# TLUSTRATED Evening Ledger

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Philadelphia, Monday, July 9, 1917

### A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILADELPHIA

WE HAVE no faith in the virtues of watchful waiting as an industrial proposition. The most it does is to give a good view of your competitors rushing by. The conservative East had many a laugh at the reckless manner in which ing was over the banks of Detroit were giving hurry orders for new vaults in which to store their deposits.

Philadelphia a hundred years ago ton's proposal to build 300 or more miles of canal to connect New York with the 600 and the annual receipts from tolls month. were over \$3,000,000, a fairly good investment, even if it had not in the meantime driven New York to the head of American cities and laid the foundations for its ultimate world pre-eminence. By the time the Erie Canal was opened Philatheir way along the great turnpike between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were becoming fewer and fewer in number and

It was a little late, but Philadelphia a positively amazing program of canal construction. By the middle of the and with it the canals could not compete. It does not do to watch too long. A community must smell its way along and be ready to take a chance. To wait to see how new methods succeed clsewhere is not to enter the race until it is lost.

Government Afraid of Him A week or two ago they talked of him a great deal. He was to be the new food controller; he was to succeed Lord Cowdray at the air board; a new post was to be found for him; the Government was afraid to take him on. And with this talk came a revival of everything which Britain has felt since the early days of the war. For the works of the carry days of the war. For the works of the carry days of the war. most of the mileage did not pay it is lost.

Three years of war conditions have demonstrated many things, but they have demconstrated nothing more certainly than this: transportation facilities are the key to success in both war and business. We had freight embargoes last winter not because our carriers themselves were inadequate, but because the entire terminal system of the country simply collapsed. It was not built to stand the strain. It

The railroads cannot get an increase in rates and they cannot get the money to build the kind of terminals they need. Therein lies the opportunity of Philadelphia. A railroad with the cash might build its terminals wherever it pleased. A city can construct its own. If Philawon't have to sit and watch foreign shipments being hauled through our streets to New York piers. We can magnetize our waterfront so that no commerce can pass it by. We have, in other words, an incomparable opportunity to tie the West to us once more and revive our ancient prestige as a port. In this undertaking the Belt Line is a vital factor, and the fight the Public Ledger is making to put "kick" into its management is of the utmost importance. We need numbers of modern plers and wharves, but it is the Belt Line that must make them accessible. A terminal system efficient in some parts will do little good; it must

function properly throughout. The business men of Philadelphia ought to get this fact firmly fixed in their minds: What the Erie Canal did for New York a modern terminal system can do for Philadelphia.

# A GASTRONOMIC VICTORY

FRHREE French officers, inspecting a United States naval station in Illinois. have met ice cream cones. They looked delectable. They tasted better. The crisp batter-like receptacles in which the cooling dessert nestled enhanced its charm. American menu patriots promised the introduction of this soul-satisfying refreshment to France. That was no idle pledge Haseball has gone to Gaul with our marines. The ice cream cone is its inevitable concomitant.

Flavored ices are no novelty in Paris. cunning Neapolitan took their secret re in the waning years of the eight-th century. He bequeathed the mys-ins of his art to the filmstrious Tectani.

Opening his memorable cafe on the Grand CHURCHILL Boulevard, the latter eventually made his establishment the ice cream center of Europe. From the American viewpoint, however, his efforts were niggardly. Had his ices been jewelry they could scarcely have been more parsimontously doled out. A silver frane produced but a puny mouthful.

The custom abides today. Ice cream and generosity make no marriage in France. Our capacious cones, which until now no Frenchmen have ever known, foreshadow a startling revolution in the "psychology of taste."

### "BEATING THE WHEEL"

THERE are a certain two men in this Leity who are looking forward to Draft Day with entirely different emotions. There are probably thousands of men like them. Perhaps they represent two

well-known types. One, whom we call A, is twenty-nine, unmarried, in fairly good physical condition. He is strongly opposed to going England. Will you have three guesses? to war, but would not admit it to any but his closest friends. He will fight if he has to.

The other, B, is twenty-four, unmarried, in tiptop physical condition, eager to fight. He sincerely hopes he will be con-

A, being a pacifist and opposed to all the machinery of war, tried to get exempted before the draft, but of course failed. Hating the idea of "having a not do," he is half inclined to enlist "in the end has come for this man whose every norder to heat the wheel." B, on the other tion is on the grand scale, and who knows hand, thinks the draft lottery is "a fine sporting chance." If he isn't conscripted, he says, he will "probably enlist some time next winter, as he wants to see

What we do not want is an army filled up with half-hearted pacifist volunteers too proud to admit a reluctance to fight the Middle West grabbed hold of the for the right. What we do want in the automobile industry, but before the laugh- army at once is the men who are eager to fight. It is B who should try to "beat the wheel to it" by enlisting. It is A who should take his chances with the wheel.

We cannot understand an eagerness to smiled condescendingly at De Witt Clin- fight that is willing to wait until next winter for satisfaction. There are 50,-000 vacant places in the regular army which offer the opportunity to work Great Lakes; but by 1852 the debt for with trained men and experienced ofthat enterprise amounted to only \$17,000,. ficers. Those places should be filled this

### 49-COUNT 'EM-49

AMONG the makers of American hiswe do not recall that the names of Jennie Schwartz, Abe Zanan, Isadore Waskonsky and Alexander Levy were prominent. delphia quit smiling, for in that year, That is natural in the case of Abe and 1825, the Conestoga wagons wending Jennie, because they are only sixteen years old. Not one of the forty-nine Socialists arrested at a disloyal meeting in this city Saturday was voting when Wilson was elected the first time. Only four New York had become the most populous of them have been naturalized. Half of them are under age.

They're all against Wilson, Root, then waked up the State, which began Charles Edward Russell, John Spargo, the Constitution, the war, Kerensky, Joffre and Pershing. It was only a few years ago that most of them came down century over a thousand miles of canal the gangplank clutching their mothers' were in use within the Commonwealth, skirts, got their first glimpse of the New World and started to learn English. But

historic controversy between the Pernsylvanta Railroad Company and the same telegraph company. The Pennsylvania, it will be remembered, sent out gangs of workmen armed with axes and proceeded to fell any and all Western Union poles in sight. That established a precedent which seemed good to the Louisville and Nashville officials. They made up their minds to go and do likewise,

Into this situation stepped the Secretary of War. Why should the Government have its telegraph facilities crippled just because two corporations wanted to fight? He sent a message to the presidents of the warring companies informing them that they would be expected to meet at once and come to a peaceable and prompt agreement. Otherwise, he intimated, the telegraph line in question would be taken over by the Government, in which case, he ventured to believe, neither the railroad officials nor any other delphia provides adequate facilities, we men would undertake to use axes for pur-

poses of demolition. We do not like tyranny and arbitrary action in this country, but there are times when the assertion of authority comes with the cooling freshness of the north wind and citizenship generally rejoices to discover that not every holder of a public office needs furs below the knees.

Food conservation rule No. 1-'Never scrap your 'scraps.' ".

Even the most rigid "bone-dry" legislator can't keep Champagne out of the war.

The fact that General Chang is dubbed the "king maker" doesn't seem in the least to deter the Chinese republicans from finishing his special product.

Let us hope, for the sake of France that Philadelphia's adoption of a ruined town, selected by Ambassador Jusserand, will not involve the construction of its transit system.

"Bread will rise on yeast shortage," says a New York Herald headline. This is astonishing news to the American housewife, so long dependent on the yeast cake to give the staff of life its requisite elevation.

The Fluck suit was merely one of number of more or less abortive efforts to delay or defeat rapid transit. It has been very properly thrown out of court. It is a pity that some other obstruction ary schemes cannot be treated similarly.

If Rumania responds to General Scott's visit to Jassy as readily as Russia did to Mr. Root's arrival in Petrograd. our old misspelling and mispronunciation of the Dobrudia will be revived, but this ime with victory, not defeat, as its news

# THE BRILLIANT

The Anglo-American Firebrand Still Criticizes the British Military Strategy

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent Scening Ledger LONDON, June 20.

The Ouvernment of Great Britain is being on by a little club, every member of which alls him by his first name.—From a weekly ft would be a misfortune for the country if Mr. staints were allowed to so unused in this crists.—From many daily or most brillant man in England —Oc-inal remark.

Ink what he has made us suffer.—Fre-it remark.

boys in the air want him.—Occa-nal remark.

He'd do southing to get back into the melight.—Nasty remark. AND so on. I could fill a column with these varying descriptions of a man who is still, despite everything, one of the most fascinating figures in contemporary It is Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. the hero of the Sidney strest murders and the tragic figure who stands behind the disasters of Antwerp and of Gallipoli. Winsion Churchill, the man who has always played for all or nothing, and who now, even at this moment when his career seema

even at this moment when his career seems blackened out in the darkest pages of the war, may be about to play for doubles or quits. For he is not yet quits with his country, nor his country with him. He is still a young man, forty-three, and he is not yet Prime Minister. The war which might have made him seems to what he wants. He has thrown over one party in his time; he is discredited for the moment with another. I have heard it said that he will always be true to one party, and that party, as James Russel Lowell said of a lesser politician, himself There is malice in the phrase; but it in-licates, in spite of itself, the abounding self-confidence, the extraordinary faith and, et us say, honor which Mr. Churchill brings

### into his politics. An American Englishman

It is not on record that Mr. Churchill thanks God every day for his American descent, but he certainly realizes that he was once master of the British imagination scause he had an American energy, sounding and during and dangerous, added the audacity which came from his great ther, the grand manner, the trick of com-

pelling attention.

Everything he had done until the war broke out was profit to him. At the age of twenty-three he was a famous historian, for his record of The River War, Kitchener's Soudan campaign, is a model of historical narrative, and the downright defiance of Kitchener in it is another instance of his bravery. At the age of twenty-five he had In Cuba (with the Spanish forces) fought in Cuba (with the Spanish brown, in the Tirah expedition, with the Malakand Field Force on the northwest frontier of India, in the Soudan, and with Buller and Roberts through the Beer War. He had been captured, had escaped—his enemies insist that he broke parole from Pretoria. The fact is at least that he lived through The fact is, at least, that he lived through

pion Kop and was with the relieving col-mn when it entered Ladysmith. He has been Home Secretary and presi-ent of the Board of Trade and First Lord of the Admiralty. He is soldier and sallor, too by that token. He has summoned ar-tillery to capture a group of murderers in the heart of London and has sent a mission to Antwerp which could not have saved an anthill from the Germans. He has thrown the military over half England to check a railway strike and he participates in the guilt of the Dardanelles. He is something of a novelist, a biographer, an orator. He looks for perfection in everything; he wants always to be not only where the band is playing, he wants to conduct the best band in the land. I quote ragtime; somehow Mr. Churchill is not allen to the spirit of our

for if the fleet had not been minimized the declaration might have been even later—these same people blame him bitterly for the ruin of Antwerp and the folly of the Dardanelles. Those who read the papers remember that Mr. Asquith took responsibility for the Dardanelles on himself and on the whole Cabinet. When the Callipoli report came out it was Asquith and not the control of the Callipoli responsibility to make the great defense But Churchill who made the great defense. But Churchill remains the whipping boy for this misfortune. And yet not one person in England will venture a bet against his re-

turn to office, to great office.

It is more than astonishing; it is a tribute to the fierce sincerity of the man himself. He left the Cabinet—he could hardly do less. But he would not leave the coundo less. But he would not leave the country. He believes, at least he did believe until recently, that the war could not be won by "pushes." He believed in "strokes" everywhere, but particularly away from the eastern-western main theatres of war. He

liagnosed the German strategy absolutely. I doubt whether he will be "out" much enger. I saw him recently and heard him peak, and I am inclined to bet on his vigor against the properness and sobriety of his colleagues. He is still a handsome man, still young looking. But the best thing about him is the impression he gives of fighting fighting always, and for a

If he stays out all through the war he

ili still have his chance. When he chucked" the Unionist party it was almost as if a covenant had been made to make him Prime Minister. One other Lib-eral stood in his way, and that man is now the Prime Minister, but he has lost the Liberal party. After the war, in the shift-ings of parties, Winston Churchill may find himself leader of a group outside both parties, yet strong enough to put its leader in a place of power. But there is no fore-telling. There is only the pleasure of watching an unaccountable star.

In a book written many years before the war Alfred G. Gardner, the brilliant editor of the Daily News, wrote of Churchill: Remember, he is a soldier, first, last and always. He will write his name big

on our future. Let us take care that he does not write it in blood. And now Churchill has written it i But there are many who feel sure that he will write it again, more slowly, more brilliantly, in the golden letters of genius devoted to the service of his coun-

### He is not altogether an Alcibiades. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Change the name of New York city to Zion. In the city directory the Cohens out-

number the Smiths.-Louisville Herald.

Gustav F. Touchard, of New York, former indoor tennis champion, has gone to Can-ada, where he will enter the aviation corps. There isn't much henor in being a champion at any kind of a game now, if one is able to be of service as a fighter.—Dayton Daily

The distilleries that would stop making whisky could be transformed into plants making alcohol for the manufacture of ex-plosives, for the manufacture of other and other medicinal articles, for the manufacure of fuel and dyes.—Springfield Repub-

No police department in the country has ever had a worse showing up than that of New York in the Cruger case; but the record of neglect and inefficiency will have a better side if it convinces the department that self-sufficiency is a grievous fault—

# Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads LXXXIV

DA WIFE Da wife of Joe Dadario She's verra pretta theeny for show, She's beautiful upon da face An' walks weeth southa queenly prace She should be marry weetha keeng; An', too, she gotta voice to seeng Dat shame da birds upon da tree-

Now, Michelangelo Baratt' He's gotta wife dat's plain an' fat; An' dere ees few like her so good For keep da house and carry wood. An' wan theeng sure, you but my life! Nobody's gon' for steal hees wife-But, steell, for all her cendustry She would not be da wife for me!

But she ees not do wife for me.

Een tendia' dees peanutta stan' I have no time for looks see Who would be besta wife for me; But som'times een da night I zeet At home alone an' threnk of cet.

W'en I was young cen Italy Dere was a girl I use' to see Dat pass me by upon da road, An' always weetha heavy load, Dat like crown she use' to mear You mebbe no basilieva me, But manny times I use' to see How she would carry noontime meal For workmen cen da harves' fiel' Een bigga basket on her head: An' den, on top, a cradle-bed, Weeth baby fast asleep een eet. An' weeth her han's she use' to kneet Som' stockin's while she walked flower. An' she would leeft her voice een song Dat jus' would charm da heart een you An' she was verra pretta, too.

O! soocha girl like dat would be Da seife I'd like to catch for me!

### A Wise Man of the East

When we were rushing to press last night we found already settled in our column this charmingly naive letter, which was intended, perhaps, for the column immediately to the west of us. We hadn't the heart to disturb it: Hotel Adelphia, 6th July, 1917.

Honored Sir-In many American col-

stantly read the always Irish patriot, who speaks of India, Egypt, Transvaal in his foolish comparisons, and strong vituperations of England. An eloquent gentleman named Mr. Cummings writes for your today press much about such things which he is not informed about. I am Hindustant an am born in Cat-cuits, where the English rule has such beneficence, so that in not many years I have gained not a little wealtha by business. I anger myself much that Mr. Cummings thinks we are slaves. Does he not know that before the English coming that the rajah took by force any money he desire by brutal operations. money he desire by brutal operations, and if some objections being made, that person was caused to disappear dying very rapidly. There are now no objec-tions, as the English magistrate is very justly fierce in taking no backsheesh. In gone days the justice people were not gone days the justice people were not such, and we must bury in the earth all our possessing copulence. All thugs like night murderers are swiftly killed by the kind English. We like it. I reside six months in Egypt and discover also that before the English such happenings were exceedingly worse, but now the poor stricken fellaheen can cultivate for some certain riches. Effendi Cummings must certain riches. Effendi Cummings must study his histories from some uncertain ewtonik writings. My brother is making susinesses in the Transvaul and reports red maledictions. The true studie are to have residence in such lands, not to peruse agitating scriptures. If a robber steals my land, the magistrate with great steads my land, the magnitude with great celerity, and strong remarks gives it to me back. Why therefore shall France not receive back their stolen Alsace. I comprehend that Lloyd George desires only indemnities for Belgium. The Germany Colony question is yet inanimated.
I do not know of the soldiers of America
but it is not the custom of elsewhere of
soldiers to write to newspapers of their intended fighting objects, but perhaps in himself his commands. This would conceive much battle confusion. We have many Irishmen in India, but we find them much omplaining and desiring to fight emerging from the canteen. They love the fight for the combat merely. In such fighting lands, as in Bhepal and mountains, the British raj stops much murders, and unfaithfulness. Some peoples fit themselves faithfulness. Some peoples it themselves not for voting government, perhaps Ire-land is such. The men of the mountains who constantly fight do not make safe living there for business. Great safety and freedom to live doing business are each countries requirements. If Ireland has such, her revolutions are sinful and will have no successful endeavor. Re-ceivo Sir the abased and humble salutations of your devoted servant, HADJIDEE AKBAR.

If "like cures like," as we've been told nd if you should be ill and not know what is the matter with you, why shouldn't it help you to try something equally mysterious? Somewhere uptown there is a healer who announces himself as a practitioner of "physio-psychic pronormalism," whatever that means.

MANY a college campus took on the sere and yellow look prematurely this spring, and none was hit harder or sooner than Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass In the faculty of that Institution there is a true poet-the Rev. Michael Earls, S. J .- and he sings:

THE TOWERS OF HOLY CROSS The roads look up to Holy Cross, The sturdy towers look down.
And show a kindly word to alf Who pass by Worcester town; nd once you'd see the boys at play, Or marching cap and gown.

Are silent night and day;
A few young lads are left behind
Who still may take their play.
The Cross and Plag look out afar
For them that went away.

Then God be with you, says the Cross.
And the brave towers looking down;
I'll be your cloth, sings out the Flag,
For other cap and gown,
And may we see you safe again,
On the hills of Worcester town. "PASSING the Gorgas Public School in this fashionable suburb," writes Luke, from Fishtown, "I stopped to watch the ignitor lowering the American flag. This

ts more than the Kalser can do, said he

echilisticama coma

THE PEOPLE The Aims of Russian Socialists. Misstatements of

HEADOUARTERS

History RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' AIMS

THE VOICE OF

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Now that free, unshackled Russia has at last struck at the reactionary legions of William the Last, after having com-pleted the business of revolution against Nicholas the Final, it is curious how cer-tain newspapers are trying to make amends

for their maligning of the great Russian There is a general attempt to fly to cover by attempting to misrepresent once more the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which had previously been styled as a body of crack-brained anarchists. Our attention is called to the act that the Russian offensive was authorsed, not by the Petrograd Council, but by he All-Russian Council of Workmen an oldiers, representing delegates from local cuncils throughout Russia. It was this ody and bodies like the All-Russian Congress of Peasants that ordered the drive

i Galicia, we are informed.

Permit me to say most emphatically that here is not the slightest difference between the policy of the Petrograd council and the All-Russian council. On the contrary, the foreign and domestic policies of the Petrograd organization find increased em-phasis in the All-Russian body because the latter represents the whole of the Russia neople. The same men who led the Petro-proper and council are at the head of the All-Russian council. N. V. Tscheidze, president of the Petrograd council, was chosen unant mously to head the All-Russian council. Skobeleff, Tseretelli, Stankevitch and the other social democratic and Socialist revo-lutionary chiefs of the Petrograd council occupy positions of the highest trust and importance in the All-Russian council. Skobeleff and Tseretelli are members of the provisional Cabinet.

The All-Russian council stands for the oreign policy first enunciated by the rev tion, the policy of "no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities and the rights of all nations to determine their own destiny." t is for this policy that the Russian are is now battling. It is for this and the other policies of the revolution, and for no imperialist aims, that revolutionary Russia is willing to die. It is for this policy and the policy of land distribution, socialization of industry and complete political freedom that War Minister Kerensky stands. Let those gentlemen who assailed the Russian revolution because it stands only for an abstract political ideal, but also

for a very concrete program of social democracy, think twice. They may again find need in the very near future to attack the revolution, and I would advise them to bestow their praise very sparingly lest they fail to find in the future the necessary subterfuge behind which to hide their Instead, I would advise them to study that inevitable development which Marx termed the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The Russian workers have already given a splendid exhibition of it. They are now battling to extend it throughout Europe.

JOSEPH SHAPLEN.

Philadelphia, July 7. VICE IN GERMANY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-It certainly surprises me that "A Woman's" article of June 29 should go unanswered. Does this woman intimate that the American morals are predomi-nated by vice and that Germany's morals, until war began, were something we should

look up to?

Does any woman or man dare to say that Germany in her three years of war has learned as much about vice as world has taken thousands to learn?

Why do we seldem read of such con dition in German cities as we read of in New York city, Chicago and other cities? Because the press of Germany is and al-ways has been under control of militarism. such as she wishes to control the world

They may say what they like, but I stand "pat" when I say that commercialized vice is just as much in vogue in Germany The papers of the United States are p controlled by militarism; rather they co trol militarism and politics, and that why the people of the United States are p controlled by militarism; rather they co trol militarism and politics, and that why the people of the United States and that such degrading conditions said

letting the people know things than keep-ing them secret. If it were not for the Ambrican press we too, like the good German citizen, would never hear of such

EVERY DOG WILL HAVE HIS DAY

onditions prevailing in our cities.

I have been in Germany for six years.
In that time I learned that Germany reeked with commercialized vice as mu as any country I've ever read of. business in Germany centered around the German central offices and for that reason I learned more than I saw or read. Johnstown, Pa., July 5. A MAN.

# MISSTATING HISTORY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-There was presented in your issue of July 6 a letter signed by Walter A. Cum or July 0 a letter signed by whiter A. Cum-mings, of New York, which outside of some compliments personal to himself, contained an intemperate attack entirely opposite to the facts in relation to Great Britain's ad-ministration in India, also, incidentally, Ire-land, Egypt, South Africa and Persia, and some remarks about what he called the "gush" in President Wilson's message to the world of our reasons for going to war with the Central Powers.

The gentleman confesses to being a student of history, and yet by his extreme statements one can hardly believe that he is warranted by the knowledge he has gained in giving out this distorted message to the public. His inherited strong dislike of the British is his private privilege, but it is unfair and undemocratic to misstate history in order to serve his personal

Ardmore, Pa., July 6.

WHAT A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS WORTH

Dean Holmes, of the Pennsylvania State College, after spending months gathering statistics and reducing them to orderly form, has discovered that the money valu of four years at college is \$20,000, or financial return of \$5000 for every year spent. Dean Holmes's investigations revithe fact, which at first seems a little disco certing to the advocates of university train ing, that the average earnings of a bacn-elor of arts amount to \$1187 a year, not quite \$25 a week. But the situation brightens for the colleges when we learn that the average earnings of the non-college man are only \$518—not \$10 a week. The differ-ence between these two sums is \$669, and since the average man lives thinty since the average man lives thirty years after leaving college his financial reward for four years of more or less arduous under-graduate toll is evidently something more graduate toll is evidently sor than \$20,000.—World's Work.

# CAMOUFLAGE

We have heard a good deal about ca mouflage since the war began. Camouflage we used to know as the term applied by zoologists to the protective coloring by which birds and minor animals find safety through blending into the landscape. Now it has become the art, so highly developed by the French, by which the movement of troops or the position of guns is concealed from the enemy.

We must believe that this ingenious art of war has been studied by some Kansas Citians, who have used it for their own pur-poses with results highly satisfactory to themselves. Some men of means, who have desired to keep out of sight of the Red Cross canvassers, have made themselves absolutely indistinguishable from the landscape.-Kansas City Times.

TENNYSON'S ODE TO AMERICA We have had many inquiries about the source of the "suppressed" verses by Tennyson which were quoted by a correspond ent recently. They were addressed to America, and ran as follows:

Gigantic daughter of the West, We drink to thee across the flood, We know thee most, we love thee bes For art thou not of British blood?

Should war's mad blast again be blown Permit not thou the tyrant powers To fight thy mother here alone. But let thy broadsides roar with ours

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons, When war against our freedom springs:
O speak to Europe through your guns,
They can be understood by kings.

Our correspondent now informs us that they appeared in an article on "Tenny-son's Suppressed Poems" in Harper's Monthly Magazine, December, 1902. Origi-nally they were part of the poem afterward published under the title of "Hands All Bound." The earlier versions, signed

# What Do You Know?

How many American Territories are the 2. What was the famous "Muttay of Bounty"?

3. What four American Presidents died Where is the Great Wall of China?

5. When was the Paris Bastile stormed? 6. What are incunabula? 7. Which is the index finger? 8. What State does Senator Chamberlah re-9. What is a "lapsus linguae"?

10. What is the capital of Arizona? Answers to Saturday's Quir 1. General Chang Haun recently restored by Emperor to the Chinese three Pekin.

2. Ponta Deigada, which was bombaried week by a German submarine, is the e elty and seaport of the Azores Island Portuguese possession in the North Innite Ocean.

scrosse is regarded as the St. Patrick's dates are A. D. 377-409.
 An American court for United States of sens is maintained in the city of Shahali, China.

G. Appleton is reputed to be the sub-of the remark, "All good Americans, in they die, go to Farls." Holmes quier in "The Autocrat of the Breske Table."

7. A mirage is an optical illusion usually curring in deserts. Far-away cheproduce an inverted image as if redst in a sheet of water. The phenomena due to the overheating of strata of six a consequently to unequal refraction of sun's rays. Edgar Wilson Nye was the real name 
 Bill Nye," the American humorist.
 Premier Venizelos, of Greece, is a native the Island of Crete.

10. A number of species of the cereus is THE NEW YORK DRAFT RIOTS

THE conscription act of March 3, 11 L contained one clause which cost I lives in New York city four months late It was provided that any man, after belief drafted, might procure exemption from set

tice by the payment of \$300.

The act was vigorously assailed as a constitutional by the opponents of the implication, who asserted that the emption clause was a filmay device is enabling the rich to evade service. those who adopted and proclaimed so views was Governor Seymour, of New Io-State, who seems also to have represent the attitude of many prominent mee New York city. Among the people the was much agitation. It was obvious the the average drafted man could not \$300 to procure a substitute. It indeed, only the rich who could afford buy their freedom from military services. On Saturday, July 11, the draft without much opposition in New York one of the enrollment offices in the strong Democratic Ninth District. On Summers of the enrollment offices in the strong some drafted workingmen, aided by a maker of political agitators, formented the content of the populace and organised composition to enrollment. The draft was opposition to enrollment. The draft renewed at 10 o'clock Monday morning. the assistant provost marshal's office soon attacked, demolished and burned by furious mob, which, after overcomin squad of police sent against it, rus about the city. Frenzied by excitement drink, the rioters committed numb outrages. Declaring that the negroes the cause of the "abolition war," they saulted, tortured and killed a number

feli into their hands. The Colored Of Asylum was burned and the offices of New York Tribune, one of the Administ ion papers, narrowly escaped desti On Thesday the mobs, increased in I ber, continued to piliage, sack, burn kill, though in many districts they sharply repulsed and partly dispersed the police and militia. It was amout that the draft would be temporarily continued on Wednesday. Meanwhile the properse from Penysylvania helped to disse

continued on Wednesday. Meanwhile rements from Pennsylvania helped to disperite mobs. By Friday the uprising had be thoroughly suppressed. About 1000 is had been killed and the property loss \$1,500,000. On August 19 the draft renewed, and it was completed with further resistance within ten days. The act authorized the President to cruit the army whenever necessary drafting "all able-bodied male citizens tween twenty and forty-five. Thousapaid their exemption money, and there paid their exemption money, and ther such a demand for substitutes that nents of the draft even went so far attempt to import men from Irela take their places.