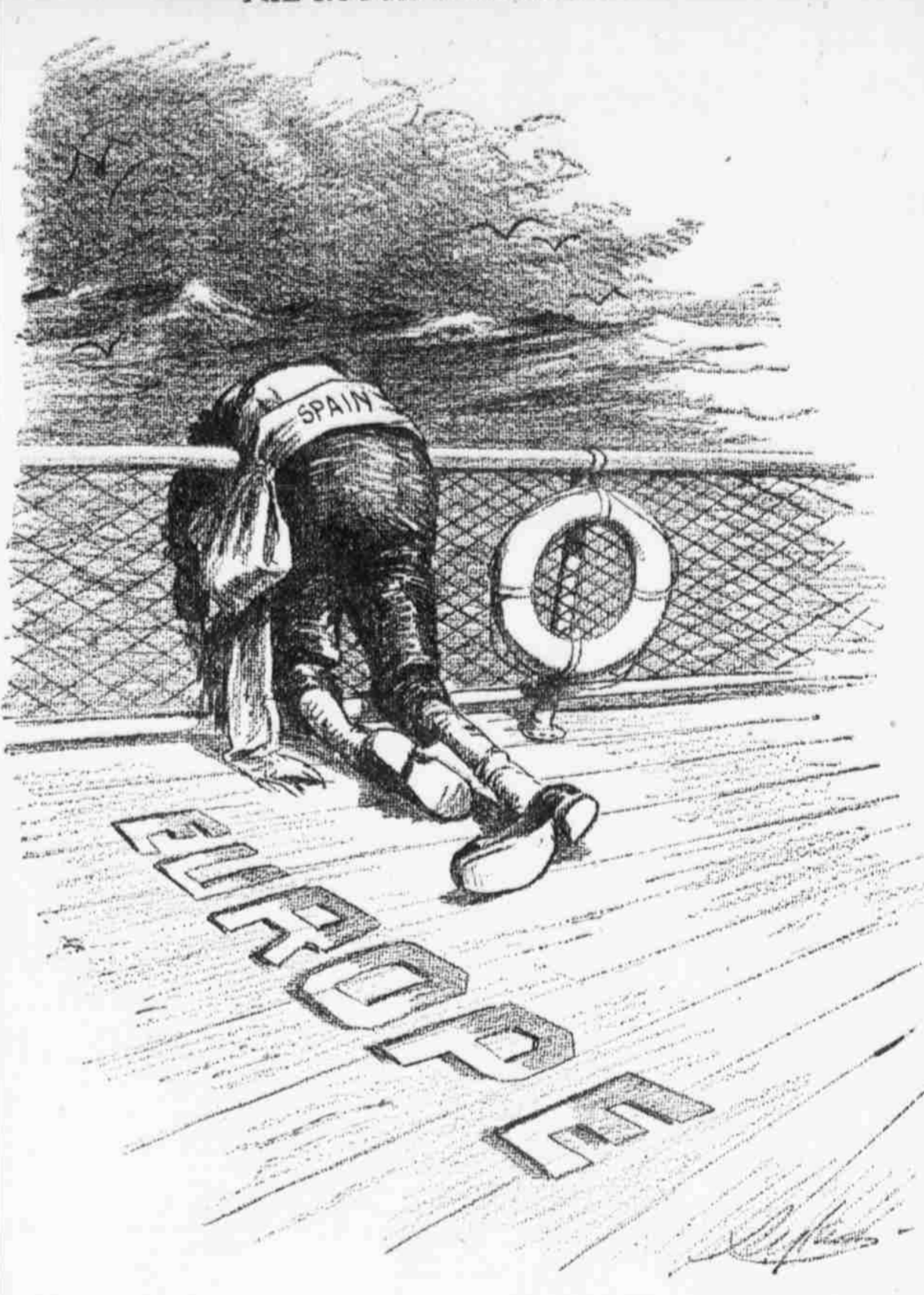


THE ROUGH WEATHER GETS 'EM



Illustrated Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
CIRCUITRY: H. K. CURTIS, President
Charles H. Laddington, Vice President
John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer
Phillip F. Collins, John H. Williams, John J. Sparrow, F. H. Whaley, Directors.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 181,118

Philadelphia, Monday, June 18, 1917

The ordinary man's judgment is that transit is anything but rapid.

