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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-FOR AFRIL WAS 118,027

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 24, 1917



Russia's pacific Socialists, seeking to establish a high moral code of international honor, should remember this one significant fact: France is only at war today because she refused to desert her Slavic ally in 1914.

Braz, of Brazil, if he succeeds in leading his country into the great fight democracy, will have proved his right to appropriate more than 50 per cent of the letters which make up the name of the republic of which he is

A dozen communities, from Overbrook to Paoli, are to be brought closer into the life of this city by the ridding of Lancaster pike of toll charges. There is no reason why users of those other roads to the north and southwest should still bear the burden of toll charges. which are a brake upon the wheel of

Amateur food dictators talk much of "sending food speculators to jail." When the Hoover regime gets started and precise information about the workings of the food markets is published. speculators who try to continue in outlawry will soon be begging to be sent to jail to be saved from something worse.

The British Admiralty reports on the submarine question are becoming positively cheerful reading. For the last fortnight the lists of sinkings have be common sense to buy at present high shown a marked decrease. Within the prices. Time has been on the side of the seven days ending May 20 twenty-seven obstructionists; time from now on is likely vessels were reported sunk by mines or to be on the side of those who would go ships were sunk in a single week.

Those who are taking a gloomy view of business prospects in this country may cast an eye over the list of goods the British Government had to buy for its army in two years, containing such Items as 34,000,000 pairs of boots and ford L should be pushed at once to Rhawn 21,000,000 blankets. When the United States is in the market for such con- Prompt construction so far as Bridge tracts the various Commonwealths will he thinking not of the poorhouse but of and also some terminal connection a following West Virginia's example of Front street. It is in this connection that making every man, hobo or millionaire, the Salus bill is so important, since it do his share of the day's work or go to

The Cologne Cathedral is said to have been nearly a thousand years in building, but if any more absurd lega enaris like that which now halts the erection of the Philadelphia Public Library bar the development of our long overdue Boulevard project the Parkway may make an entirely new record for sloth. One cannot help wondering what Joffre and Viviani, accustomed to Pa risian civic splendors, must have thought of the awful scene of devastation that greets the eye between City Hall and the Washington monument. When ground was broken for the new library a few weeks ago it did seem as though a tangible municipal improvement was under way. But such progress was evidently too much for our dilatory city adminis trators, and we are now back again in our old slough delays and ridiculous ob-

Peculiarly sympathetic should be the relations between Americans and the distinguished Italian envoys now in this We can have it, in spite of Mr. Lewis's country. The French and British com- opinion, with a five-cent fare, when conmissioners brought the very crux of ditions become normal. If we could not the war home to us. Like us, Italy was operate it successfully with a five-cent a later participant in the conflict. The fare, the system nevertheless would be immediate causes of the struggle were of an enormous benefit to the city with a no special concern either to Italy or to six-cent, or even an eight-cent, tempo-America. But both nations ultimately rary through fare. took up arms when such acts seemed Decessary to save civilization. It is true | TT BECOMES increasingly evident that that Italy seeks to regain that "irredenta" land now under Austrian sway; but it is extremely doubtful if even with- rectly connected with the transit probout this motive the Mediterranean king- lem does. We still look to him to lead face of the designs of Teuton tyranny. and we do not know anybody else who Considerations of humanity unquestion- can. Although he is convinced that the ably move both the Italians and our- proposed contract is an ideal one for the actives. Because of this it is perhaps all city, we feel that a new factor has been the more fitting that the two leading introduced by the readiness of the municienvoys she has sent should represent pality to equip the proposed lines, relievher greatness in the days of peace and ing the company of the task of raising ment figure in his country's life long ness to make certain concessions. Let before Armageddon broke loose. Gugli- them be tabulated and the main problem less telegraphy, which has saved so of a private citizen to untie the new knots lives at sea, stamps him as a prac | which have appeared, but Mr. Taylor. It nevertheless, should attempt the task,

is natural that our reception of these two men will differ in many ways from the manner in which we hailed Marshal Joffre. But our affection and regard for these notable Italians will be none the less deep.

