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THE WAR, THE LOAN AND THE SLACKERS

THEREware men who blind themselves with pettifogging issues in this prodigious epoch when humanity struggles for he of the past-and leap into a new and of pap. prophesied era. They conjure up visions of ancient injustice and in the great fabric of government find here and there a flaw in workmanship. They will not forget it, but close the gates of their embittered hearts to the mighty torrent of bondsman under German tyranny is to good purpose that has tied together in be a hond man under American freedom. one supreme endeavor almost all the nations and races of the civilized world.

whether or not Germany has a constructive right to use her U-boats for indiscriminate slaughter. They talk no more of invaded and outraged Belgium, of the thunderbolts of greed and hate launched against a contented and striving world by a corseted casts of warriors. Those things, in all their awfulness, are recorded facts; they cannot be undone. But the ambition that pointed its Christmas belly toward Paris and its Easter dream toward another Calvary at London, painted pictures also of a Thanksgiving in Washington. England had been lured to sleep by the soft words of Berlin. If America could be held back until ruin and devastation were complete in France and England, if the mists of peace could keep this nation sleeping until other holy victims had been sacrificed, then would the veteran bestride like a Colossus the Atlantic and tve their heels into the Western Hemimore and more open her threats, until no man of understanding, no man with an horizon further than his nose, could doubt that the day of judgment was at hand, the final test. The issue had come at last to this: We must help the Allies boy, America assuredly accepts this gratito beat back the Kaiser or later stand tude as heartily as Mr. Balfour, once misalone to meet his imperial juggernaut. For the world to be made safe for democracy was for the United States to maintain its integrity and prestige. Let but this great exemplar of democratic tice topple in final ruin and eons would pass before another experiment of the nort could again be elaborately at-

T HAD become apparent months ago that there could be no safety for us smoopt in battle. To urge that we have emberked on a quixotic enterprise of humanitarianism is to becloud the truth. Mever would Mr. Wilson have led the war sooner or later was inevitable and while war later might have meant irre a dilemma, which all thinking men admitted, he met the test with the full courage of Americanism, and, if he had not met it, Washington and Lincoln and the human race would have been betrayed and the institutions they builded and cherished exterminated and wiped

Why, then, do little men whine and fret and question the righteousness of our being in the war? Why do some of them hold back, not only their lives, but their money, and permit themselves to be guided by trivial fault-finders in the face of the most mighty upheaval of human beings a recorded era or generation has ever known? We say to men who do not join heartily in this loan and in this fight that they are traitors not only to their country, but also to all the processes of evolution, material and spiritual, through which hundreds of their forebears lived in preparation for this epoch. They talk of universal peace who have it in their hands, if they will but fight for it; for the alliance of nations now grouped against the common enemy constitutes in itself the surest guarantee of lasting peace the world has ever known.

thinking and brazen ignorance which contaminate certain types of people. The nation is asking no favors. It has for sale negotiable instruments worth dollar for dollar what is paid for them. The returns are dedicated to a holy purpose. Every cent goes for the defense of American homes, even though the battles in such defense be fought on the red fields of Flanders or in the sullen waters of the North Sea. Shall awaggering disciples of German slaughter swill beer in Independence Square and put our women to their service because we, forsooth, have cherished delusions that we need no defense? What will our dollars be to us if Germans confiscate them? For what do we amass wealth if not for the protection of our nomes and firesides? God help the miserable creature who takes no part in preventing the repetition bece of what has happened in Belgium and Serbla! God pity the wretch who hangs back and will not subscribe even to a loan! The glory and bounty of democracy have blinded such creatures. Such rich blessings have been poured upon them that their brains

THIS first loan is going to be oversub scribed. Men and women who take parin It will hand the record down with con tion, a ribbon of honor and a badge of recognition. To them their children' children will point with pride. So, too the scorn of honest men in increasing volume will empty itself on the heads of slackers, marplots, misers and connec heads who put a price on the nation' head and would barter our institution a new birth, fighting to break the shack- for their personal comfort and a bellyful

have become atrophied. They are hog-fat

and hogactive.

Not the least of Colonel Roosevelt's triumphs was his stirring victory ave the calm of a Philadelphia Sunday.

A sure way to avoid becoming

Wilson's message to Russia gives those pests who still wonder "why we went to war" but one rating: They are pro-Germans.

