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NEWS BUREAUS

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Philadelphia, Friday, June 29, 1917

ONE LAW JUSTIFIED AN EN-TIRE SESSION AT CAPITAL

THE "million-dollar" Legislature, so de scribed because its upkeep cost the Commonwealth that sum of money and not because its appropriations amounted so small a sum, has been violently denounced and criticized for its slothfulness d inability to measure up to the requirements of the times. It was, how ever, true to type, and neither better nor worse than its predecessors of similar political origin. When the people delerate the selection of their representatives to a few so-called leaders, they may confidently expect those representatives to be trues to the powers that gave them sition. Factionalism at Harrisburg means simply that a few bosses are in a ight. The herds follow orders.

Legislation of vital importance, such the revision of the insurance code, was gnored, but hundreds of uselens and obsolete statutes were cleared away. The increased appropriation for public education is distinctly gratifying. Undoubtedly, however, the most important piece of work done, in itself justifying the entire st of the Legislature and certain to be productive of enormous benefits to the Commonwealth and the nation, was the passage of the "dope" bill. That it will be the means of saving thousands of men women, otherwise destined to the gutter; that it will reduce the criminal record and that it will assist in restoring self-respect to many who have hitherto en without hope, seems certain.

The history of this bill is, in a measure, recital of the virtues of political bosses -for bosses have virtues as well as vices, District Attorney Kane, aroused by the universality and growth of the drug evil.

his example to the prefit of both themselves and their public. Many a near "artist" of the long-haired Bunthorne type could find a swift cure for his soulsickness by puffing his share of a war march on a big base tuba. The slidetrombone is also excellent, health-giving exercise.

"Other times, other customs" is being dramatically emphasized these days. Sir James M. Barrie exemplified its truth some years ago in a play wherein a corpulent financial magnate was supposed to be wrecked on an isolated troplcai islo. His butler then proved to be the competent administrator of the hapless party. The Earl of Loam, as the rich man was called, had to confine himself to playing the concertina. He did that very well, however, and undoubtedly his services filled their valuable niche in the new community. The lesson for present-day idlers and flaneurs is obvious. As for Mr. Grainger, his merits as a virtuoso only lend the luster of virtue o his new role. And when he comes anck, without his ringlets and with frame erect and firm, he will put an entirely new thrill into the tingling "Marche Militaire." He may even condescend to play the "Star Spangled Banner" with belligerent "variations."

OUR VETERANS GET READY

WE NEED not be surprised if the American contingent which has arrived in France is heard from at the front in a very short time. It will be heard from, too, to the greater glory of the nation, we have no doubt, seeing that these bronzed veterans have had more real action and better training than any force put into the field in Europe in August, 1914.

When the Russian contingent arrived in a French port it was said that they would probably not get into action for many weeks. But they were fighting in Champagne two weeks after they landed. By the same token, it is possible that our men will be heard from during July, that month of great battles in the world's history.

They need none of the toughening of which those German lads stood in such great need, called, as they were, from counting house and factory one day to start rushing through Belgium the next. They are in better shape than Kitchener's first hundred thousand, who were put through a quick training and then hurried to the trenches. The American regulars are experts; most of them have given the best years of their youth to learn their work and are neither too young nor too old.

Best of all, the Americans who "break the ice" for our armies that are to follow are keen to fight. They would not have chosen army work if they had not wanted "action." They had only one real "kick" in Mexico, and that was that they weren't allowed to fight.

Watch them when they go "over the top"!

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG AMERICANS

THE enactment by the Legislature of the bill revening the nautical schoolship is of major importance. The value of the seas and shipping to the world has been demonstrated during the present war in a spectacular way. Never again will this nation be without a merchant marine of a size commensurate with the prestige and wealth of the country. We must create within a short period a corps of officers. The Government is doing what it can, but it is particularly proper that Pennsylvania and appointed a committee, of which Edward Philadelphia, the breeding ground of and go right back to the job. But I can-Bok was chairman, to look into the sit ships, should undertake on their own ac-This committee, supplying its count the education of navigators, supplying not only the vessels but the men to command them as well. The finances of the city are not in good shape. It will require some sacmeantime, had been called to the rifice for the municipality to furnish its share of the funds. So imperative, how ever, is the necessity, and so well recognized by responsible officials, that we are confident some method of obtaining the money will be found. It may be worth while pointing out, too, that there is no occasion now for the young man to go West. "Young man, go to sea," is wiser advice in this period, for on the sea, despite its dangers, lies a great future for any young man of sand and intelligence who is not averse to hard work and some romance.