What difference does it make how the French pronounce Pershing? The Germans pronounce him anathema.

The Governor of Delaware owns nine canneries, and he is going to operate all of them this summer. There is money in canning vegetables and there is prosperity for the farmer who knows it.

In East Galicia and Volhynia there is increased Russian fighting and activities continue at several points.—Statement from Vienna.

The hibernation of the Bear may be about over.

German militarists are still preaching the doctrine of indemnities and pointing out that Uncle Sam will reimburse the Central Empires for the cost of the war. Maybe they expect to demand Mr. Ford as a hostage.

Waterloo was fought on this day 162 years ago. But England will not celebrate the overthrow of the Little Corporal. Instead of that she is praying that another Napoleon will arise to march as of old to Berlin.

Secretary of State Lansing was bitter in his arraignment of Germany in his address at Princeton. He and the President, better than any other men, understand the purposes of the Kaiser and the diplomatic methods used by him prior to our entrance into the war. To know Kaiserism is to hate it.

The Government's official bulletin says 99 per cent of the newspapers are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship. If the Government will announce the names of the 1 per cent the people will see to it that they will soon be names known only to newspaper history and not to the newstands.

Portuguese troops are doing their bit for the Great Alliance, having repelled several German raids. On the western front there are now French, English, Russian, Belgian, American, Portuguese and some Japanese fighters, and behind the lines in French munitions works many thousands of Chinese. In fact, the League to Enforce Peace is on the job.

We have been pointing out for months that the insurance laws of Pennsylvania are a disgrace to a civilized Commonwealth and an invitation to wreckers. There are now before the Legislature some remedial bills which are altogether praiseworthy, conservative and certain to work no hardship on any honest insurance company. But they are held up and their passage seems hopeless. Why?

The belief in general in Washington that Congress will enact suitable legislation to prevent the melting of the public by extraordinary prices for coal next winter. A maximum price will doubtless be fixed. Americans as a rule have not heretofore favored drastic legislation of this sort, but an analysis of the situation indicates that by this means and by no other can the public be protected.

The man who condemned hundreds of Belgians to death now turns out to have been a madman who could work only under the influence of liquor, according to the German court which has imprisoned him. Thus the whole German defense of the treatment of Belgium falls to the ground. But those liars will not be the "goats." The real crime was the violation of Belgian soil. And Ivers did not order the official public ill-treatment of women in the market place of Liege.

The new municipal market house in Second street, between Fairmount and Brown streets, affords facilities for the care of food at least equal to those offered by any other market house in the world. We trust that the Mayor will have no difficulty in getting the \$50,000 needed for completely additional buildings. In view of the emphasis recently laid on the importance of economical handling of foods, the city should equip itself at once for the work. The public is rapidly being educated away from old standards.

Doctor Surface, who used to be State Ecologist, is a real hot letter to the Governor's eyes. "Some ridiculous ideas."

take in directing people to plant potato seedlings has not yet been corrected." Doctor Surface, we believe, has been misinformed. Very few people have planted seedlings and most of them were experimenters rather than gardeners. Besides, the Governor pointed out that the seedlings ought to have eyes in them to be worth anything. Let's be fair in this matter and realize that the Governor had no ulterior purposes in view in his potato-planting crusade. Even Doctor Surface will admit that a Governor must do something in time of crisis.

A SYSTEM THAT BREEDS DISEASE AND DEATH

THERE is going to be a parade of street cleaners in this city tomorrow morning. It will be worth seeing, for in it will march scores of men whose muscles are strong and whose brains are willing, men who do and do well the specific tasks to which they are assigned. We have never heard a criticism against the street cleaners in Philadelphia.

The cleaning of streets ought not to be a money-making business. It ought not to be to the financial advantage of any man to have the streets unclean. It ought not to be possible for the person responsible for clean streets to fall in his duty and as a punishment thereof merely be fined. We have dirty streets because we espouse a system which assures dirty streets, and we always will have dirty streets so long as the care of the streets is let by contract to firms to which profit is the first consideration and the removal of dirt the second.