The dust of German masonry on the Ypres salient leaves little doubt of the "concrete results" of Haig's terrific minimg operation.

The happy absence of U-boats in the Pacific Ocean justifies its name in a way unforeseen by Balboa when he christened that vast body of water.

Germany's misbegotten boastfulness over her submarines nales Before our righteous pride in our own marines unsulfied by any ignoble prefix.

England's delight in "playing th game" may possibly account for the suggestion of a mammoth football contest imparted by her announcement that Haig's Belgian advance extended over a width of 18,000 yards. But to a class of patriots in whom the sporting instinct armies of Prussia, their lust unsatisfied, is less clearly defined the news of an eleven-mile sweep is somehow more re-

> Arthur J. Balfour has long been celebrated as a master of subtle irony, as polished exponent of distillusionment, but his declaration that he was more kindly treated in America "than any man eve was before" rings clear with all the straightforward enthusiasm of a school called "reserved," bestows it.

> The Bureau of Fisheries' recom mendation of whale steak as a war diet ought to awaken some lively matronomic memories among the old-timers of New Bedford. Fortunately, they will know how to prepare the cetacean if the neces sity arises. For some of us younger fellows, without access to their wisdom, the best course is perhaps to pay as much respect to "Moby Dick" and "The Cruise of the Cachalot" as cook books as we have long accorded them as literature.

The decision of the Ulster Unionist Council to send delegates to the forthcoming Irish convention is encouraging news. When men from Cork and men from Belfast meet to settle the fate of their "most distressful country" historical precedents will certainly be shattered: but it is just such destruction of political obstacles that will free the Emerald Isle The convention, authorized by Lloyd George, will be in a position to blaze an entirely new road to Irish freedom. Bel fast's old obstructionist tactics have comin for some hard words-many of them deserved. It is evident now that both the North and the South of Ireland, although still differing on many points. are at last united by a common bond of patriotism. John Redmond and his constituents have already welcomed the convention plan with enthusiasm. With both sides thus eager for a solution of the problem, the prospect of success can no longer be called visionary.

Another Cabinet shake-up in Spain exemplifies the uneasy condition in a land whose neutrality is constantly rewarded by submarine outrages. The mild Prieto ministry, which has now resigned, came into power when the sharp protests against U-boat piracy uttered by the Romanones Government almost threatened war. Prieto, who has been openly accused of pro-Germanism. endeavored to smooth out a critical situation with notes that elicited fulsome ex pressions of Berlin's "cordinlity," followed by ruthless attacks on Spanish commerce Even Spain, full sick of wars, can hardly be expected to swallow such atrocities much longer. To satisfy the present temper of the Iberian people the new Premier must assuredly be of stronger Sher than his predecessor. King Alfons is known to entertain sympathy for the Allies, and the most enlightened elements of the country are to accord with him

FEATS OF OUR SEA-SOLDIERS

Marines Have Seen More Real Fighting Than Men in Any Other Service

FF THERE can be any such thing as an aristocracy in this snob-hating country, t is the marine corns. For the only aristocracy in America that doesn't soon get itself laughed at is made up of the men who do things and keep on doing them. And the American marines have kept on doing so many things as well as they can be done that to be a marine is to belong to an order of chivatry. Chivalry suggests horses, and horses in

onnection with service at sea recalls that incient libe about "horse marines." But t is a fact that the modern marina does have to handle horses at times, since he is trained for field artillery service, as well as all the other equipment of ... fare on ea and land. He is infantry sailor sharpshooter, engineer, mine-layer, rangefinder, scout, artilleryman and telegrapher all rolled into one. This service is a liberal education. There is "something doing" very day in the year even in peace times What a Boy Senut is to other boys the parine is to most other soldiers.

That it is the marines who have been alled upon to do most of the military tasks -all the "little jobs"-is indicated by the fact that this corps has produced the most fashing soldier in the world, excepting those of the highest rank whose names are assolated with whole armies and with whole the names of certain individuals into every newspaper in the world from time to time in this war, yet after a week or two who concenhers the hero's name? But in the core of years that Lieutenant Colonel Smedley Darlington Butler has served in the marines he has so repeatedly distin guished himself that the foreigner, reading his record, gets the impression that the United States has been continuously enraged in hostilities ever since the Spanish

His Exceptional "Good Luck" Yet his career is really a typical marine's areer. What has happened to him a score f times happens to every marine once or wice. Only in his case, as the marines say, there has been exceptional "good luck." In no other service. American or foreign, could man have piled up such a record as this me of Butler's:

In April, 1895, he got the document which placed him in the roll of the marine corps as a junior commissioned officer. A few onths later he was among the 600 marines, ed by McCalla, who landed at Guantanamo Cuba, where for three days he received his antism of fire. At Manzanillo the young nun, still in his teens, displayed such courage in action that as a mark of esteem he was appointed to serve on board Admiral Sampson's flagship.

From the flagship he was dispatched to ame word of the Boxer uprising in China.

valor which won for him honorable recognition from the Governments of the United | process. That was in the early fifties States and Great Britain. Twice during When Doctor Briggs came to Philadelphia thick of engagements with the Boxer troops. left thigh at the moment that Captain completely covered it with poultry wire as no ambulance corps nearby, and the wife waged a steadily two officers lay near each other in the field, while a hall of bullets went over their

Butler crawled over to his comrade. With their belts and strips of cloth they tied their wounded legs together, so that he united left and right formed a crutch for both of them. Thus, hobbling along on their sound legs, they made their way to the nearest field hospital.

It was in this campaign that Butler went ut in front of the lines and under fire arried back to safety a wounded soldier. For this act he was promoted to captain and specially mentioned in Congress. The Beitish Government wanted to bestow upon him the Victoria Cross, which few British

Served as Spy in Mexico

This, it would seem, would have been nough good luck even for an American marine. But Butler's career had only begun. In Nicaragua he led a column of mariner through rebel forces which had been bedeging the American College for Girls, near Managua, where scores of young women, natives of the United States, were quartered. Repeated defeats administered to the native Government troops left the students in a perilous position. Butier and his men battled their way to the doors of the college and effected a gullant rescue.

The marines were first on the job at Vera Cruz. Butler volunteered to go out on a most dangerous errand. In the early days f the operations against Huerta it was onfidently believed by the landing party that war was certain and that the American forces would march on Mexico City. It was necessary to explore the country and map out the best route to the capital. Dressed as an Englishman and affecting a drawl. Butler ferreted his way to Mexico lity, made maps, charted roads, defenses, to, and returned in safety. He himself had said that the chances were 5 to 1 against him. If he had been caught he would have been executed as a spy.

Only a couple of weeks ago the Navy Department announced the bestowal of honor medals upon Butler and five other officers for bravery in the assault made on Fort Riviere, in Haitl, on November 17, 1915. It was an old French bastion fort with thick walls of brick and stone, loopholed for rifle fire. The small American force stormed small breach in the wall. As this breach was the only possible entrance, it was naturally covered by all the defenders on the inside. The fire of the insurrectionists was constantly passing through this breach Butler started to lead the twenty-three Americans through this breach; but Sergeant Ross L. Iams and Private Samuel Gross would not have it so. They believed that the first man through would be sure to get killed, and out of devotion to Butler they plunged through the wall ahead of him. There followed a desperate meles inside the

Tom Daly's Column

THE MARINE In assorted shades of green You have painted The Marine, And a deal of yarns about him you've been spluning; He has much to say to you Of his red and white and blue, so he'd like to have your ear and take

his inning:

"Back of Freedom's earliest glimmer, When the night was never dimmer, and before the light of hope upon the mountain top was shed, There were men whose steel flashed aplendid When the long black night was ended

and the sun looked in upon them 'round the Nation's trundle bed: And in that electric air, With the laurel in our hair

Ve Colonial Marines, of the victor forces deans, We were there!

When the ships of Jones and Barry Ballied gayly forth to harry And to take the proudest vaunters of the British navy's might, When that most below'd commander

To the foe's demand "Surrender!"

Made his lion-hearted answer, "We have

just begun to fight!" Who were first and most to dare In the battle lantern's glare? We, as landsmen or as tars, still the myr midons of Mars. We were there!

In those sailing ships of wonder,

When, with taffrail seething under, om the gun-decks came the thunder o a broadside dealing scoe; And with Perry, Hull-and later-With the dashing young Decatur, n the war wherein no scaters saw ou ulelding to the for. We were not denied our share Of the battle joy so rere: For the easing of our spleens, we am

phibious Marines,

We were there! Out of iron ships were hollowed In the leaping years that followed, ind they've changed the style of fighting, but they haven't changed the men Shall we, first of Yankee yeomen

Let an ocean stay our vengeance, if it failed to stay it then? Nay, in France the ever fair When Old Glory takes the air, he ubiquitous Marine, as becomes the fighting dean,

To repel those ancient formen.

Will be there!"

THE OLDEST and the finest specimes of Styrax japonica in this neck of the woods is in full bloom at this moment in the old Germantown garden where it was planted by the late Dr. Daniel H. Briggs the punitive force which was sent to the The doctor began the practice of medicine chilippines to suppress the insurrections on in his native town of Norton, Mass., but he Island of Luzon. With the First Marine his own lack of health put a stop to that Eattalion he went through guerrilla war- and turned him to the gentle art of fare against the Filipinos, but in 1960 there gardening, and to make his bread and butter on the side he began the manu On the way to Tientsin Butler earned facture of lantern slides with collodion romotion on the field through a deed of wet plates at the same time that Langenheim in this city developed the albumer he march in China he was shot while in the | in 1876 he turned his business over to his son and went about the more important The first bullet but him out for only a short | work of laying out a garden. He filled time. The second bullet struck him in the it with strange experiments and almost Lemley was struck in the right leg. There to keep out the neighborhood's cats. His losing fight for room to hang up the Monday's wash, and all the while she was compelled to intrench herself against his next most virtuous vice. He was a book-drunkard, as he himself admitted, and was wont to frequent upon ungardenable days the second-hand book saloon of one Righy. on Arch street. Meanwhile, the strange bulbs and seeds and cuttings he buried in his garden came forth as wonderfu new orchids and other bits of plant beauty not quite like anything ever before produced in the neighborhood. But the kindly old man passed away twenty years ago and the olden glory of his garden has faded. But today his Styrax tree is in full dress, the white bell-like blosoldiers receive (it being given only for some, millions of them, swing in regular didly examine the points complained of by actual feats of during in the field and not lines under the branches and are even the warden of that institution. In all wellfor successful strategy), but the American now beginning to drop upon the ferny Government refused to permit him to ac- plots below that he so loved; and a black cat drowses upon the very window sill over which the doctor was wont to allp the newly acquired book his wife would have been zure to confiscate if he had at- correspondents. Every letter received or tempted to carry it boldly through the

The boys' choir of St. John's Orphan Asylum sang for the prisoners at the Eastern Penitentiary a couple of Sundays ago and inspired B \$266 to send to the appreciation, of which these are the

ppreciam.

Josing lines:

O glad note! and gay note.

There's a smile behind the tears.

There's the boy's heart still in the most of us
Persisting Liroush the years.

The drams of our youth are with us still.

The shining goal is just ever the bill.

Some day we'll reach it. if God so will.

And we be true to the best in us.

O solden hids! and happy lads.

Whate'er the swift years bring.

God grant you never know such shame.

As ours to whom you sing:

May you ne'er failer in the fight.

May you ne'er failer in the fight.

May you ne'er choose aught but the right.

It may you recent the light.

from us was telling her companion about a patriotic luncheon she was going to give on the morrow;

"My dear, it may seem in one way extravagant, in these trying times, to spend so much for a social club luncheon, and Lucy, who is always saying things just to be mean and not to really help-you know her kind-thought we ought to take the money and give it to the Red Cross instead; but since the luncheon was to be at my house this time I had the say, so I fixed it by promising that all the decorations and everything would be extra patriotic. Don't you think that was a splendid idea? Yes, and I'm going to make lemon snow tonight, and I do hope it won't be like the last time, because the red ants got into it."

That wasn't all of it, but it was enough to make us go up into the smoking car, where we composed this little personal:

If Young Lady who fears visit of red ants to her ismon snow will ar-range to paint every second ant white and every third one blue she will achieve her patriotic object, and at the ma line get rid of two-thirds of her

THE FINGER OF SCORN

THE CAUSE OF PRISON RIOTS

"Father of the Honor System' Describes Some Jail Experiences

By EDWARD MORRELL

minded persons here in Philadelphia who are interested in the prison movement, and no doubt anxious workers for better conditions in our correctional institutions, capacially along the line of the new idea for State prison farms and the introduction of the honor system, to explain or give some opinion upon the causes underlying the trouble, riots and prison mutinies at the Jollet Penitentiary in Illinois. I am very glad of the opportunity to say momething upon this matter, because if there is on phase of our prison question that I am farolling with it is this vary vital matter.

Before touching seriously upon what I onsider the trouble at Joliet, let us canconducted places of incarceration one of the most carefully guarded and conducted departments of a prison is the matter of the interchange of correspondence between a convict and his free correspondent or sent out of such an institution is rigidly visced and censored, and it is one of the strictest rules of such an institution never to allow an objectionable letter to be either received or sent. Therefore, I ask readers to weigh this point well, and if such a lax condition prevailed at the Illinois peniten-Catholic Standard and Times a poem of tiary, then I ask in all fairness where the responsibility for such a condition should rest: Upon the convict or the cor vict's custodians? Such a bill of accusa tions or complaints will not and should not be taken seriously for one moment. The Mess Hall

We read, "For some time there have been reports of lax discipline at the prison and conditions were the subject of a recen investigation by a legislative committee." Note this point: "At 7 o'clock, breakfast time today, dishes were hurled at the THE YOUNG WOMAN across the sisle making threats. They grabbed what missiles and weapons they could, and at 10 o'clock they set fire to the prison buildings." That word "the mess hall" summarizes the crux of all prison troubles, and I will hazard the assertion that the causes of the Illinois prison mutinies hinge around that storm center of all prisons, the

I have in my prison experiences been in ived in at least seven serious prison riots and mutinies, and on several occusions suffered the most inhuman and unmention-able tortures that were inflicted upon me for being identified with such, I, presumably, being given the credit as one of the principal agitators and ringleaders. One such expelence will suffice: San Quentin prison, Cali rnia, is one of the largest penal institumind that place was conducted as a pol adjunct to the party then in power in that State, and the said prison was used as the dumping ground for the political henchmen, hacks and chair-warming bums of that administration. Conditions were atrocious. From the

varden down to the lowest and most brutal uard incompetency was the order of the

The strait-jacket dungsons were full to apacity. Stabbings and killings were com-non symptoms of the internal troubles a hat vast is stitution. Humans and public

the State, to the end that at last a legislative investigation was demanded. At the ime set for this committee to commence its work everything was in readiness for its appearance at San Quentin. For several lays and nights previous to this investiga-tion the warden and his satellites worked vertime. All day and all night long they nterviewed, cajoled and threatened where expedient) those convicts who were nterviewed. marked as leaders and agitators. Every method known to old prison-hardened gaola was resorted to, to the end that when the legislative committee appeared the prison assumed the dark and sinister air which one should feel in a beleaguered city that had been starved into silent submis-

A Prison Riot

course the investigation proved farce, and after a liberal coat of whitewash had been applied, the public press roundly rated the unfortunate convicts as a lot of unruly dogs, and it was ended that the diet be curtai mied and a more harsh method of prison iscipline should prevail. In other words the onus of the burden of all the State's trouble must rest upon the State's victims and not upon the shoulders of the real reponsible culprits, who were prostlytting ot alone their oath of office as servants he State, but putting to sharm the great Commonwealth of California.

Immediately the convicts realized that no edress could be expected for the terrible anditions under which they were trying to exist riots broke out, the most serious of which centered in the large jute mill indus-Nearly 200 convicts worked in that They took possession of the mill and the guards and officers as hostages the gate satisfactory promises made with the officials of a I spoke to the 900 colf, and pleaded with ther by their actions and conduct where the real cause of the trouble rested. There was State property involved and in separdy to the amount of more than half a on dollars. Some of the more irre sible convicts urged the firing of the mills as one of the best means of bringing the condition before the public. I pleaded against this incendiarism, and as a not even one dollar's worth of property was destroyed. The warden compromised and instantly the mutiny ended. That night, when we were all locked in

our cells, the real prison mutiny began, so far as the public could judge. Hundreds of the so-called ringleaders were singled out The warden called for State and companies of militia were patched to his aid and the prison was placed under a state of siege. Martial law revailed in every respect. No one was allowed to enter or leave the cordon or dead line thrown around the institution. All lead line thrown around the given out information and news leaving or given out the public was carefully censored. For o the public was carefully censored. For my in preventing the loss of more than talf a million of the State's property I was ewarded by the following treatment: Along with four other unfortunate convicts I was with four other unfortunate convicts I was stripped naked and thrust into a narrow little cell that was supposed to be even grudgingly small to hold one convict. The cell was bave, and after the door was cell was bave, and after the door was cell was bare, and after the door was bolted and locked a large fire hose was thrust through the wicket or narrow aper-ture in the door. The force of the water was strong enough to kill a man if it struck him squarely. They the flooded the cell until we were covered to our very chins. We were left in that condi-tion while the water slowly filtered through small seam at the bottom of the do was several days before we could dare It was several days before we could dare fall to the floor and rest our cold, shiver-ing, drenched bodies. We were left in that cell for thirteen days before we were car-ried out helpless. All the time the ring-leaders were being reprobated before the bublic by the administration newspapers. I have carefully studied so-called prison and mutinies in various States of riots and mutinies in various States of the Union. And I want to say that wherever such have occurred the fault may surely rest with those in charge of such places. And I can sum up the Jollet trouble in a very few words by saying that until we completely divorce our public institutions, and more particularly our correctional institutions, from the baneful influences of partisan politics and put them in charge of men who are mentally and morally qualified to hold such responsible positions, we may look for such appraidic

ositions, we may look for such sporadic emplome to finme forth as an indication at such places are rottenly conducted to

What Do You Know?

QUIZ I. What great literary genius was born on this

2. When was the nearest approach to "movie" made? By whom? 3. What year of the Japanese era is this? 4. What was the approximate Panama Canal? 5. Who edited and what was the first college paper?

6. Where did the phrase "Almighty Dollar" originate? 7. Who was the "red shirt hero"?

 What race killed its male children?
 What is the derivation of "Amen"? 10. What is "a mensa et thoro"

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. The 400th anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated October 31. 2. Czar John (Ivan) IV of Russia was called

3. William Carey was an English Oriental scholar who spread the Gospel in the East Indies. be first batt'e of the Crimean War was fought Sentember 20, 1851, on the Alm River, balf way between Eupatoria and Sebastopol.

5. The "Stuffed Prophet" was Grover Clere-6. The Danube, Rhine, Rhone and Po Bivers December 24, 1890, a cliff on the sher of the city of Amall, in the province of Salerno, Haly, slid lute, the see, carry-ing an ancient cathedral, inonasiery see other buildings with it.

Amalgam is the union or alloy of any ment with quicksliver. In dentistry a so-called "sliver" or analgam filling is one in which sliver and mercury are combined.

The Amati were members of a family of Cremona, Haly, makers of the famous Cremona violins. 10. The Amazon drainage basin has an area of 2,300,000 square miles.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Austria and Hungary for, as in international relations they are officially called the Austro-Hungarian monarchy) are two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully. regulated by the so-called compromise of 1867. According to this agreement, the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution. its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. But there is, of course, a close political connection between them through the identity of the sovereign. The head of the monarchy is known Ma

the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary—not the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, as he is sometimes improperly called. The crown is hereditary to make The crown is hereditary and (on failure of males) to females monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The affairs common to the two States are foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, and finance relating to these maters administered in common. Legislative power relating to the whole dual mor is exercised by the Parliaments of beth States, which, for purposes of mutus agreement, are represented by delegations which form a sort of super-parliament is members being chosen from the membership of the Austrian and Hungarian upper and lower house. and lower houses. The delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor-King alternately at Vienna, the capital of Autria, and at Budapest, the capital of Hur-

gary.

The Austrian Parliament is called the Reichsrath. The upper house of the Reichsrath is called the Herrenhaus. House of Lords. In it sit the nobles and distinguished citizen nominated by the fix-peror and archbishops and bishops. The lower house is called the Abgeordnetanass. The members are elected on the basis universal, equal and direct suffrage. Hungarian houses are similarly constituted and are known as the House of Magnat (or Lords) and the House of Repr

AN ISLAND FOR SALE lle we are buying islands wi purchase La