hohengollerns hang over the world like a colossa? plague and must be treated like a plague.

If any more sham battles are contemplated on the terrain of our alleged boulevard, why wouldn't it be a good idea to hurl the troops against Mayor Reyburn's "temporary" wooden pergolas that have disfigured our Park entrance for more than seven years? The destruction of these eyesores would take a se proportions of a genuine victory. The only "sham" thing about such a batthe would be the pergolas themselves.

Despite silly forebodings by alarmists, it is altogether probable that the Shore will enjoy one of its most prosperous seasons. There is no room for pessimiam in America. We have set ourselves a great task, but we shall not be usubrious in the performance of it. It is more than ever a time when every inual should keep himself in good health. There is no need to give up the eres just because the Germans have the ocean bottoms.

The fact that the girls in the (Petrograd) telephone exchange have refused on their own initiative to con-nect subscribers with the anti-British and anti-war newspaper Prava or with Lenine's headquarters is significant of the hostility of reasonable people against the extremists and anarchists -News dispatch from Petrograd.

It is from such colorful bits that one gains confidence in the tion and the belief that no matter arthucks it may have it has come by. That short paragraph is packed arms. In the first place, many of a second there were enough interactions to require a highly



A GOVERNMENT bond is a good thing in itself. Of all investments, it is the safest. Its yield is certain. The purposes to which the money it represents are put are good. It is a proof, too, of wise providence, of the sort of saving which is worth while.

But it is more than any of these things. It brings its owner into a new partnership with government. It makes him a financial stockholder. It emphasizes his interest in seeing that good government and not bad government is supreme. It tends to make a good citizen a better citizen. It elevates the electorate. Its ownership is a pledge against ward politics, against little men in office, against shallow demagogues and self-seeking poli-

ticians We have entered an era in which the hest brains and the most devoted patrictism we produce must be dedicated to the service of the nation; an era in which our officers it is possible to get. To assure the selection of such officers we know of no more effective means than a wide holding of Government securities by all manner of citizens, rich and poor. Buy a bond!

DOING NOTHING AND GLAD OF IT

FOR weeks the Legislature has been staggering along doing nothing. The people have been regaled with the petty partisanship of contending factions. Some legislation that was worth while has been killed. Other important legislation is being given no attention. Powerful lobbies, it is reported, are working almost in the open. There are tales of practices which hark back to the days of yore, when sacrifice of public interests was e regular business.

The Governor sits in his office and apparently nobody pays any attention to him. No big public policy, in this period of stress, is associated with his name Now and then he has his picture taken as he turns up the dirt in the back yard. A ighter would have this disorganized Legislature by the throat. But the insma of inefficiency has settled down on Harrisburg and there is none to lift it. Vital matters, it appears, can make n headway against the solid walls of ignorance or stillinterest which raise themselves against achievement. The nautical chool, for instance, is needed now, not a secade hence. The nation requires officars to command the merchant marine The waste of a single day in the training of such officers is absolutely criminal. Harrisburg is going to enact the neces-sary legislation, we are informed, but

what's the use of hurrying? There is business being done at Har-risburg, but it is not the penalt's business.

twice been at war with the United States and which, in the last war, had actually destroyed the Capitol, it must have been a trying moment. Mr. Balfour was quoted, after the handshaking which followed his address, as being "a bit nervous," acous tomed to public speaking as he had been for so many years. His cautious reference to "the two democracies." that of his own country and that of ours, which he blended in the cause of civilization, gave rise to some comment upon the floor, especially among those Representatives who have recently signed up for Irish freedom.

Irish Patriots Active

That the President and Mr. Balfour have each been giving some thought to the Irish question is believed in Washington. The former hostility of Mr. Balfour to home rule for Ireland was made the subject of much correspondence for the benefit of Congressmen during the weak. The story of evictions was told over again, and it was charged that England could now get along in Europe without drawing upon America officers of government must be the pest for soldiers if she would take from Ireland the soldiers stationed there. It is evident from these communications that the President as well as Mr. Balfour is to be made aware of Irish dissatisfaction with any "world democracy" that does not include Ireland.

A "free-Ireland" movement has already been launched in Congress. It did not originate with the few pronounced advocates of Irish freedom in Congress, but started "back home," and has been growing steadily since Mr. Balfour and his party arrived in the United States. Leaders of the movement, both men and women, have been con ferring in Washington during the week, and many of them express the belief that President Wilson is in sympathy with them.