Get rid of the contract system of street cleaning! It is infamous, it is criminal, it is medieval, and its effects are fatal. The cleaning of streets is a proper municipal function, a necessary function not to be farmed out to private citizens. Imagine a police system under which a private firm would undertake for a price to keep the city clean of crime. Yet such a contract would be no more infamous morally than to make the sanitary condition of the city dependent on the efficiency, the honesty and the profit-making lust of the private contractor. The age is against such unscientific practice, the public will be opposed to it, and there is about to dawn a day when the citizens of this community will rise in their might and sweep out of existence the death-breeding system.

We believe that a candidate for Mayor running on a platform calling for clean streets would sweep the city in a double sense, and the first thing he would do upon taking his seat would be to put the city to work at the city's business and bequeath street-cleaning contracts to a national museum for citizens in succeeding years to read and marvel at.

500,000 GUARANTORS
THERE were, it is announced, more than 500,000 buyers of Liberty Bonds in this district. Every purchaser attested anew his belief in the eternal verities of democracy and pledged his faith in the triumph of democratic principles throughout the world.

The one big, dominating, inexcusable and disastrous failure of democracy has been in American municipal government, where unofficial tyrannies, more powerful than any autocracies established in the Old World, have reigned and robbed and misgoverned year after year. If even 80 per cent of the more than 500,000 purchasers of Liberty Bonds would highly resolve now and ever after to take with them to the ballot-boxes the patriotism which inspired their subscriptions, a new era in this city and State would begin, to the everlasting glory of our citizenship and the fuller, more enduring prosperity of every unit of that citizenship.

THE DELILAH OF NATIONS

THE Russian Samson, long of hair, should have no trouble in identifying the Delilah of nations. The Kaiser, in the feminine garb of peace, has autocratic shears for republican locks, but the giant ought not to do much sleeping with the Root challenge ringing in his ears.

ROME AT THE LIBERTY BELL

WE SHALL welcome here on Wednesday the representatives of Italy, whose sons for more than twenty centuries have set their breasts against the influx of barbarism and defended with their lives the institutions of civilization. Words cannot describe the history of Italy. The record runs with the ages, back to the mists of time, when Brutus overthrew the Tarquins, and Horatius held the bridge, and the ghosts of Cannae sailed with Scipio to Zama, and Marius drove the Cimbric back, and Caesar launched his triremes for the campaign in Britain, and Constantine, under the shadow of a Christian flag, leaped into glory. Aye, Italy has no history, for her history is the world's.

That now the heirs of imperial Rome should link that era of triumphant government to the new era of freedom by paying homage to the hallowed relic that first rang out our Declaration of Independence, about to become the guiding principle of all human government, is in itself a historic occasion of supreme importance. We have grown accustomed to participation in immortal events in Philadelphia, but the edge of the national jubilee will not be dulled in our jubilant reception of Italy's representatives on Wednesday.

SPAIN'S UNREST AND ITS CAUSES

Curious Complexities in Peninsular Politics—A Much Misunderstood Nation

By H. T. CRAVEN

ALFONSO XIII has been accredited with this remark: "Were the Spanish people to establish a republic, I would be the first to offer my sword." Even supposing that this pledge—its authenticity has never been fully confirmed—belongs more to the realm of Mark Twain calls "unanimous-incident literature" than to the sphere of actuality, the very fact that such a tale is told emphasizes the curious complexities of Spanish politics. Spain, indeed, cannot be interpreted by rules whose application to other nations would be entirely legitimate. Her role in the war, her attitude toward democracy, has puzzled both sides of belligerents.

A Misunderstood Nation

Unquestionably Spain is the most misunderstood of modern nations. The average American, for instance, is apt to sum up Alfonso's land in this wise: First, Spain is a warm, languorous land of sunshine and flowers. Second, Spain's people are lazy, semi-degenerate wastrels. Third, Spain's traditional pride is based on supine reverence for aristocracy. Fourth, Spain is the most backward nation in Europe. Fifth, Spain is wholly impoverished. Sixth, Spain's finances were permanently crippled after the Cuban war. Seventh, Spain has few interests in modern trade. Eighth, The Spanish people are all alike. Ninth, Spain is dominated by her priest-hood.

In the last assertion there is, of course, a modicum of truth. All other nations, on the indictment are purely snap judgments. Spain, with her great mountains, her vast elevated plateaus, is mostly a cold country. The "languorous" Spanish laborer worked on the Panama Canal. For years Portugal, Albania, Serbia, large sections of Russia and parts of Greece have been much more "backward" than Spain in many ways. Wealth in Spain has decidedly increased within the last decade, although much poverty still exists.

Finances Growing Souder

Spain's finances are growing souder every day, and her standard coin, the peseta, now rates above its par value in international exchange. Spain has great and growing interest in the South American Republics, whose close relations with her are now vastly more beneficial than when she held these countries as a chain of islands. One of the most enterprising and most beautiful cities in Europe, suffered deep temperamental depression after the Spanish War. The entire loss of the Cuban market was endured, but as a matter of fact nothing of the sort took place. Speedy and capacious Spanish liners stocked with manufactured products of industrial Catalonia now carry the historic flag to all the busy ports of the "Latin Ocean."

Most significant of all the current blunders is that which pretends to establish the Spanish people as "all alike." The Basques, inhabiting the northern province of Vizcaya, are an ethnological riddle. They are neither Goth nor Latin. They speak the most difficult language in the world next to Chinese, and their ways have been unable to fathom its origin. The sturdy Gallegians of the northwest—their Isthmian workers—are closely akin to the Portuguese. The province of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, is regarded by artisans, farmers and navigators whose political opinions are the most radical on the Continent. Racially, the Catalans are connected with the Provencals of southern France, who speak the same language of their own and have a thriving modern literature of which the playwright Angel Guimeras is a brilliant exponent.

The Valencia of the southwest coast, are a passionate, art-loving people. The painter Sorolla is their great name just now. In the far south are the animated Andalusians, best typified in literature by Figaro, the resourceful "Barber of Seville." In their veins flows the blood of Romanized Iberians, of the blond northern Vandals, and of the Semitic rulers, and finally of the invading Arab who swept through the land in 711 A. D.

The Real Don

It is central Spain alone, that vast arid tableland, the broadest and the most conventional Spaniard. In reality, this is the Castilian. He is proud and reserved. He speaks the undented tongue of Cervantes, and his pure estate in Madrid and Valladolid. He is a pro-Ally, an ad man, almost always an aristocrat, and he is really the only inhabitant of the Peninsula to whom that term can be applied. The bulk of the exceedingly varied people in the complex land are temperamentally and politically democratic to the core. They too have their pride, but it is of the sort which makes each man assert an equality with his neighbor.

YEARS ago when we attended the Thaddeus Stevens secondary school, at Seventeenth and Grayson streets, we came to fear but never to know Francisco. It was a tangle of strange streets and we never ventured very deep into its mazes. The other day we passed through there in a car and noticed that great changes were being made; many of the old houses had been torn down and the ancient knicks and twigs in the network of streets and alleys were to be straightened out into a park, which naturally introduces this story from the San Francisco Argonaut: Two friends were discussing the characteristics of various cities. One of the friends, Mr. Penn, remarked that he had heard that in Boston the streets were frightfully crooked. "They are," remarked the other, Mr. Hubb. "Why, do you know when I first went there I could hardly find my way around." "That must be embarrassing." "It is. The first week I was there I wanted to get rid of an old cat we had, and my wife got me to take it to the river, a mile away." "And you lost the cat all right?" "Lost nothing! I never would have found my way home if I hadn't followed the cat."

Tom Daly's Column

McARONI BALLADS (Reprinted by request.)
LEETLA GIUSEPPINA
Joe Baratta's Giuseppina
She's so cute as she can be;
Justa com' here from Messina
Weeth da resta family.
Joe had money een da banka—
He been savin' for a year;
An' he breeing kees wife, Bianca,
An' da three small children here—
First ee's baby, Catarina,
Nexta Paolo 'tut you call
Een da Ingalese language "Paul",
An' da smartest wan of all—
Giuseppina!
Giuseppina's Justa seven,
But so smart as she can be;
Widda-sake at night-time even,
Dere's so mooch dat's strange to see?
W'at you theenk ees mos' surprise her?
No; ces not da buildin's tall;
Eef, my friend, you would be usa
You mus' theenk of som'theeng small.
Eet's an ant! Wen first she ceena
Wan o' dem upon da ground,
How she laughed an' danced around:
O' 'Formica', he has found
Giuseppina!
"O!" she cried to heem, "Formica"
(Dat's Italian name for heem),
"How you gatta here so queeka,
For I know you no can swemm.
An' you was not on da sheepe,
For I deest not see you dere?
How you eeva mak' da treepa?
Only birds can fly een air.
How you get here from Messina,
O' of dat's ondrastan!
You have dugga through da land
Jus' to find yew betta friend,
Giuseppina!"
"Speaking of this proposed Irish convention," writes Sassenach, "I thought I'd look up the word 'convention,' and I found it in Vol. II of the Century Dictionary, which takes in 'Ceit-Droin.'"
Yerra, in that same volume, Sassenach, ye'll find "contemptible" "cowards" "concealed." Step from behind your disguise for a minyit an' both sides will unite long enough to take a crack at ye.

Let us consider any old proposition designed to restore to the world the peace of mind it seems to have mislaid. This, in spite of the prevailing east wind, blew in from New York and is interesting at least for its adjectives:
Gentlemen:
First, All wars are caused, not by "autocracy" but by universal greed for scarce money (the gold).
Second, To prevent wars you must prevent universal greed for scarce money (gold).
Third, To prevent universal greed for scarce money you must revolutionize the currency system. There is no other conceivable way.
Fourth, To revolutionize the currency system correctly you must make money democratic by completely excluding the usury (interest) cancer.
Fifth, Every other plan for social regeneration is absurd, baneful, fatuous, fragmentary, frivolous, fruitless, illogical, inapplicable, indefinite, palliative, pernicious, unjust, unscientific, unethical, unjust and untenable.
How about it?
FRANKLIN HOPKINS,
Land Currency Advancer.

TO MR. CHARLES MCGILINCHY, OF THE U. S. P. O. D.
Arrah, Mr. Charles McGilinchy,
You've the manners of a Finchy,
An' 'tis you, whose smile is golden
though your uniform is gray,
You're a decent man of letters
An' the signal of yer betters,
An' I want to thank you kindly for your
thoughtfulness today;
For you come where I was sitting
Bare o' thought, with brooch a-knitting,
An' you see you for a package an' see
your see you for me.
"Please excuse me Latin, Thomas,
While I hand you this diploma,
It's from South Bend, Ind., an' it must
be your degree.
Now, I've brought it up in person,
But the speech I was rehearsing
Isn't on me tongue this minute as I hoped
that it would be."
Ah! dear postman, Charles McGilinchy,
There's an obsolete word—"Chinchy"—
That must seem to you descriptive of the
kind of thing I am;
For that speech your tongue forsakin'
Was a speech you thought o' makin',
While I quite forgot me manners an' was
dumb as any clam,
An' I let ye get away, sir,
Without tellin' ye "Good-day, sir,"
An' without the common decency to hand
ye a cigar.
If a little bunch o' verses
May stave off your proper curses,
Sure, they cost me very little, dear Mc-
Glinchy; here they are!

A DAY OF PRAYER
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING LEDGER:
Sir—Your article in last night's EVENING LEDGER on "A Day of Prayer" was both timely and to the point. It always seems that the EVENING LEDGER does the right thing at the right time. Strange that the "powers that be" have not called the nation to prayer long since. Apostle James says, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."
How explicit the promise! To your knees, then, O nation, and prove by earnest prayer what God can and will do.
ALBERT FITZGERALD,
Philadelphia, June 15.

THE COST OF FOOD
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING LEDGER:
Sir—It was hard enough for the poor to live in such times as now, when prices were at their lowest, but what can they do now, those with large families? It is the poor with large families that give men to go up in their minds to defend their flag and rights, and yet the heads of the nation stand aside and let the food-stuffs scarcer and higher so that it is impossible for even those in medium circumstances to get a square meal with the high cost of all the other necessities of life.
Why, I do not believe that the poor get enough food to keep their bodies in healthy condition. What kind of men and women will these children make if they cannot receive the necessities of life? And these are the children our country will have to depend on in years to come. If these conditions are allowed to exist it will drive the people to despair and crime.
There should be no speculation allowed in foodstuffs. It is not shortage of foodstuffs and materials that causes the prices to go up in green.
PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

CHILD LABOR IN WARTIME
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING LEDGER:
Sir—In the memorial meeting of the Brotherhoods of Enginemen, Firemen, Conductors and Traumen at the Metropolitan Opera House, J. C. McDonald, a local member of the B. R. T., a wage worker, voiced a true, unbiased, unselfish American principle when he said that the brotherhoods would join in the suspension of any law enacted for their protection if the President made such a request, if by so doing it would mean the winning of universal freedom, but he only spoke for the wage earners—the backbone of the nation.
For inspiration for the vice president of the B. R. T., Mr. Dodge, who introduced himself as the spokesman for Stone, Carter, Lee and Garretson, to voice the true demand that ever causes the dollars to roll from the pockets of the unthinking. In a burst of oratory, backed up by the known \$4,000,000 in the treasury, he said if the law had to be won by suspension of the child labor laws, the war deserved to be lost. No war should be crowned with victory at the expense of children working in the factory; and to prove his sincerity and loyalty he said his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War. Some of them must have turned in their graves. It only shows that the men who work the workers get into a line of thought and speech that wins the sympathy of the unthinking, who admire cheap oratory, and that they are out of place when action is required and not words.
For inspiration for incentive to do or die, for love of country, for loftiest ideals, for immense sacrifices give me the spirit breathed by McDonald. He would suspend the child labor law if he could thereby prevent the ravishing and murder of his children; he would consent to have his work in an American factory rather than be the drudge and plaything of savage Hun. But Brother Dodge with all his

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Day of Prayer—The Cost of Food and Child Labor in Wartime

revolutionary ancestors would prefer to sacrifice not only his own children but the children of the nation to the savage soldiery rather than have them take the place of other workers to that they safety and that of the nation could be insured and preserved.
PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14.

LAND MONOPOLY
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING LEDGER:
Sir—The committee on the high cost of living, with headquarters at 320 Broadway, New York, has issued the following statement: "The greatest waste of which we are guilty is due to our policy of permitting a few persons to possess and exploit the natural resources and natural monopolies of the country. The net ground rent of the country over and above the taxes now paid on land values is at least \$2,600,000,000. The annual increase in the selling price of urban and agricultural land is stated to be \$2,000,000,000, or that amount equal to the loan which the Government is now trying to float. Existing tax methods compel American producers to pay at least \$2,000,000,000 a year in tribute to monopoly, or \$20 per capita."
How far are these figures from the truth? Are they 100 or 75 or 50 or even 25 per cent true?
Are there 100 or even 50 per cent true, our Senators and Representatives in Washington are guilty of something with a very ugly name when they waste valuable time in trying to devise vexatious, cumbersome, wasteful, unscientific and perjury-instigating schemes of taxation.
The Government needs money, oceans of it to carry on the most righteous war in history. It looks as if Congress is going to place the cost of it on the usual and industrious forces of production, thus discouraging while we profess to encourage them. It looks as if Congress, while the world is threatened with starvation, is going to continue a policy which has been, is now and always will be a policy which discourages the production of food—by making it profitable to hold land out of use.
OLIVER MCKNIGHT,
Philadelphia, June 13.

KULTUR HARD ON THE BLIND
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING LEDGER:
Sir—On the steamship Southland, which was recently torpedoed after leaving Liverpool, were three cases of Braille books consigned to the Pennsylvania Home for the Blind Society for the Blind. The books were copies of "My Year of the Great War," by Frederick H. Palmer, in the well-known Moon embossed type for the blind. The cost of stereotyping this book and the value of the copies was \$500. This half cost met by a special fund of the Society inaugurated by Mrs. Wheeler Fox in 1911 for the purpose of giving to the blind one new book annually as a Christmas gift.
Owing to the war the work of stereotyping was delayed, and the blind adults were bitterly disappointed, after waiting so long, to learn that the books they were eagerly awaiting had gone down with the Southland.
ISABEL W. KENNEDY,
Philadelphia, June 15.

A MEETING OF GIANTS
Two figures that will go down in history as the dominant personages in the development of the great northwest are James J. Hill and Donald Smith, who became Lord Strathcona. Joseph Gilpin Pyle thus describes his first meeting between these men in his just published biography of Mr. Hill: "Mr. Smith was traveling out of Fort Garry, which he had left March 19, 1870, by dog team over the great wastes of snow. Mr. Hill was traveling toward Fort Garry in the same manner. Each man had heard of the other, and the solitude of nature are evocative of human friendliness. We met on the prairies," said Mr. Hill. "The nearest house behind him was 140 miles away, and I had stayed the evening before at the frontier house of the Hudson Bay Company, of which he was the chief executive." They stopped, made themselves known to each other and interchanged courtesies of the frontier. This interview was charged with momentous consequences. The leaders of the revolt induced the Emperor to swear to rule according to "the right way between heaven and earth"—that is, in deference to public opinion and not the rule of absolute monarchy. It was virtually a committee of four men, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido and Saigo, with their far-seeing fellow and helpers, that averting the nation out of its ancient regime and made the new Japan. They invited educators from the United States to reorganize the educational system. French officers to re-model the army. British seamen to reorganize the navy and Dutch and other engineers to make internal improvements. These tremendous changes were not accomplished without protest. In 1857 Japan quarreled with his old friend, led an army against the Emperor's evil advisers, and the Satsuma rebellion cost Japan 25,000 lives and \$10,000,000. In 1852 a constitution was proclaimed and the Diet first met in 1851. Thus in little more than thirty years Japan had reorganized her national life according to American and European models, a record unsurpassed in history.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who is the new Spanish Premier?
2. What portion of Greater New York is especially associated with Garibaldi?
3. What celebrated painter was called "The Blacksmith of Antwerp"?
4. Who was Resene Cookin'g?
5. Who said "Name me an emperor who was ever struck by a cannon ball"?
6. Distinguish the city of Vienna from Vienne.
7. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "ex cathedra"?
8. What nation was Mark Twain to the pianist, Ossip Gabrilovitch?
9. What speech-making battle was fought 103 years ago today?
10. What beast of burden habitually refuses to carry on its back more than 100 pounds?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- 1. Quintana Roo, on the coast of Yucatan, was recently reported to have established a submarine base, a territory of the Republic of Mexico and occupies a portion of the peninsula of Yucatan.
2. "Dialoque" is the title of the hair ornament of Greece.
3. Red Cross Societies are an outgrowth of the Convention of Geneva, Switzerland, held in 1864.
4. Averres was a noted Arab philosopher, born at Cordova, Spain, early in the 11th century.
5. Oliver Cromwell first said "Put your trust in God, but be sure to keep your powder dry."
6. The subtitle of "Vanity Fair" is "A Novel Without a Hero."
7. Emilio Aguinaldo is the former Filipino rebel against the American government recently subscribed to the Liberty Loan.
8. The original meaning of "chifon" is read.
9. A mycologist is a mushroom and fungus expert.
10. The Chinese pot soup made from a certain

INTRODUCING JAPAN

To the United States is usually given full credit for introducing Japan into the family of nations. America did indeed finally accomplish this important work, but it was rather the reintroducing of the island empire that Commodore Perry undertook, for the ice had been broken in the sixteenth century by the Portuguese. After a century of intercourse with western nations, however, Japan returned to her isolation.
Mendez Pinto landed in 1539 and Xavier in 1542, and during this period, natives received the Christian religion and firearms were introduced. The Japanese rulers permitted the Christian missionaries to speak to the people, but early in the seventeenth century began to fear that the white men were intriguing in politics and that the new religion was undermining their power. Accordingly, about 1620 the Shogun ordered the abolition of trade and for more than 200 years Japan closed her ports to the white race.
Shipwrecks and the casting away of sea-men gave the United States government an opportunity to seek a treaty of friendship and, if possible, of commerce, and Commodore Perry, to whom the task was intrusted, succeeded in 1854. Four years later other treaties opened several ports to foreign residence and trade. In 1860 a Japanese embassy visited the United States, and in the following year an embassy was sent to the European courts. Narrow-minded Japanese patriots protested, but to no avail. In 1867 the Shogun (a tyrannical subordinate of the Mikado) was compelled to resign and the new ideas, the fruit of the new intercourse with the outside world, obtained control of the Emperor and the government.
The leaders of the revolt induced the Emperor to swear to rule according to "the right way between heaven and earth"—that is, in deference to public opinion and not the rule of absolute monarchy. It was virtually a committee of four men, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido and Saigo, with their far-seeing fellow and helpers, that averting the nation out of its ancient regime and made the new Japan. They invited educators from the United States to reorganize the educational system. French officers to re-model the army. British seamen to reorganize the navy and Dutch and other engineers to make internal improvements. These tremendous changes were not accomplished without protest. In 1857 Japan quarreled with his old friend, led an army against the Emperor's evil advisers, and the Satsuma rebellion cost Japan 25,000 lives and \$10,000,000. In 1852 a constitution was proclaimed and the Diet first met in 1851. Thus in little more than thirty years Japan had reorganized her national life according to American and European models, a record unsurpassed in history.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who is the new Spanish Premier?
2. What portion of Greater New York is especially associated with Garibaldi?
3. What celebrated painter was called "The Blacksmith of Antwerp"?
4. Who was Resene Cookin'g?
5. Who said "Name me an emperor who was ever struck by a cannon ball"?
6. Distinguish the city of Vienna from Vienne.
7. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "ex cathedra"?
8. What nation was Mark Twain to the pianist, Ossip Gabrilovitch?
9. What speech-making battle was fought 103 years ago today?
10. What beast of burden habitually refuses to carry on its back more than 100 pounds?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- 1. Quintana Roo, on the coast of Yucatan, was recently reported to have established a submarine base, a territory of the Republic of Mexico and occupies a portion of the peninsula of Yucatan.
2. "Dialoque" is the title of the hair ornament of Greece.
3. Red Cross Societies are an outgrowth of the Convention of Geneva, Switzerland, held in 1864.
4. Averres was a noted Arab philosopher, born at Cordova, Spain, early in the 11th century.
5. Oliver Cromwell first said "Put your trust in God, but be sure to keep your powder dry."
6. The subtitle of "Vanity Fair" is "A Novel Without a Hero."
7. Emilio Aguinaldo is the former Filipino rebel against the American government recently subscribed to the Liberty Loan.
8. The original meaning of "chifon" is read.
9. A mycologist is a mushroom and fungus expert.
10. The Chinese pot soup made from a certain

INTRODUCING JAPAN

To the United States is usually given full credit for introducing Japan into the family of nations. America did indeed finally accomplish this important work, but it was rather the reintroducing of the island empire that Commodore Perry undertook, for the ice had been broken in the sixteenth century by the Portuguese. After a century of intercourse with western nations, however, Japan returned to her isolation.
Mendez Pinto landed in 1539 and Xavier in 1542, and during this period, natives received the Christian religion and firearms were introduced. The Japanese rulers permitted the Christian missionaries to speak to the people, but early in the seventeenth century began to fear that the white men were intriguing in politics and that the new religion was undermining their power. Accordingly, about 1620 the Shogun ordered the abolition of trade and for more than 200 years Japan closed her ports to the white race.
Shipwrecks and the casting away of sea-men gave the United States government an opportunity to seek a treaty of friendship and, if possible, of commerce, and Commodore Perry, to whom the task was intrusted, succeeded in 1854. Four years later other treaties opened several ports to foreign residence and trade. In 1860 a Japanese embassy visited the United States, and in the following year an embassy was sent to the European courts. Narrow-minded Japanese patriots protested, but to no avail. In 1867 the Shogun (a tyrannical subordinate of the Mikado) was compelled to resign and the new ideas, the fruit of the new intercourse with the outside world, obtained control of the Emperor and the government.
The leaders of the revolt induced the Emperor to swear to rule according to "the right way between heaven and earth"—that is, in deference to public opinion and not the rule of absolute monarchy. It was virtually a committee of four men, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido and Saigo, with their far-seeing fellow and helpers, that averting the nation out of its ancient regime and made the new Japan. They invited educators from the United States to reorganize the educational system. French officers to re-model the army. British seamen to reorganize the navy and Dutch and other engineers to make internal improvements. These tremendous changes were not accomplished without protest. In 1857 Japan quarreled with his old friend, led an army against the Emperor's evil advisers, and the Satsuma rebellion cost Japan 25,000 lives and \$10,000,000. In 1852 a constitution was proclaimed and the Diet first met in 1851. Thus in little more than thirty years Japan had reorganized her national life according to American and European models, a record unsurpassed in history.