SHELLS KILL A NEWSPAPER

The Rheims Courrier de la Champagne Demolished by the Boche, While the Cathedral Stands

By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent to the Evening Ledger in France.

PARIS, June 5. THAVE had an interview in Paris with 1 M. Claude Hulloy, editor and owner of the Courrier de la Champagne of Rheims, the oldest and most important newspaper in the cathedral city. It has just ceased publication; to be exact, upon May 10. At an early hour of the morning, long before daylight, a German 280 shell struck full spon the building and blew it, hand press and all, to kingdom come. It also killed two of the staff of five that had not yet left for their homes. The issue of May 10 had just left the building. The hour was 2:30 in the morning. M. Hulloy had left an hour before

"The Courrier de la Champagne." said M. All them lads when I pass by, Hulloy, "has recorded daily the number of shells that have exploded in our city since September, 1914; recorded it faithfully, and flashed the news to every paper in That the cause of all their glee France while it had a telegraphic service. "We had been an eight-page paper before the war. Our last lesues were printed upon a small pedal press because our presses had Ferral boys will have their play. been entirely put out of commission some

time since. Labor to repair them was busy in the trenches. We had had in the last seven months an issue in smaller than quarto-size sheet printed on both sides. Its entire contents consisted of the communloves as lamed by the French and British Governments, a record of the shells that

had fallen upon the cathedral, another of other shells that had fallen elsewhere in Rheims, a daily list of civilians killed and wounded, the number of houses set on fire by incendiary shells and a few scraps, veritable scraps, of local news.

Reduced in Size Five Times "During the last thirty-two months w

had reduced our size five times. We have worked for seventeen months without a telephone, without a wire, without news from outside correspondents. Our rotaries had long since been stopped for lack of an electrie motor, and our linotypes had long been silent for lack of gas. We had been edited, reported, made up and printed by five men, two old employes who had set type by hand before the day of the linotype, two boys and myself.

"At the beginning of the war our staff ionalated of eighty-two persons. We had never missed an issue in our eighty years of existence, even during the eight-day German occupation of September, 1914, nor the July 5. German occupation of 1870, when my father was editor.

"With mobilization, our force was automatically reduced to fifteen. Eleven of these were, including myself, men too old to be mobilized and four too young. Eight of these had been killed while at work since February, 1916. Now, with the two additional, we have a total of ten dead at their duty, not counting the death of more than forty in uniform.

"Within the last seven months I have been editor, manager, printer, assistant make-up man and reporter rolled into one, During 1915 and 1915 we moved twice, the first time because our building was in direct line of the fire upon the cathedral. With infinite difficulty and issuing a hand-printed paper for six days we moved our plant to another address. Within a fortnight our presses were rendered useless and the building partially destroyed by German shells. Then we moved to a third address, whence we printed our paper by hand until last Tuesday. Were I able to secure another hand press of the minimum essential size I would get it up in Rheims When it arrives we will re-Imported.

Tom Daly's Column

JOHN B. SOLILOQUIZES They've had their (hic), their parley, An' sure as (hic) you're born, They've hit me in the barley, As well as (hic) the corn. It's awful (hic) to face it (An' all I've pot's a whine), But soon they'll put "His jacet" Above (hic) grave o' mine.

We are older than we thought. Yesterday we indulged in a bit of colloquia talk which came trippingly to our tongue and were met with blank looks by the men around us. "What?" we cried, "don't you know what it means to have a brick in one's hat'?" They had never heard the expression. The current American for it is "soused," "pickled," "stewed" and such like. Nevertheless, we shall let the old phrase stand in these lines in which we attempt to tell the story of an older and a better man than those fellows on the street corner who delight to plague him:

THE BUTT O' THE LOAFERS Oh! they needn't be so sly.

Wid their winkin' o' the eys An' their jokin' an' all that. Sure, I'm wise enough to see Is the ancient cut o' me An' me ould high hat.

So I've not a word to say-'Tis mescl' that wanst was goy As the payest wan o' you; An' there wasn't manny men That'd care to joke me then, When me blood was warm an' when This ould hat was new.

It was wid me an' me bride When the blessid knot was tied. An' it follied, when she died, Where they soon will lay me, too. It has served me all these years, Shared me pleasures and me tears-As it's sharin' noto the jeers

Now, ould hat, we're worn an' elck. But 'tis joy to think, avic, That you never held a brick-An' there's some that can't say that! So they needn't be so sly Wid their winkin' o' the eye When they see us passin' by, You an' me, ould hat!

O' the likes o' you!

Fourth o' July Contest

The prize of a quarter eagle (\$2.50 in gold) will go to the contrib who grows most Fourth o' Julyrical in eight lines or less. Copy must be in not later than 6 p. m. July 3, to be published

When Jack gets a new job and "goes away from here," how much better than giving him a big dinner it would be to hire a post to write a send-off for him! Frank N. Poe, of the lyrical family and, personally, of the Chamber of Commerce. is one of the lucky lads. He got his dinner last night and he had this read at him:

MISTAH FRANK POE'S GWINE F'UM

HEAH When's yuh gwine t' leave? Wheah's yuh gwine t' go? Got sumpin up yo' sleeve-Won't yuh come back ne mo'? HEAH Lans'sakes, whut will we do W'en we'se in wrong? I vow We allus went t' yuh.

Us folks f'um heah 'n theah F'um Jersey, 'n Pee-ru Could allus hab yo' chaih An' sit till we got frou Yuh bin 'n helped us out Uv many 'n many & row. I got t' up 'n shout, Who'll we go to now?

Who'll we go to now?

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS



FALL AND RISE OF SARRAIL

French General in Command in Balkans Has Had Many Ups and Downs

By W. R. MURPHY

GENERAL LOUIS SARRAIL is the big figure looming over the Balkans. Press dispatches from Macedonia and Greece an nounce that the spring drive in the cockpit of Europe has entered its opening phase. Lake Doiran, the Vardar River and Salonica are names that reappear after many months' absence in the official commun-iques from the belligerent capitals, particularly the official statements from Paris.

The Balkans, pivotal point about which swung the political intrigues which brought about the great war, have developed their new offensive. The complementary cam-paign to that of the Anglo-French from Verdun to Laon, long expected and care-fully with red. is rearranged as concertions

faire." Through Sarrall the Extremists were striking at members of the Cabinet, whose only achievement, it was declared, had been permit the return of the banished re-lous orders and to furnish regimental ligious orders and to furnish re-chaplains with officer rank, thus "giving Rome a new grip" on a country released by the broken Concordat from "priestcraft domination," according to their argument. Sarrail was at one time the most cordially hated officer in France. But opinion has veered around in his favor. He was chief of staff when General Andre was Minister of War, and looked forward to the highest honors in the establishment.

Politics in the Army

His unpopularity had its origin in the first premiership of Aristide Briand. The War Minister undertook to sweep out of the army all officers who professed any sort of religious affiliation. Even officers whose whose and familiar on. wives and families were regular attendants at church were marked for eventual dis missal. The movement was to separate ab-solutely Church and State because the national weifare and religion were not synon-ymous in the philosophy of the radicals represented by Briand and Andre. Liter-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- Who is the general directly in command of the American troops just arrived in France? Who is the present Premier of Italy?
- What is the official name of the Greek Parliament?
 Who was the "Old Fritz," recently si-luded to by the Kalser as now dwalling in Ebylan Fields and supposedly de-lishted with the performance of a famous Bayrouth regiment? 5. What are the two great rivers of Mes
- 6. What is the area of Pennsylvania?
- what day was the independence resolu-tion actually passed by the Continental Congress? 5. What was the ancient name of Paris?
- Who was "Sitting Bull"? 10. What great English statesman said, "The people never give up their liberties but under some delunion"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz "Ns poo," which the British soldiers de-clare to be a favorite expression of the French "pollus," is really the Fread Dirase "In by a plus," which means "there isn't any more" or "it's all good." cedilis is a mark like a comma placed un-der the letter "e" in certain foreis insuzazes, notably French and Perte-guese, to denote the sound of "s." Creusot is the great locomotive-building cen-ter of France. The Schneider works are located there. Belgian Conco is a vast territory in Central Africa under the crown of King Albert, This region, formerly the Congo Fre-State, was annexed to Belgium in 1907.

own funds, organized an independent investigation which verified its worst fears. The attention of Senator Vare, in the evil through the articles appearing in the EVENING LEDGER. Indeed, a tragic case in South Philadelphia aroused in him a determination to use every power he possessed to drive out the evil. He was prepared to go ahead on his own account, even if there had been no committee. Likewise, Senator Mc-Nichol, who was in possession of information revealing the horror of the traffic, put his powerful hands behind the committee. Both Senators gave the proposed legislation their enthusiastic and unceasing support, guiding it safely through all legislative pitfalls and bringing it at last to triumphant and unanimous passage.

We do not think much of the system, but the experience of Mr. Bok's committee seems to show that a good movement may often be brought more promptly to a successful conclusion by a plain report for Organization aid than by a tempestuous campaign to compel political assistance for the undertaking. The two Senators, representing the sort of politics they do represent, are not often the subjects of encomium in these columns. We more than suspect, nevertheless, that angels stood beside them when they gave their hands and their hearts to this superb piece of legislation.

We trust that when the next elections occur the voters, remembering the kind of representation they got generally during the last few months at Harrishurg, will put on their own thinking caps and do their own electing. They will then get a Legislature worthy of this great Commonwealth and its traditions.

PIANO TO BANDWAGON

"BEATING the ivories" doesn't hold a candle to beating the Germans. This is Planist Percy Grainger's evident inion as, getting a haircut and an obce. he enlists in the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band. The difference between \$36 a month as an army oboist and something like \$1000 per recital on the concert stage is doubtless well made up by the lump sum of patriotic pride enjoyed by this new recruit from the world of art.

His spontaneous act opens a whole new field of engaging possibilities. There re planists with less genius than the nt Mr. Grainger who might follow | eye.

It may be only skittles-without the beer.

Britain seems entitled to full credit for finally discovering who put the mess in Mesopotamia.

"Annexations" is not an ugly word at all when Pennsylvania applies it to turnpikes and wipes out the still uglier "indemnities" of the tollkeeper.

"I was never deep in anything but wine," quoth old Persian Omar, Seems like a back-handed prophecy of imminent conditions in a great republic.

America's "wooden sword," as Teuton scorn is pleased to call it, is fast becoming a big stick-the biggest with which we have ever thwacked the head of tyranny.

It is surprising to learn that geese are expensive in Germany. Certainly the war has raised enough of them in her diplomatic farmyard to make them exceedingly cheap.

The German professor who breathsaly wants "Mittel Europa" proclaimed "at once" has evidently his weather eye glued on the future that will declare that imperial domain nonexistent.

There is an uncomfortable double snap to this successful passage of the Atlantic by American troops. Germany is possibly arguing that if our army can so easily go east, hers might as well sail west on some future occasion. The sea is no longer so great a barrier as all the world once believed it to be.

No public voice has been more accurate No public voice has been dealed wilson's or more effective than President Wilson's in its description of the compiracy of ag-gression now struggling desperately to gression now struggling despera keep its feet.—Pail Mall Gazetta.

We rather suspect that the eminer Princetonian can call a spade a spade in forty different phrases, every one of which would put vision in a blind man's

A Tempest of Snow and Iron

"During all last winter we worked with out coal and without water, save such as fell from the clouds. We suffered a little but the paper was issued on time, and it always recorded the shells falling upon us, I can truthfully say that during the first fifteen days of April a tempest of snow and ice, fire and iron fell upon Rheims. With the beginning of the Franco-British offen-sive at a preceding date the Boche began to grind Rheims to pieces, bit by bit, and to grind Rheims to pieces, of by on, and with mercliess, systematic, scientific meth-od. A section by day, and the cathedral always in addition, was the Boche program, "Every quarter was thus shelled. Amid the ruins caused by 210, 280 and 305 shells, seventy-seven incendiary shells were launched, lighting fires that could not be extinguished because asphyriating shells came with them, "Now and then all portions of Rheim

would be bombarded at once. It was then that so many were killed. I have seen children lying in the street, and it has been mpossible to pick up their little bodies seen a half-demolished automobile with four dead in it lying in one spot for seven hours. And much else. These two instances record hundreds.

"Rheims is doomed unless within three weeks the Boche are driven out of the Berru and Brimont Hills. Otherwise, all that will be left is a pile of ashes and cinders, with the great cathedral but a larger pile among it. Its vaults and butreases are hopelessly shattered. The great towers may fall at any time. Since April 1 more than 90,000 shells of all calibers, from the 77 to the 280 centimeter, have allen upon this lovely house of God and he most ancient city of France surround-More than on Verdun during any ing it

given time. "But if I get that press and get it be-fore the end. I will go back to Rheims and get out a daily Courrier de la Champagne f I have to do it under a tent, and not edit and print, but distribute the issue myself.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

One war at a time, as Lincoln said. Pro-hibition can be settled later .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mayor Mitchel says he is more interested in his vacation now than in his renomina-tion. The public would prefer to have him take a short vacation this July rather a long one next January.-Brooklyn Daily Times.

The suffrage movement is now so strong in this country that it is certain to succeed in spite of the tactics of women like those camped in front of the White House.—Chicago Herald.

Socialists in Germany can be thoroughly German, as they have proved by participa-tion in the fighting and backing up the Government in the Reichstag. Why cannot So-cialists in America be American?-Bostor Post

> A Kansas farmer went to town the other day with two country-cured hams, which he sold for \$24.20. Ham is ham when bacon's fifty a pound.—Youngstown Daily

The worry of a man who likes his The worry of a man who likes his sum-mer beer is far less than the worry of the Treasury Department over losing the \$300,-900,000 in annual liquor taxes that will come if the Webb and Barkley riders are made law.—Washington Herald.

Th' car-pit in yo' place Is wore frou to de groun Wheah folks uv ev'y race Kep allus comin' roun' Yuh treated us all gran' 'N helped us all somehow But ef yuh's gwine-oh Who'll we go to now? oh.

ON the sporting page of the Wilmingon Morning News writer and compositor ull this double play:

A. A.

Hardly a day passes but what President Wilson does not play a round of gold. He is an ardent lover of the game and finds much real recreation in it

Dear Tom-One of your friends has just had a piece accepted by a magazine, and I suppose is thinking of leaving the news-paper business on the strength of it. Howver (comma) one of those triffing little hit of courtesy which (after all) are the things that make life worth living gave him a bad twenty-four hours. You see, he had always been accustomed to the printed slip, You see, he had "Rejected with thanks." So when he go a slip inscribed "Accepted with thanks out a roar.

"This is too much !" he cried blasphemistically. "They don't get away with thanks. If I have to descend from journal-ism to the magazine field I want MONEY. In other words," he continued, "money, He wrote a furious letter rejecting the thanks (without thanks), but a letter which crossed his in the mails brought the delayed check.

And yet they say politeness is a thing WEBHERB. the past !

HOW OAN I RERVES

By Herman Hagedorn of the Vigilantes There are strange ways of serving God, You sweep a room or turn a sod, And suddenly to your surprise You hear the whirr of scraphim And find you're under God's own eyes And building palaces for him.

There are strange, unexpected ways Of going soldiering these days. It may be only census blanks You're asked to conquer, with a pen,

But suddenly you're in the ranks And fighting for the rights of men!

Some Local Pride

Speaking of "local pride," the house orga of a Detroit automobile concern prints a picture of the interaction of State street and Woodward avenue, Detroit, and labels the "One of the busient corners in the world." Foor old Forty-second and Broadway, Fleet street and the "corner" of City Hall and Broad Street Station at 5:30 p.m. Fitman Grove, Glassboro and Millville boords of trade place solice oards of trade please take notice Anyway, there's Ninth and Asbury, Ocean City, on Fourth of July afternoon-and that's some busy corner! CAMBERTH.

WE MUST run over to New York today to pay our respects to the American Press Humorists, who are in convention there, and to tweak the ear of the naughty young World reporter who reported us as having run away for a tay's outing in Eleepy Hollow Cemetery. Snappy stuff, that Just the sort of poke at Philadelphia that's likely to incubate a New York humorist while he's riding along West street in a horescar.

in the Near East from the Entente base at

General Sarrall is the notable and dominant figure. Discredited, dismissed from command less than two years back, then unexpectedly called to the Balkans, he is pitted against Field Marshal Mackensen, who swept through Galicia, took the "Impregnable" fortress of lyangorod and pushed as far as the Russian great headquarters behind the Waraaw line at Brest Liovak earlier in the war and then became onqueror of Serbia, Montenegro and Ru-nania. On him the federated Germana, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarlans are pin

ning their hopes. Against him is Sarrall, once almost cash-iered, now the chief at Salonica. He was Kitchener's choice for the Allies in the Near Eastern field, selected after the lat-British War Secretary's trip to Greece and the Balkans, just prior to the fatal Russian mission which ended in the Marshal's death Millerand, the French War Minister, backed Kitchener's choice. Originally the Balkan command was des-

tined for General A. M. Hamilton by the Allies' War Council in Paris. But Kitch-ener proved more than a mere national par-tisan. He had vision. He passed up Hamllton in favor of Sarrail.

The task confronting Sarrall is a monu-mental one. He was assigned to the com-mand-in-chief of the French army of the Orient on August 7, 1915. He refused the billet, at first, when the Anglo-French at-tempt to force the Dardanelles seemed more Savar these Gallie. Is did at some more Saxon than Gallic. It did no to befit the dignity inhering in a French general who had reached such rank as to make him considered as a candidate for chief command of the Republic's military establishment. He is said to have felt that he would have to defer to English generals who were graduates merely olonial brushes.

Colonial brusnes, Then, probably inspired by Millerand, he changed his mind and accepted the ap-pointment, which at the time carried control of the French on the Gallipoli Penin-sula. He tools the place of Generals d'Amande and Gourad, both invalided d'Amande and Gourad, both invalided home. Then came the disembarkation of Allied troops at Salonica. Sarrail was there on his way to the Dardanelles, There he stayed. The fruit of his stay is now evident. His partisans in Paris wielded enormous influence to make his stay as permanent as the war should be lasting. There had been a revulsion of feeling in France toward Sarrail since the early days of the war and the episode which out his war and the set of command on the home front. Hundreds of Frenchmen, through what was charged as an error of omission on Sar-rall's part, had died in the noxious fumes of asphyriating gases, and 5000 had been

made captives because he had not taken proper precautions to have his men pro-vided with protective masks in the early days when the Boches invoked the aid of toxl-chemistry. A press campaign prepared the way for

the shift in public opinion. Both Clemen-ceau in L'Homme Enchaine and Herve in La Guerre Sociale were Sarrall partisana. La Guerre Sociale were Sarrail partisans. Both these papers were twice suppressed on the issue of his domanded restoration to rank and activity. Copies of editions con-taining a defense of Sarrail and intimating taining a decence of surray and intimating that the fault lay "higher up" and that he was merely an official scapegoat were seized by the censorship. More than that, the "affaire Sarrali" threatened a disruption of the "sacred union" of parties Radicals, of whose party Sarrall had been called the "pet," were wroth at the degra-dation of a "republican" general, as distinguished from a "reactionary" general, whose politics are conservative and who is any to be a churchman.

a churchman. There was politics involved in the "af-

1 . . .

ally thousands of officers ranking fre 11 00 onel down lost their commissio ns through forced out under various pretexts. Sarrail was the agent through which the religious element was banished from the mill

tary establishment. Andro and Sarrail were severely criticized even by men who were professional atheints on account of the use of large sums of Secret Service money to ascartain the religious views of army men, whether Protestant or Catholic. Support of the Freemason lodges, which in France are in-fidel and political in contradistinction to the social and fraternal purposes of th

organization in this country, was enlisted in what the clericals called a sweeping cam-paign of espionage, that left no domestic relation private. The criticism grew s violent that Andre eventually lost his port-folio and Sarrall the popularity that had come to him in Algeria. His rank, however, was not reduced and he was not forced out of the army. Sarrall was given & good command or

the Verdun front in the early days of the war in opposition to the German Crown Frince. His record was excellent and his

command so varied as to excite favoring comment in higher quarters until the dis-aster which befell his troops when the Germans introduced asphyxiating gases. Then came his dismissal, which gratified a large portion of the military establish-ment, including those officers forced out when he was staff chief and called back The army still in the stress of hostilities. bore the internal scars of the Andre scan-dal, and dislike of Sarrail had not been completely lessened by his brilliant record before the key fortress of Verdun. Immediately Clemenceau, the stormy

petral of French politics, and Herve, saffron journalist and radical thinke gineered the campaign of defense and res-toration. It came to a climax with the appointment of Sarrall to command the Anglo-French-Serb campaign in the Bal-kans, a designation that must have had merit else it had not been O. K.'d by the late Lord Kitchener.

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH A PEN

John D. Rockefeller wrote a check for \$5,000,000. Some day that will be forgot ten; it was only a small thing for him. But you can write a line with a pen and make somebody happy or break a human heart. Judd Lewis wrote a little poem with a pen Juda Lewis wrote a little poem with a pen that will live forever; President Wilson wrote a message destined to carry the ban-ner of democracy around the world. It is said that Francisco Madero could have It is aved his life by signing his resignation as President of Mexico with a pen which was France. Adams, though also of the "Angle" endered him. The pen is a wonderful thing, yet some of us who try to make a living scratching with one find it mighty hard to do .- Austin Callan in the Temple Mirror.

WHEN LINCOLN'S GHOST WALKS

There are no ghosts, you say To haunt her blaze of light No shadowa in her day, No phantoms in her toms in her night. Columbus's tattered sail Has passed beyond her hall. You'll meet in Salem town No silver-buckled No lovely witch to drown, Or burn beneath the moon ; Not even a whiff of tea, On Boston's ghostly quay.

No ghosts where Lincoln fell? No shosts for seeing eyes? I know an old cracked bell Shall make ten million rise, When his immorth Shall call the slu his immortal ghost

From "Ghosts of the New World," by

5. Captain Gridley was in command of the gruiser Olympia at the Battle of Manilla Bay. Ambergris is a wax-like substance discharged by whales. It is used in making per-fumes.

The sultry so-called "dog days" occur in the North Atlantic States in the latter part of August.

The present King of Serbia is Peter I.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died es the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826.
 Jenny Lind (Johanna Maria) was a famou Sweilsh sincer presented in America W F. T. Barnum. Her dates are 1820-1857.

THE X Y Z CASE

(IT DESIRE no other inscription over my I gravestone than 'Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsi-

bility of the peace with France in 1800."" It is a great wonder that some pacifist has not quoted this remark of our President. It would be possible to find some analogy between the attitude of John Adams in 1797* 1800 and that of Woodrow Wilson in 1914-1917. It would be a poor analogy, and that is why it is strange that some pacifist hasn't brought it up.

As in 1916, so in 1796, the American election was a matter of intense interest abroad The "French candidate" was Jefferson, the radical democrat. The "English candidats" was John Adams, conservative. When Adams was elected the French Directory was furious. The trouble had dated back

to the ambassadorship of Gouverneur Mor-ris, who, while at Paris, had manifested as active an antipathy to the French Revolution that the success of that move made it necessary to recall Monros Mortis's successary to recall him. Monto-Mortis's successor, went to the other st-treme of democratic excitement and also had to be recalled. The ovation siven to him on his departure was, under the ei-cumstances, an insult to the United States

The political effect of the furore that fol-lowed these incidents was to be the division and destruction of the Federalist party, the Hamilton faction being eager for war with France. Adams, though also on voring con-cist" temperament-that is, favoring for servative and traditional institutions which England stood as opposed to radia France—held back from war. He stood to tween two extreme parties, the Jefferna men calling upon him to help France, De Hamilton men, while not daring to an openly for war on France, still really d ing that. Adams held the trump card. X YZ correspondence." just as Wilson the trump in the German embassy's M can-Japanese intercepted note. He public the fact that the Directory had t to bribe the American commissio ters proposing what amounted to brit being published with the signatures X. Z, the names of their authors being with held.

A small sea-war started, Adams have won all to his side. But, though he co have been re-elected as a "war Presides, he decided to "write another note"-he to another commission to make terms France. So the jingces let loose at him avoided what would have been a wrong meaningless war.

Tomorrow's esticles "The Results #