Greece Also Asking Relief

That the President's "world-democracy" plans contemplate the relief of the small nations is entertained not by the advocates of Irish freedom only. - The Greeks are also coming forward with plans for consideration. Petitions forwarded to the President and now reaching members of Congress ask for an intercession with the Entente Allies to raise the blockade which is said to be causing distress and starvation in Greece. These Greek petitions deal with the troubles of King Constantine, who s claimed for democracy as against the "imperialistio" tendencies of Mr. Venizelos, and ask that an American commission be and ask that an American commission be sent to Greece to investigate the facts and report the true state of affairs. It is as-serted that there are 500,000 Greeks in the United States, many of them naturalised, and that "humanity and Christianity toward their kinsmen" who wish to be neutral to-ward the United States justify the inquiry. Meanwhile, come what may to the Option states for ansistance, Congress is rapidy states for ansistance, Congress is rapidy states for ansistance, Congress is rapidy in a view to having complete authority for the execution of its plans in the hands of the President by June 1 or theresbours.

"The Governour made no reply, but smiled; so went into his charlot with Colonel Lee and the Secretary and drove homeward."

C' etait le fin de la jour parfait, as the nprepared might say!

For it proves us need not be alarmed; Our mottoes didn't bust. Not one was even slightly harmed; We've still "In God We Trust," ind-ichat's that one about, "Thrice

armed That hath his guarrel just"?

And does Ring Lardner quote you correctly in this piece of his? We credit Frank Adams with un secours:

Frank Adams with un socours: "I see by one of the Chicago apresmidi news-paper." said M. Lardner. "that you are coming out here for the purpose of seeing a ball game." "En partie." replied M. Joffre. "Of course, we are in her Etate-Unis for is plaisir, and with so much temps to kill. I thought it would be bon to visit is Belle Chicago, shake hands with my oil camarade, Maire Guillaume Roburts Thompson, et see the bors jouer a is balls. I have slowars been derange to see Les Cincinnati Roures jouer a is balls." "Cartainement," said M. Joffre. "But I the "Cartainement," said M. Joffre. "But I the "Are the Petit de L'Ours a bon team?" "Bien," replied Basue. "But they have two many artistes who frapper gaucher," said the visitor. "Out M. Merkie is now is premier have

the visitor. Merkie is now is premier base-"Roland Zelder has been doing pretty bien 't le court arreter," said M. "How have M. Rister at M. Orth been slong?" bien," the correspondent aphomm

"All empires are putride," said the French-

man, bid rom ever joner a la balle rourseifr". "Out I was rettraner for a semipre dub in Paris. Also I played a while in is champ sentos. I wort bother rou any more" said the correspondent. "Til see rou at the ball the correspondent. "Thi see you at the ball park tomorrow." "Ou! And I hope they fairs bies is partie." said M. Joffre.

Long may the fates, door Joff,

of South, Central and North America. Under it it is only a question of time when the countries on the Continent of America must choose between Germanic exterior domination or Germanic interior force."

pitiless policy, as circumstances require, will ever be the intent of the fatherland

in relations with foreign States that at-tract the German emigrant. One or the other will eventually result in imposing

upon such States conditions deemed neces

sary by our Government as of interest to Germany. This doctrine particularly ap-plies to the Argentine and Brazilian Re-

publics, and generally to all the republics

"When the war began," continued M. Lavisee, seriously, "there existed in the United States a miniature German nation

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE A Plea for Drastic Control of Food and for War Prohibition-What a Socialists' Peace Would Mean .

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of every in the set of the an open forum and the set of the set open forum and the open forum and the correspondents. Letters must be signed by the notion and address of the uriter, not noessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

LET DOWN ENLISTMENT BARS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-When a man wants to do a thing a half the battle. Let him do it.

Now, when a man wants to enlist in the army or navy he should be accepted-that is, if he eats and sleeps well. He should not be rejected because he has an ear, finnot be rejected because he has an ear, in-ger, toe or tooth gone or is flat-flooted or half an inch shorter or taller than he ought be or weighs under or over the average to be or weighs under or over the average weight, or is far or near sighted, or has an arm or leg longer than it really ought to be. If a man wants to enlist, he has the spirit that is half the battle; ac-cept him. If you do not think that any of the above-mentioned types are fit for the occasion, some of your physically per-fect men ought to fight one; he may show you a thing or two.

All man who have investments that bring them a net income of more than \$50 a week should be called to the service, and all men who have an income of \$75 a weeks or more should be taxed enc-half of one per cent of their income.

A quick way to bring about prohibition at this time would be to call all men to active service that are engaged in the liquor busi-

All foreigners who rpfuse at this time to become naturalized citizens should be sent back, with their families, to their own coun-TUDOR. Rockledge, Montgomery Co., Pa., May 7.