TRANSIT

Now that certain reactionary and obstructionary interests are in a gloating mood on account of their apparent success in hog-tying rapid transit, it may be worth while to survey the situation and see whether they have a half-Nelson held on the future of Philadelphia or are | the world."

merely springing a bluff. We regard the enactment of the Salus able thing. It confers on the city a right background there is a conspiracy of palmthe terms of the 1907 contract, have it refused and then proceed to the organizastock of which would be unloaded on the people of this city, repeating processes popular a generation or so ago, then by all means there ought to be a vigilance unxiety. committee formed to safeguard public

N SOME respects the argument of Mr. Lewis in Harrisburg gave an impression utterly at variance with the facts,

He said: The citizens have been led to believe that they could construct all the elevated and subway lines authorized, and on a five-cent fare with free transfers to the lines of the P. R. T. make the investment pay. This is a roseate dream from which the gooner we awake and face the real facts, the better.

The implication that citizens were fooled or that the plans for rapid transit were Pickwickian is simply ridiculous.

When the transit program was proits entirety for \$60,000,000, at a maximum. Politicians and others have succeeded for their own selfish purposes, in forcing delay after delay, until now some estimates show a virtual doubling of cost. This means that they have added an apparent carrying cost of \$2,000,000 or more a year to the undertaking, have put this load on the shoulders of the community and now talk about "roseate dreams." A private corporation, administered as the city's ransit affairs have been administered by the Smith administration, would have been in bankruptcy months ago and most of the officers in it fired for the good of the service.

But, not content with having by dilatory tactics driven the city into its present position, these same obstructionary interests now talk about abandonment and the impossibility of getting anywhere. They offer no constructive suggestions They cry bloody murder and rush for the exits. The sincere men who have been put to the front, such as Mr. Twining and Mr. Lewis, have, we believe, only the city's interests at heart, but when citizens consider the coterie back of them cold chills run down their backs. When Mr. Taylor left office rapid transit was actually within the grasp of the city; today, unless citizens arouse themselves, it is

The EVENING LEDGER counsels delay in the main work, merely as a postponement. It would not be patriotic at this time for the city to contract for huge supplies of steel or to sequester a large body of labor more urgently needed elsewhere. Nor would it choose to see that the peace of the world be common sense to buy at present high and the justice of the world are secure. again it can be built for that sum. In the meantime, common sense unfor- I ought to say that we are not parties tunately dovetalls into obstructionist

THE Mayor, we are informed, is dedi-I cated to the proposition that the Frankstreet. Of course it should not be. street, as originally planned, is imperative, would render possible a through-routing of Frankford trains via the Market street subway. A rational program, therefore, at once outlines itself.

Enact the Salus bill. Construct the Frankford L to Bridge street and connect it with the sub-

way at Front street.

3. Postpone other construction contracts only until the war situation beomes more settled and prices more

Continue efforts to reach an agree-ment with the P. R. T., the proposed lease offering a splendid basis on which

Announce a definite policy now to the effect that there will be no independent operation of the new lines; that they wills either be operated under agreement by the P. R. T. or by the municipality

WE HAVE absolutely no sympathy with those who want to lie down and quit. We are against obstructionists of both factions, or in the P. R. T., or any anywhere else. Rapid transit is more necessary now than it was when the program was adopted. We must have it or sink to the level of a second-rate city

Mr. Taylor does things and formulates definite purposes while nobody else dicould have remained passive in the the city out of the jungle. He can do it ogress. The Prince of Udine is an ex- enormous sums of money. Mr. Ballard, ellent naval officer, but he was a prom- in such circumstances, avers a willingno Marconi has long been accepted as of a guaranteed preferential be again of the supreme scientific geniuses tackled in the hope that some way out Assuredly his development of can be found. It is asking a great deal

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

It Would Be Helped if a United States Commission Returned the Visit of Mr. Balfour

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondence Evening Ledger LONDON, May 10.

ONE phrase we have heard again and again in the last month, "The hope of

It sounds vague, romantic. It might mean anything. And yet from the day the bill as a wise, necessary and wholly desir- United States declared war on Germany that phrase has been spoken. I have heard which it ought to have. But if in the it in speeches, of course. But I was more impressed when a gentleman whose business itching politicians to draw the sort of it is to know more about high explosives lease they want and the P. R. T. could than anybody in Germany said the same not accept, offer it to the company under thing to me. I have heard it from men in the ranks. I have heard it from men who were greeted in midocean by the news that tion of an Independent company, the the United States had come to join themthat when they reached their regiment from New Zealand they would have another ally. And I have heard it with a shade of

The United States has lost her reputation here-her reputation of being a money maker. Forgotten the ancient sneer, suppressed the flippant remark. I have just seen a German paper, several weeks old, which refers to the United States, poor deluded nation, coming into a war from which she can reap no profit. I do not know of any nation, unless it he Cuba, whose moffees are regarded with such unanimous

People do not know exactly what they mean by "the hope of the world." They feel in a general way that we reaffirmed the original purpose of the war because we chose the tide of democracy. If things come to a terrible pass we may put in the posed, it could have been carried out in last item of power which will mean victory instead of defeat. And there is some thing still behind.

Will Learn From Each Other That is the union of our force with the

force of British democracy. I do not mean an "alliance," because that is comparatively insignificant. What I mean was tersely expressed recently by a man of profound knowledge of both countries, and of some imagination. He foresaw from the entrance of the United States a condition in which the United States and Britain would each teach the other what it knew best, and what the other most needed to learn. Britain is a democracy without real popular government, because the habit of governing is not yet with all the people. We can teach her that. And the United States is member of the nationhood of the world with little practical experience in the government of nations. In the end we shall probably teach Britain how to govern herself. Britain will teach us how to adjust our relations to the rest of the world.

Those who believe that the British Commonwealth has served, and still does serve, a noble purpose in the world look to this enjoyed myself very much." interchange of habits as the very foundation of future peace. We Americans have always felt that we could never again fight against Britain. We have also felt that between us two we could dominate the world. The war has called us together not to dominate but to free the world. After it is over that process will continue. Beidealism, all the necessities of rulers of the world. If we choose not to rule we will still That is why our entrance into the worldepoch of the world's history. So people think of it here, a few, up to

U-boats, as against twenty-six for the wheat. The system could have been built the present, but more and more will think so as the time passes. And that is why overything counts. That is why we who arly nervous about what America does in the war. This country is still gasping at the passage of the conscription bill. We are not particularly worried about the appearance of an American army on the

estern front, although we should like to Roosevelt army parading down the We are wonderfully confident of the Administration and of the country.

America Misrepresented

We are anxious about two things. That what Britain means in this war-that is the first point. And the second is that the here should be faithful.

From the day the Lusitania sank to the day the President made his war speech the Inited States has been hitterly and cruelly slandered abroad—by Americans. They re-tain their papers and their passports, so we have to call them Americans. In the months preceding the declaration of war I read many unpleasant things about the United States, but none was so bitter, none so false, none quite so misinformed, as the things written by men who claimed to be American citizens. The minds of people here were positively poisoned, and from some of the specimens I have seen from France, I should judge that the case was even worse there. The pity of it was that our official representatives were all decent enough to respect their office. They could not be publicists, and they were not. In the absence of a leader, every one was pernitted to talk. And nearly every one did.

That is changed now, to be sure. With a rather wry smile this gentry confesses that we have declared war on Germany a concession to fact which surpasses any-thing they have made before. But there are still difficulties and still dangers in the way. Most of us want, above everything else, that there should be no misunderstanding between the two countries. Yet we shall not avoid them entirely.

For example, it is hard for many he rule Englishmen to understand our attitude toward Ireland. They hardly realize that we want the good of Ireland so that we shall be all the freer in our friendship for Engand. They sometimes feel that we are try-ing to interfere, or that we are posing as unco' guid and holding ourselves up as a model. Nor will all Europe understand our attitude when the peace conference comes After all the hailing and hurrahing there is bound to be a sober time, when every step will be watched and when the best of good will cannot smooth every roughness. will be then that Americans in Britain and France will have their most serious duty. Experience of the past does not make

any too confident. he trouble has been that Americans here have tried their utmost to say the things about America which would please their hearers. If the thing were true, good, their hearers. If the thing were true, good. But it had to be said in any case. We have heen trying very hard, through these Americans, to paint a nice roast-beefy United States, full of thatched cottages and cockstates, but of thatches cottages and cock-ney English, with a people panting for the savor of Britishism. It is not the Briton's fault if he is a bit disappointed when the truth comes out it is still a grave matter of doubt here whether Wilson was driven

war by the people or vice versa. To an American living away from home othing could be more pleasing than the critish commission which Mr. Balfour took British commission which are battour took to the United States, except one thing. That would be an American commission over here. For more reasons than one I cannot say whom we should most like to see at the head of that commission. In any case it is likely he couldn't come.

Tom Daly's Column

UNDEMONSTRATIVE Your eyes turn, our hands touch; That little-meaning much;

And you have filled My being with new youth and dawn and glory. Say more, heap phrase on word, and you

have killed The exquisite cibration. So with this earth's old story: "A froward generation

Seeketh after a sign." What protesta-Of pride and pity

(Though from deep heaven articulate

came The autul atterance of God's lave In a perfervid blaze of flame) Could take the soul's bleak city Like that bird's note heard far above

The iron street-or what apocalypse teach Like the wave's ripple on a silver beach, Or leaves wan-gilt with sunlight, or a

breath rom tiellight agter making the clouds blush for our fear of death? Things that are stilled

To be more intimate than any speech, Wherein my passion sinks like thunder stilled!

WILLIAM ROSE BENET.

IT HAS COME at last! The morning's mail brought us a review of our latest book, in which our verse is called "polgnant." Let's pass it on to Frank O'Malley, whose poignant article in Munsey's for May poignantly points out "The Evolution of the Cabaret in New

Another generation (Frank's story begins) once knew Billy McGlory as "the wickedest man in New York." An out-raged New York of the eighties even-closed Billy's Armory Hall, down in Her-ter street; and the whole row was razed ler street; and the whole row was fared simply because Billy, not content with serving food and drink in his Armory Hall, must add song-and-dance "artists," monologue folk, who were hissed even then when they asked a confiding world why a chicken crossed the street.

* * A virtuous Manhattan took extreme measures against Billy McGlory because he ran a cabaret: Manhattan didn't call the uprosr in Billy's day a cabaret; * * it called the police.

Wherefore, let us suggest to the livewire publishers of modern song hits the fitting of a good ragtime melody to these lines, upon which no royalty need be paid since the author is dead:

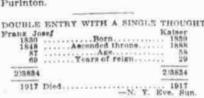
Vice is a manater of so frightful mien.
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet saen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

HE WAS only seven years old, but his manners were always irreproachable His grandparents were very proud of him, and he had visited them at pretty regular intervals as long as he could remember. Today he was there with his parents, the occasion being the funeral of the grandfather. "Good-by, Grandma," he said, when it came time to go; "I have

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, efficiency expert, publishes in the Independent a set of twenty-five questions as a Personal Production Test, the Idea being that if you can answer "yes" to every question you may consider yourself 100 per cent efficient, each "yes" counting four points. Here are a couple of the questions you're asked to answer.

pleasure and a habit?
Have you indeed your market value by a met
impartial, scientific standards?
Do you know why your income is less than it

only two of the twenty-five, and, therefore, makes a score of eight. We claim a score of tweive. But we number among our acquaintances a highly successful business man, whom we also love as a friend, and we'll match him against any other contender for first honors. mention no names, but if you should visit him in his office you will notice upon his orderly desk a phalanx of pencils Americans should realize to the utmost (from six to a dozen) with their butts in perfect alignment. If in the excitement unofficial representatives of America over of your salesmanship you should permit a bold hand to stray among those pencils and disarrange them, the moment your fingers retreat his will advance with orderly instinct and instantly repair the damage. We have frequently assaulted that methodical phalanx, but never with permanent success. Its commander is most efficient, and yet we doubt if even he could score 100 per cent with Mr. Purinton.



We were talking-dear, dear! was it only yesterday?--of war-spun yarns which would be interesting if true, but which are not to be believed too heatily. That double-entried single thought, for instance. Franz Josef died in 1916.

The Grim Reaper in Woodbury Rexie, the well-known little fox terrier dog, owned by the Genther family, and well thought of by them and every one who met him, was bitten a short time ago while fighting with another dog which came in their yard, and became ill a few came in their yard, and became ill a few days ago, seemingly to have lockfaw and unable to eat, suffering great agony, although being cared for daily by his master. Relief seemed to be far from reach and Rexie died in spite of all efforts to save him. In honor of their pet a neat burial was arranged for him, and Rexie now lays carefully placed in a small box and resis in a peat little grave. box and rests in a neat little grave which was dug near a large cherry tree

in the garden and is marked by a mound in memory of him. Rexie was so well thought of by the family that they will make an effort to secure another of the same breed. -Woodbury Times. Italian armies soon will feast In Austria's great town of Triest, sings a new contrib. in a long poem which is not otherwise remarkable.

What a solemn place this world must have been in, say, the early thirties of the last century! There were then no columnar comic cusses, and yet a prominent figure upon the streets of New York in those days was Mr. Preserved Fish, and in our own dear city Philip Syng Physick was the most distinguished living surgeon.



"VELL, BEGIN! COMMENCE!! GET OOP!!!

THE VOICE OF

200000

THE PEOPLE Ventilation of Cars—Helping the Red Cross-Conscription. Ireland

VENTILATION OF CARS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: conductor when to open and when to close car windows and the cars were properly car windows and the cars were properly ventilated from the roof, the problem would be solved. If the P. R. T. officials or our Doctor Krusen sat in the seat in front of one of the present ventilators, open, with the air streaming down the back of their necks for an hour, the system would be changed very soon. The writer is a fresh-air flend, too. During the last winter there were more colds contracted from these

f impartial, selentific standards."
Do you know why your income is less than it besid be?
Do you make every criticism or complaint a leffitite spur to prources?
When the cars are crowded they should be ventillated, then when the suburban district is reached, with often fewer than a dozen riders, the conductor could be insinds himself able to answer "yes" to

Not long since when the writer was the first to enter a car on Route 50, at the end of the line, the car was closed up tight and it was blue with tobacco smoke. As the motorman was inst outside smoking a pipe, one can imagine the cause. It is obvious that to submit the question simply to the Irish people would be an acknowledgment of their national existence and rights, including their right to manage their own affairs without English help or interference. pipe, one can imagine the cause. It surely would be much more healthy and pleasant to ride if the doors and windows were a few moments while waiting for the DAILY READER AND RIDER. Philadelphia, May 22. HELPING THE RED CROSS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-There is much heard nowadays about the urgent needs of the Red Cross; that money, above all else, is its chief lack. Some gentleman has suggested that motion picture houses be allowed to run full force on Sunday, provided that 50 per cent of their proceeds go to the Red Cross. The idea is a splendid one, but allow me to go one better.

him one better.

Let our vaudeville theatres be run on Sunday. Much money could be so realized, for many folks would take the opportunity enjoyment upon their only day of free for enjoyment upon the same and any of the dom from toll. Let the amusement parks such as Willow Grove, Woodside and Point Breeze be taxed at least one-fourth of their mofits. Let the baseball games be played. pronts. Let the baseball games be played.
Innumerable persons would gladly attend to
be given a chance for relaxation and participating in a patriotic spectacle.

Every ticket bought for a show should

have an extra cent added on, the cent being paid by the purchaser. No true American would object to helping along. New York for many years has enjoyed open Sun-days—why not Philadelphia, when a chance would be given which would incidentally help the country and the world in general? A. LINCOLN MEYERS. Philadelphia, May 23,

CONSCRIPTION NOT PERMANENT

THEMIS.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Replying to H. H. Sheets, secretary of a national association formed for the of a national association formed for the purpose of preaching compulsory military training. I beg leave to ask why the society in question is not now disbanded, since we are at war to fight just such a condition. We are fighting "militarism." Therefore it is well that all such propaganda be purged from the United States at once.

Conscription was resorted to because it declared men could not be obtained in any other way.

her way. Philadelphia, May 22.

THE RIGHTS OF IRELAND To the Editor of the Evening Ledger

Sir-It was a most unhappy fate which induced the editor of the EVENING LEDGER to pen the editorial which appeared in the edition of Friday last entitled, "Hard on Ireland's Friends." To those who have felt a sense of admiration for the many edi-torials published in the Evening Lepogra which have urged immediate justice to Ireland, the above-mentioned editorial was Ireland, the above-mentioned editorial was at once surprising and regrettable. The editorial, after admitting the justification for Ireland's grievances, asks, "But what can be said of a nation that repeatedly blocks efforts to help her made by her one-

time oppressor?"

Is not this assuming the very point which is necessary to prove? plicitly contained in the inquiry the assertion that Ireland is herself obstructing the path to nationbood. But this does not seem so when we realise that what is being proffered Ireland is not an "effort to help her" so much is an attempt to force upon the

people of the country the will of that noisy minority of minorities—the Orange faction of Ulster. "The suggestion," says the ediorial, "may have been an awkward com promise, but at least it was something." Yes, it was something—but not something which any liberty-loving people could ac-cept without sacrificing that which in Ireland's case is the sole survivor of Brit-ish rule in Ireland—a nation's honor. There was no "blocking of efforts to help her," but a justifiable and righteous repudiation of the outrageous tenet that the minority as of right, is entitled to overrule the majority; that the irreconcitable Orangemen of northeast Ulster are superior personages and that all those desiring Irish nationality are an inferior broad to be contemped and despised, and that as a voting, a political unit, one Orangeman outweighs four Na-tionalists. What would we Americans think of a theory which would diseard the prin

ciple which governs all our political affairs -- majority rule? But the greatest objection to Mr. George's cheme is that it ignores the existence of the Irish nation and resolves the Irish peo-ple into the dwellers in a number of inde-pendent counties, each of which is asked to secide upon its political future, to choose between permanent subjection and a home rule which is prima facie a sham and a

The wily Weishman follows a character-It is obvious that the plan is a miserable makeshift of justice, intended to deceive the unthinking (especially in the United States) into the belief that England is willing to become the friend of the small na tionalities. Is it any wonder that a mani-festo signed by eighteen Catholic bishops, four Protestant bishops and five chairmen of county councils was published strongly senouncing such mutilation of their coun

No, it is not Ireland which is blocking the way to freedom for the oldest of the small nations. Could our forefathers be said to have placed obstacles in the way of "efforts to help them" by refusing and spurning after the victory at Saratoga the offer of sepresentation in Parliament, tendered them when England, weakened by the fear of impending defeat, saw that her endeavors to hold America in subjection were doomed to disappointment and failure? Our forefathers knew their rights and would accept no gilded substitute. The Irish penaccept no gilded substitute. The Irish peo-ple know their rights and ask for nothing

ple know their rights and ask for hothing more. They cannot ask for less.

President Wilson has said "that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live." The Irish nation, the Irish people, demands this right. The vast majority is unalterably right. right. The vast majority is unaiterably opposed to partition or county option; the minority favors it. Which, then, is to be taken as the choice of the Irish people? It does not require a skilled diplomatist or a learned logician to recognize the answer.

CLARE GERALD FENERTY.

Philadelphia. May 18, 1917 Philadelphia, May 18, 1917.

POPULAR SONGS

In the American Magazine is an article by E. M. Wickes called "'Putting Over' Popular Songa," in which he describes the way that hoped-for "hits" are folsted on the public with the aid of actors and vaudevillians.

"The public seldom takes to a song with-"The public seldom takes to a song without first hearing it from the other side of
the footlights. The publishers, knowing
this, often pay theatrical performers for
singing their songs. The rate of payment
ranges from \$5 to \$100 a week, depending
on the performer's standing. Now, when a
publisher plunges to the extent of buying
up 200 or 200 acts, as some of the big ones
do, he stands to lose a goodly sum if the
song does not make a big hit."

I WONDER

"When stars go out, I wonder where they go? wonder where the flowers get their smell?

and what the quiet, shiny fishes know?" From dawn to eve, but most when lights

"I wonder how the small birds fly so

All day "I wonder"-faintly as a prayer-

"I wonder," and her deep, eyes, unresigned, signed,
Study the flight of swallows on the breeze, As lips, half open, mumur to the air
The tremendous "I wonder" of mankind.
—Herman Hegedorn, is the Outlook.

What Do You Know?

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

QUIZ What is anthropophagy?

2. American aviators form the Lafayette Escadrille in France. What is an esca-drille? 3. Who is Sonnino? 4. Name the country or countries with which

the United States is at war.

5. What is the chassis of an automobile? Pronounce the word. submarine was reported crulsing awash off the Maine coust. What is meant by "awash"?

7. Is the Atlantic coast-line of the United States longer than the Pacific coast-line? 8. What weather condition is said to be indicated by a rainbow in the morning? In the evening?

9. What is a tripartite government? 10. Name the New England States.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Mine sweepers are vessels used to locate and remove mines from water areas that have been mined.

2. The monoplane has anly one supporting plane; the biplane has two, the one above the other. 3. Plato was a Greek philosopher who died in 347 B. C.

The jinrikisha is a light two-wheeled pas-senser cart of Japan, pulled by a man.
 It is estimated that there are nearly 1,500,-100 German and Austrian prisoners in Russia.

1000 German and Austrian prisoners in Russia.

6. The most generally adopted system of dividing races by calor is as follows: Caucastau (white). Mongolian (yellow). Caucastau (white). Mongolian (yellow). Caucastau (white). Mongolian (yellow). American maturalist. His son. American maturalist. His son. American maturalist. His son. Avander, also a naturalist, died in 1910. The name is pronounced "agg-asse." with the accent on the first syllable.

5. The year of the sreat fire in Baltimore was 1901.

9. Doctor Jekyil and Mr. Hyde are the dual personalities, the former good, the latter evil, of the hero of a story by Robert Louis Mevenson.

10. Kayala is a scaport of Greece on the Aegean Sca.

Army Aviators

Reserve Officers

W. G. F.-Announcement was made recently that no more recruits would be accepted by the aviation section of the army-signal corps unless the applicants were exceptionally qualified for the work

D. F .- Men being trained for the officers'

reserve corps at the various three-month training camps will receive \$100 a month each during their period of instruction.

Exemption From Draft

W. L. J., Jr.—The office of the Provost Marshal General, in reply to your query, gave this statement: "The determination gave this statement: "The determination of whether a particular claim for exemption exclusion or discharge shall be granted will be made by boards to be appointed by the President. These boards will function under the law and under regulations pre-scribed by the President. The only reguscribed by the President. The only regu-lations that have as yet been prescribed are those governing the registration alone. The determination of exemptions, exclusions and discharges is a second step, quite separate from the registration. Regula-tions governing the determination of exemp-tions, exclusions and discharges will, when promulgated, be made available to all concerned at the offices of the local boards. Until such regulations have been promut-gated further information cannot be given. as it might later prove misleading; and even after the regulations have been made even after the regulations have been mane public decisions concerning exemptions, ex-clusions or discharges in individual cases cannot be made by this office, since the law provides that all such cases shall be heard

tablished for that purpose." Registration

E. K .- Your inquiry was referred to the War Department, which replied as fol-lows: "The selective service bill and the President's proclamation in pursuance there-of provide for the registration on June 5, 1917, of all male persons who on that date shall have attained their twenty-first date shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday, except persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and en-listed men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the offi-cers' reserve corps and solisted men. reserve corps and enlisted men in cer's reserve corps and enlisted men in enlisted reserve corps while in active service. From the lists of persons so registered names will subsequently be drawn by lot by the fairest system that can be devised. Persons whose names are drawn, and other persons interested, will be given an opportunity to present claims for exemption, exclusion or discharge from the draft and to support such claims by evidence."

and determined by the boards to be es-

I wonder what the talking squirrels tell.

And sunset ray and vapor weave their apeli-

And why the winds that blow the birds Me too up through the far green tops of