. FOOD ECONOMY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Permit me to interpret the present gitation for drastic economy in food ratons in the following manner: The people are solemnly warned that if in eight months the United States does not overcome the the United States does not overcome the submaxines and make the ocean trade routes free England will be starved out and forced to surrender to the enemy. Realize the meaning of this. It is that on January 8, 1918, England will sue for peace, pay an enormous indemnity to Ger-many, allow Belgium, Serbia, Montenagro, Greece, Poland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Cuba to be turned over as protectorates or provinces of the German Crows and allow America to be ignominiously led into abrogating the Mon-ree Doctrine, if we do not immediately pro-ceed to clear the ocean lanes of the U-boats. Of course any thus only barren in signific

sian Empire, its military power, its eco nomic development, and points out its standing menace to Europe as "the flaw marring its magnificent edifice." He was born in Nouvion, France, in 1842.

the U-boat. Then again it is possible that we may not. Now, if the Government is really in fear that England will be in a perilous position in eight months, its pub-lishing of its fears can only mean that it lishing of its fears can only mean that it is preparing the public mind for a drastic cut-down of food. This is what we must have in any case, for safety's sake. We dare not waste food. The Government can-not decide too soon to commandeer the catastrophe which would result from the crippling of the energy of England and France. The first step should be war prohibition. The second should be a law to stop at their sources the wasteful sales of wheat for indiscriminate use.

be changed from its present deep violet to carmine. This, of course, would necessitate selection of a new color for the two-cent There has been too much trifling with There has been too much trifling with this food economy question. Amateur farmers are having a good time in the suburbs playing at raising a few bushels of produce. They will not raise as much as the distillers are wasting on rum. We do not have to have permanent prohibition. We need prohibition only for a few months. duced from three to two cents the rate of letter postage. The three-cent value in use at that time bore a portrait of Washington, Can we not make this sacrifice, or are we so tied up in the liquor interests that we must let them rule our destiny? and this was transferred to the two-cent value because, as explained by the Post-

master General, "the public would have un-doubtedly regarded with disfavor the drop-ping of Washington" from the portraits, and therefore "it was decided to replace the old I sincerely hope that the President will place Mr. Hoover at the head of a com-mission backed by a law with "teeth" in two-cent stamp by a new one bearing the profile of the first President, this restoring it to prevent the waste of so much as an it to prevent the waste of so much as an ounce of wheat for any purpose. We can have a bumper crop through saving and through no other agency, Philadelphia, May 7. C. J. DOWNS. it to its old place on the stamp in most

THE SOCIALISTS' PEACE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sim-Every day for a couple of weeks we have read in the newspapers of a move-ment organized by Danish, Swedish, Ger-man, Russfan and other Socialists (prob-ably encouraged by the Kaiser) for an in-conclusive peace, but why does it have to beaf that name? In every country the Socialists are in a minority. The plain people, such as you and I are, are not Socialists, and are apparently not to say what the terms of peace. No, it is the So-cialists, who control no Legislature any-where, who are now brought forward into the limitight as the judges in the great war, the referees who shall decide the status of the future.

war, the referees who shall decide the status of the future. Possibly the Socialists will have a say in the final arrangements which will some day, please heaven, bring peace. But I sub-mit that a peace entirely dominated by these people will not be a permanent peace. It will be one patched up on the filmsiest sort of plan. A congress of Socialists, who by definition are all peace-at-any-price men, would make a peace that was worth any price, any old price, a two-penny, mean-ingless peace. The unsuccessful men of this world are Socialists. Their exotism has to have some outlet. If a man cannot be distinguished for one thing, if he finds himself doomed to going along in one rut, he will sconer or later try to find distinc-tion for himself by saying "I am a So-cialist." And when seven out of ton men are saying that this is a righteous war, the Socialist, in order to be different from peace. When everybody else is for peace different, must needs may he is for resolu-tion; that is, for war. We cannot have an arotif's peace. We must have a plain man's peace. We must have a plain

When she came up from Killybegs and he from Ardara My father met my mother on the road, in Donesal

general use." For twenty-four years Washington has remained on current issues, except for spe-clal commemorative series issued occasion-ally. Would the public now regard with disfavor the dropping of his portrait from the two-cent stamp, which may become less generally used? It may be that it would be switched to the three-cent and that Jackson's portrait would be removed from the three-cent to the two cont. Philatelina are watching the halls of Congress.

A ROAD OF IRELAND

From Killybegs to Ardara is seven Irish

Tis there the blackbirds whistle and the

mating cuckoos call. Beyond the fields the green sea glints, above the heaven smiles On all the white boreens that thread the glens of Donegal.

- Along the roads what feet have passed, could they but tell the story. Of ancient king and saint and bard, the roads have known them all; Lough Dergh, Doon Well, Glen Columoille, the panet are the local
- the names are yet a glory. "Tis great ghosts in the gloaming remem-
- ber Donegal.
- The harbor slips of Killybers saw Spanish
- poop and sail In days when Spain sailed round the world and held the half in thrall. And Ardara has writ her name in the great
- books of the Gael, Though sleep has fallen on them new in dream-lit Donegal.
- Well, time will have its fing with dust, it is the changeless law, But this I like to think of whatever may befall: