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Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, 1917

A BILLION-DOLLAR ERA

WHEN England two centuries ago began to create a formidable national debt many of her economists became Jeremiahs. They could see in the future nothing but a bankrupt Government, a people overwhelmed by taxation and the England, strange to say, did not gasp for breath. On the contrary, never had she witnessed such prosperity. Wealth grew by leaps and bounds. Fortunes were gained such as not even the fiction writers had dared imagine and industry began to spread in ever-widening circles.

We would not go so far as to say that the indebtedness incurred by nations represents new capital. In theory, perhaps, none of it does, save in so far as purchasers of bonds have denied themselves usual current expenditure into savings. evidences of wealth overtop by many bilthree years ago. No old securities have disappeared, and to the world's stock have been added billions upon billions of bonds, issued by responsible Governments, bearing interest and available either for purposes of borrowing or for the direct purchase of machinery and

The intricacles of finance are such that probably not ten men in the history of the world have understood them thoroughly. All laws seem to go by the board in great crises, and the financing of the last few years has simply overwhelmed the theory that for generations had been accepted as absolutely sound. We do not attempt to explain the paradox by which war, the greatest of all destructive agents, is also so often miraculous accelerator of industry and business. It may create new capital, Whether it does that or not, it certainly makes more capital available.

The miracles in financing which this generation has seen must give men hereafter a wider vision and a sturdier faith in proposed adventures. No longer will they ridicule such projects as a tunsubway under the English Channel, or or aerial lines, with floating stations at intervals, across the Atlantic. Nothing that appears likely to add to the happiness and comfort of the human race will seem too costly, but by common impulse wealth will flow into new and

We look for such development of manufacturing cities and ports within the next twenty years as no era and no nation has ever heretofore witnessed. About us every day are the auguries of this truth. The normal industrial growth of a decade in Philadelphia has been compressed into the activity of two years. And we are only at the beginning. The shippard of which we boasted yesterday will seem pitiably small tomorrow. Capital and invention laugh at conservatism, and poliand its graft, is facing a regeneration which will bring it into reasonable harmony with the spirit of progress everywhere else in evidence.

We do not know when peace will come -it is nearer than is generally supposedbut we do know that the future belongs to the cities that make ready for it. We do know that Philadelphia is no longer provincial, but is moving into an imperial position. She will need in the new era the best leadership to be found within her borders, and she will expect that some of the patriotism which men of genius and talent and education have been pour ing out so lavishly in the national interest will be dedicated unselfishly to her service.

KING CORN

AMERICAN corn is the standby of the nation," proudly wires the National Association of White Corn Millers to Mr. Hoover. Equally true is the converse of the proposition: "The nation is the standby of American corn." This on of eloquent facts is indeed Hing Corn will save us, not

but also because we only, of all the world, ony him his fitting tribute.

Americans used to worry over this for sign indifference. In the Britain of cold dry toast they sighed for the golden corn muffin. In the France of spiny artichokes they longed in vain for the succulent ear of tasty "shoepeg." Legend tells of a discerning foreigner who once asked to have "some more beans put on the stick." But that can be little more than an old wives' tale. Benighted outlanders know not what they miss. We do and are thus enabled to delight our own hearts and palates with something that our embattled Allies neither desire nor appreciate.

The days of jolly sacrifice are at hand. 'On the ear," in fritters, griddle cake and bread, King Corn is rising to his ummer supremacy. More power to the July sun-all too shy of late-that helps enforce his rapturous rule! Australia, it is true, slightly shadows our selfish gies. with her recent efforts to rulse edible corn for humans. But the postscript that Golden Bantam" and others of that weetened type is as yet unknown in the sland continent gives use at least a resent assurance of safety.

GAMBLING WITH DESTINY

IT IS not easy to share the optimism of

those who are saving glibly that any change in German politics is a change for the better. In fact, there are certain phases of the present situation which on their face seem ominously reactionary The onslaught of the Crown Prince, whose immoral life and blood-lust have made him the most hated Junker in Europe, unseated Ven Bethmann-Hollweg, whom events had transformed into a Liberal, and put in his place an aparently colorless bureaucrat. Hated as Crederick William is by moderate Germans, he has an intensely enthusiastic and powerful following; and, in her despair. Germany may concelvably vield o the contagious violence of Hindenburg, audendorff and the Crown Prince and follow this triumvirate in a last deserate effort for victory.

Of two fundamental reforms the Kaise says he is willing to grant the less press ing. Parliamentary reform and electoral evision are demanded—that is, reform that will make the Reichstag more than debating society, and universal manhood suffrage. William would let all the people vote, because they would not have a chance to vote for some time and beause most of the voters are in France and Belgium. He would not let the Reichstag's vote count for anything because the Reichstag is in session and

might vote for peace on the spot. It would be no surprising thing if the sutocracy dallied with the people until the final crash. It has always been thus with tyrants, who, being born gamblers, find it well-nigh impossible to compromise with friend or foe. Possibly it would be the best thing for the German people if the military clique got entire control of the situation. Defeat in war would then mean that clique's removal from the scene when peace comes.

UNCLE SAM'S BUTTONS

THAT the Government's decision to L give men exempted from the draft a distinguishing badge was made voluntarily and under no sort of public pressure is a happy index of how free our enlistment methods have been from the hysterical goading which stained much patriotic endeavor in England during the early part of the war. For such buttons of virtue there is no clamorous demand. because most Americans, labeled or otherwise, have nothing to be ashamed of.

turned Britain's first volunteer campaigns into veritable waves of moral persecution, are not generally asked of our youth. Slackers are more noisy than numerous. We act on the proper assumption that American citizenship and patriotism are still synonomous, and ugly ethical problems have thus been almost wholly eliminated from our conduct of the war. For this same attitude the prompt adoption of conscription was unquestionably partly responsible. With and passed on, they play an enormous the draft law in sight, volunteering became truly a matter of free will, exercised already by more than half a milion men. And now the knowledge that every one eligible on whom the Government wishes to call will be conscripted effectively removes any stigma from the wearing of "citizens' clothes." The whole psychology of the enlistment problem has been admirable throughout. There has been plenty of enthusiasm, but no bully-ragging.

may not wear their tasteful little bronze boutonnieres donated by Uncle Sam. But if they don't, they will have little fear from the temper of their fellow-citizens

What shall it profit a Junker if he gain all Europe and lose control of Ger-

"Into the trenches by Christmas" is the revision which the N. G. P. has made of Henry Ford's celebrated alogan.

autonomy unless they see it's Finnish. The food bill delay is rapidly rust

ing any medals America may have pinned on herself as the inventor of "quick lunch," Not even able Alfonso's insistence

that he is a "modern king" can carry much weight just now when modernity and kingship absolutely refuse to dovetail.

Mayor Smith Surprised.-Headline pearing for the steenth time within a week.

Nothing, it would seem, is easier than to surprise the Mayor. All one has to do is to tell him facts about Philadel-

Even if the German Government finally accepts the formula, "No annexations and no indemnities," there will be another long road to travel to get it to accept the formula of "restoration and restitution." Germany's maximum is the Allies' minimum.

The eleven neutral ships which preferred to run the British blockade rather from the American Government under he new embargo ruling illustrate ho

WAS KITCHENER A TRUE PROPHET?

Effects of His Famous Prediction on the Public Mind. Mobilizing Sentiment

IN A short time we shall know if Kitchener was a true prophet. "The war." he said at its outset, "will last three years." So often was this remark quoted that K of K sometimes regretted that he had tried to predict so accurately, but in the end he took the tiresome reiteration of his dogma good-humoredly and even elaborated on it in a playful way.

"Are you sure the war will last just three years, Lord Kitchener?" a lady is said to have asked him shortly before his

"It will end," he replied without blinking, "on August 17, 1917."

But it was more than mere superstition and idle curiosity that prompted this constant questioning. There are two things that the people of a nation are properly most interested in when a war starts-how long it is going to last and what its exact purpose is.

The official answers, however much 'bluffing" they may contain, must be carefully made, because the morale of the nation, its determination to fight on, the extent of its spirit of sacrifice, depend upon the people's conception of the task before them. Every household in the British Empire learned the formula, "Kitchener says the war will last three STORT PHE.

That meant a serious task, but not : hopeless one. Had be said, "The war will end in six months," there would doubtess have been a wave of depression, possibly a fatal one, when it did not end to that time. Had be said, "It will end in ten years," there might easily have been powerful protest against fighting on to finish, a demand that peace negotia tions be begun at once to avoid a decade of slaughter. But three years seemed just about right."

Doctor Carrel evidently did not agree with the Kitchener length-of-the-war psychology. People kept pestering the eminent physician for his opinion. Why he was singled out is hard to say. But to stop them he gave his dogma unhesttatingly. "The war," he said, "will last fifty years!"

Habit Plays Its Part

The workaday habits of peace, of course, run in such deeply cut channels In men's minds that it is next to impos sible for them to go along without a faith of some kind in the day of delivery from war's dislocations. Business, with its contracts and plans for the future, in volving so much precision of forecast, is not to be lightly told to throw all its preconceptions of the future into the discard. A group of Philadelphia business men were asked the other day to write on separate pieces of paper their predictions, concealing the papers till all had set down a date. The results were surprisingly uniform. None guessed the date of peace earlier than April 1, 1918. and none guessed it later than June 15, 1918.

Americans, with their love of quick action, have never conceived a war as a lasting thing. In 1861 both sides went into the field in the firm belief that all would be over after one battle. So confident were the Confederates of this that after the first battle of Bull Run, when in some cases regiments, of the victors took it for granted that the war was over, disbanded and started for home without waiting for orders.

Mobilizing Opinion

As important as any other integration of effort is the mobilization of public sentiment, and, as short, catchy phrases -"slogans"-are most easily remembered part in binding a nation's millions of minds into one determined purpose Quite as famous as Kitchener's "The war will last three years" was Asquith's great formula, usually given in the abbreviated form as "We shall never sheathe the sword until -.. His formula was rather too long for a slogan, but nevertheless multitudes of Englishmen memorized it and are able to repeat it. As it did much to mobilize British opinion, it is worth while to quote this historic excerpt from the former Premier's Guildhall speech: We shall never sheathe the sword

until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacri-ficed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation and until the military dom-ination of Prussia is wholly and finally

destroyed. This was repeated by orators all over paper still prints it every day as its leading editorial. In the schools the teachers caught the music of this magnificent sentence and taught it to the chil-Up in paradoxical Helsingfors the dren. It ranks with another great oneradicals refuse to recognize any plan of The world must be made safe for de-

mocracy." While these slogans catch and hold and unify the popular imagination, it must be remembered that other slogans, just as often repeated and well-meant enough, have done their share of temporary harm. Mr. Wilson has had as much bad luck as good luck in his phrases. "Peace without victory" was not the happiest garment for his idea. "Peace without crushing victory" was the import of the paragraph taken as a whole. All the Allied nations became indignant over the three words. But in the light of later circumstances the daring phrase must be considered rather as a diplomatic and opportunistic utterance than as a permanently accurate formula. It was evidently intended as a challenge to Europe to define war aims more and more clearly. And in consolidating Russian and American sentiment it has perhaps made up for all the ground it lost in

H. S. W. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW People always remember their enemies and frequently their friends—Descret News.

France and England.

The girl with a smile never has to ask It may be fortunate for a fool that he not know he is one, but it's awnul-

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads LXXXV

SOME EXCITEMENT Giuseppe Baldi, yo'nga man Een barber shop nex' door, He's here more soon dees morna dan He evva com' bayfore,

lo carla time as seexa 'clock, For steell cet's dark as night, hear hees key upon da lock An' den I see da light. He ope' da door, an' scrub da floor,

An' weeth hees broom bayaren For cleanin' up dat barber store So like I nevva seen. An' we'en he's through he turn aroun

An' sect in chair, but den o soon as he ees sectin' down He jomp right up again. on an' say to heem, "Glusepp' Wat's mak' you so excite'?

He say to me, "I ain'ta slep" Wan lectla beet las' night.' turn to wait on gent dat stop To buy som' fruit, an' den Giuneppe start for close hees shop An' no escau agen.

So queeck to wait upon da gent, An' so excite' am I, geeve heem change for feefty cent Eenstead for twenty-ft! an for Roldi den an' san

"You outtin' crazu? Yes? W'at for you don'to gong stay An' tand to becamesn? 'O! beeraness be dam!" he say: "I gonna homa queeck.

no can shava man today

My wifa she ces seeck!

lus' den ees com' a neighbor man Dat Baldi's lecvin' near; le's grab Giuseppe by da han' An' wheespra cen dees ear. Oho!" Gluseppe cry, "O! joy!" An' looks at me an' greens: Eet ees a girl! Eet ees a boy! Ha! Tony, eet'sa tuccens!"

An overreaching advertiser in Wilming on, detected by Canfield, recently announced "this sale, it is expected, will exceed all expectations."

About once a week some correspondent urges us to comment upon the list of patriotic selections by the United States Marine Band listed in the Victor catalogue We've mentioned this before, but how would you like to go marching aboard a transport to the tune of "Treu der Fingue," "German Fidelity March," "Grand Duke of Baden March," "Krupp March," "Klar Zum Gefocht Marsch," "Unter den Gardestern," "Treue zu Kaiser und Reich," "Mit Bomben und Granaten."

OEUVRE DE CUISINE It will be "oover" (French for "work")

For any woman in our land To save all scraps of food that lurk In kitchen corners; but it's grand To think how much that work will mean In keeping families safe from lean And hangry days to come. The Louvre Of these United States must hold The portraits of such cooks in gold. For any scoman, young or old, To save it will behoove her.

And when this question we'll repeat, 'Who took the 'cat' out of 'defeat'f" The answer will be hard to beat-It will be, "Hoover!"

*I. e., American French.

"DIGNIFIED NINETEEN," we heard girl who had just two-stepped past her. to Washington, whole companies, and Doctor Sundburg, who for many years was United States Consul at Bagdad, is authority for this version of the litany as used in the city of the Caliphs:

> Budding fifteen. Sweet sixteen. Charming seventeen. Bewitching eighteen. Conquering nineteen. Hopeless twenty.

A young woman whom we frankly adnire and who is twenty, but by no means "hopeless," wears the Christian name Augusta. A nice young man named Windt is interested in ner, and she's afraid she may grow to like him.

> DOC ELIOT-HARVARD Fire foot of books, Professor says, Will do a reader All bis days.

'Tis well and good, The student said. If you throw to Five foot of head.

If we had never played golf with Joe Emley and noticed how scrupulously he charges himself with every stroke we the British Empire. A Toronto news- might be inclined to doubt his statement that on a monument in a Boston cemetery he read the inscription:

For the Kaiser

SO SWEET of you all to help us find the most efficient counting-out rhyme for the dear Kaiser to use in eliminating his advisers. Decdoug contributes this:

Monkey, monkey, barrel of beer." How many monkeys are there here? One, two three. Out goes he.

Here, writes Dixie, is one I used to know when I was a kid in Texas: Roastin' fowl. Fat pig's jowl, Dutch, Dutch, Dutch, You eat too much: This will turn you inside out!

parade, made marching so easy that even

ucked up hope and forgat

he inexperienced ladies in line slipp through the mud with high-hesled

The year 1887 antedates by a long, long Sir-If you will look at the New York Telephone Directory you will corroborate part of this story; the rest you must take my word for. A White Plains man named Now-ill, who used to be in drug business, retired, and now lives near the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in White Plains, at Nutgrove (same town). His Philadelphia, July 1. name is now changed to No-will.

the Editor of the Evening Ledger: "THE MARSEILLAISE," played by

he Police Band in the Bastile Day

GOVERNMENT CONTROL IN FRANCE

Admirable Regulations of Food, Amusements and Transportation-Restrictions Less Rigid Than in Most Belligerent Countries

By HENRI BAZIN

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France PARIS, June 20. | ation only between 5:30 a. m. and 10 p. on every day of week save Thursday, Sat-urday and Sunday, when they run until 11. Upon these days only are theatres permitted

Telegrams

A dispatch sent anywhere within the

army zone requires the production of an identity card by the sender. Dispatches can only be sent in French for France, in

Italian for Italy and English for England or the United States. For neutral coun-

pressed save in areas within 100 kilometers from given point. Identity cards necessary before wire is hooked up. Service there-

ore can only be had from postoffices. Home

Commerce and General Business

Imports and Exports-Restricted

Newspapers-Subject in every printed

etter to the censor. Cannot be sold upon

he streets by newsmen or women crying heir wares. But one edition a day allowed

Size restricted to half pre-war conditions

our days a week.

Photography—Absolutely prohibited without a permit, and under any circumstances

Financial Transaction

Curb Sales Entirely Prohibited-Trading

with any person, French or otherwise, who

cannot prove ownership of bonds, etc., be-

Taking gold outside the country

fore the war prohibited.
Gold cannot be sold under any circum

Theatres

days allowed to remain open. E clothes or evening gowns prohibited.

Must absolutely close at 11 p. m. upon

Cafes—Must close at 9:30. Sale of absinthe entirely suppressed. Sales of alco-solic drinks prohibited to civilians before

11 a. m. and to men in any uniform at any

Horse Races, Shooting and Fetes or Fairs

-Entirely suppressed during duration of

Traveling

France has been divided into three zones the army zone, the advanced zone and the

nterior zone. In the first and second safe-

conducts are necessary for a journey of ten miles or over. Proof of legitimate busi-ness that the journey is necessary must be

produced. In the interior zone no restric-

ions, save, of course, that trains are fewer

Passports and Identification Cards

who keep a duplicate copy registered.

All French people must have an identity card, also with a photograph. There is no

trouble securing these when legitimately

this restriction, and diplomats or soldlers

intend to allow the bull to throw him and

the people. The editor of the Evening Ledger has a perfect right to his ideas and so has Mayor Smith. The editor isn't

nfallible. Mr. Taylor can't see into the

future any further than Mr. Twining.
"Vision" hasn't anything to do with the
muddle, which Mr. Smith is going to clar-

ify. I have been sliently watching this transit game for these last few months and I often thought what a horrible calamity it would be for our city if Mr. Taylor would

die or if he hadn't been born. We would have to go back to the horse cars. We like Tom Smith because he is a man

of the people, and because he understands

the game of politics. We believe he is the best man the Republican party has for

American. Maybe be is Irish or Scote

If he is, his imagination is not lacking neither is his perception of the crookedness

me he also "fooled" Jim McNichol and the

Varea. Do you think this plausible?

Mr. Smith is not trying to fool any one

claim that he is the Republican party's best

URGES PEACE PARLEYS

Sir—As the great world conflict goes on from month to month and from year to year, it is becoming evident that not only the nations directly involved, but others

as well, are beginning to realize more and more the far-reaching possibilities of the titanic struggle, and are asking themselves where will it all end and what will be

the world status when it does end? Nor is this all. They are also becoming con-scious of the fact that the crushing of Ger-many or the dethroning of the Kaiser is

that there are other problems coming to the front the solution of which can not be reached through the instrumentalities of

the greatest and wisest statesmanship of

war, but will require and tax to the ut-

good will toward all men

not going to solve the entire proble

it all end and what will be

candidate for Governor.
ROBERT B. NIXON, Jr.

cause he isn't a fool himself.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Philadelphia, July 10.

overnor, and we know he is honest and ar

And now if Mr. Smith "fooled"

Newspaper men are partially exempt from

Dances and orchestral music pro-

nsor before-publication

in the army zone.

prohibited.

subscribers cannot be served from

Preumatic Tube Service (or

AFTER nearly three years of war the re-strictions in France are less in both quantity and application than those of any to remain open. other country upon either belligerent side. In Germany they are greater than anywhere class, due to obvious circumstances. In England they are fairly numerous, but less than in Germany, due to obvious geographical reason. In the United States as the war goes on they will become apparent, but perhaps less than in France. upon either belligerent

ent, but perhaps less than in France.

That something of a forecast may be reached I have thought it interesting to compile a compilete French list as existent to June 19, 1917. It is significant not only in itself, but as an added mark of how thoroughly France has remained mistress of the European situation in this regard and how also her people have adapted themselves to the really slight inconventences that have come to them. For comparison as the war goes on the list will be of interest in the United States.

Food

Bread-Cannot be placed on sale until twelve hours from the oven. This makes it semi-stale and supposedly reduces the amount consumed; but, in reality, it does the French make bread truly

the staff of life.

Meat—Sale in quantity and quality limited, save upon Mondays and Tuesdays, when all meats, fresh, smoked, or even products of meat are prohibited. Poultry, the staff of life. game and internal animal foods, such as liver, are included in the prohibition.

About 40 per cent of the inhabitants of Paris take meals in restaurants, and at the noon, or dejeuner, hour at least 85 per cent. These are, of course, unable to have meat at a Monday or Tuesday meal. The de-crease in consumption shows that at least po per cent of those keeping house are re-ligiously following the decree.

Sugar-Can be sold only upon the pres taurateur's card. In the quantity of 750 grammes per person per month. Only in the case of manufacturers of preserves is a difference made, and that only to the extent of three kilos to every six kilos of fruit

Cake Shops, Tea Rooms and Confection ery Shops-Closed and all sales prohibited upon Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Wheat our unusable for the small cakes so much part of Parisian life. These can be made from flour secured from ground or powdered rice.

and Crackers-Manufacture Biscuits and Crackers-Manufacture from other than rice flour prohibited at all times, save when the food is intended for case wheat may be used

Heating and Lighting

Coal-Can be sold only upon presentation of a special housekeeper's or house-holder's card. Sold only to the heads of households or their representatives in quan-tities of forty kilos per month per person. For hotels and large establishments 1000 kilos per uponth is the maximum. All pur-chases must be made through the mairle of each ward or arrondlessment.

Gas and Electricity.—Three hectowatts per day silowed each individual as maximum hot actual quantity allowed a householder based upon 65 per cent of pre-war consumption. The only exempts are news-papers and newspaper correspondents who are permitted indiscriminate use. Munition and war product factories are also unlimited and, working night and day consume the difference economized from household pre-war conditions.

Gasoline and Kerosene—Can be sold only mized from household pre-

upon presentation of a card showing own-ership of an automobile, and restricted to 65 per cent of pre-war consumption. Kerc-sene can only be used for lighting purposes All strangers must constantly carry the first, together with a "permit to sojourn," upon which full details, including photo-graph, must be pasted by the authorities, and but two liters a month are allowed a

Transportation

Many trains removed from timetables, in nearly every case express. Special round trip tickets abolished. Special tariffs aboled in exceptional instances for Underground and Trams-Can be in oper- | entirely so.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Socialists Called Narrow-Minded and Unpatriotic-Vice in Germany

DISLIKES SOCIALISM To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Socialism is a curse, and all who belong to the Socialist party are nothing more or less than rank traitors. You ask why I make these assertions and accusations? Because all Socialists I have come in contact with are an unpatriotic, narrow-minded, disgruntled lot. They heap abuse upon our grand form of government, which is more of a socialistic government than they them-selves want to establish. It is the case with the majority of Socialists of "whole hog or none." "me and me only and the devil take the rest of mankind." Nine out of every ten Socialists are non-

believers. They would establish that which they say they are trying to destroy—power in the hands of the few. Give the Socialists the power and they would the us hand and foot to such an extent that we would be orse plight than under any kaiser or czar. When such meetings are going on over our land as that held in the last week in Philadelphia, where disloyalty was reached and forty-nine were caught at it, hen it is time for Americans to be on guard chase these copperheads from our Socialism is killing itself in America. We

Americans are satisfied with our form of government, which is the most free on God's

if the insults and accusations against our Government and our uniform do not stop the people of this nation will rise up and drive these agitators out of the country. We will have vigilance committees next and we will have vigitance committees next and then you will see what will happen. God help the next man I hear insult the Gov-ernment or the uniform! AMERICAN ON GUARD, Philadelphia, July 10.

VICE IN GERMANY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In reply to "A Woman" of Darby, I beg to quote a few lines from the Ency-clopedia Britannics, under heading "Ger-many, Year 1887"; "The number of illegitmate births is greater than in any other European States. Berlin, 13.5; Bavaria,

time the arrival on our shores of the white slave trafficker. Needless to say, almost, if not all, agents of that shameless crime brought to justice here, so far as I have read, have been foreigners, and no doubt, in light of recent events, like other perni clous importations to our shores, may bear the trademark, "Made in Germany," AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

SMITH'S DEFENDER SPEAKS

the Editor of the Evening Leaper.

Sir—Walter Rutherford Lewis has proved himself that in my advocacy of Mayonith for Governor on the Republican ticke have simply advanced "nothing" in himith's favor. Thus he says "alia". Not len't necessary to become mournful over the country of the countr

SHERIDAN'S RIDE

How the General Dashed From chester to Victory

By HENRY JAMES BUXTON STALWART in uniform of Unit A with merry Irish azure eyes, was the midst of a joyous repast of ham eggs in a little tavern in Wincheste an aid, hurrying into the room, and in a voice tense with excitement:

"General. I hear sounds of artillary by listance, and I am afraid our troops een surprised by the enemy."

Without borrowing any of the pers tion of his subordinate officer, General Sheridan, crack cavairy commander of Union army, strode to the porch and var into his saddle. The black charger sponded instantly to a gentle prick of spurs and sped down the roadway is swinging gallop. General Sheridan bent forward and per

he satiny neck of his steed mura French equivalent for special delivery)— This is entirely suppressed. For the same price as when the tubes were in use spewith the tenderness of a woman; "Do your best, little beauty, for we be

al messages can be sent from postoffices wenty good miles to go and it's a case y bicycle service.
Wireless—Aisolutely prohibited save for ife and death." The face of Sheridan was grim and irmy or naval purposes.

Long Distance Phone—Absolutely sup-

The face of Sheridan was grim and as his horse carried him forward with swiftness of the wind. He applied the again ever so gently as the sound of silery became more distinct. Now he hear the crackle of rifle fire and see smoke of battle hanging over the tree smoke of battle His eyes flashed and his hand tighte the bridle

"Only a little way more." Sheridan mured encouragingly to his faithful be.
The noble beast was straining every too. All shops must be closed at 6:30 evening, ne idea being to economize light.
Sale of Arms, etc.—Absolutely prohibited
nder any conditions to an individual. obey its master.

to obey its master.

As the intrepid cavalry commander are swiftly around a bend in the road he as upon a horde of fugitives, men from a command, who were running from the my, their faces blanched with terror.

Sheridan brought his horse to such a sandatill that the animal reserve. rty-two instances incoming and 154 out-Literature and Newspaper Publication sheridan brupt standstill that the animal reard Museums entirely closed during duration ts haunches, pawing the air with its of war, save a restricted number of exhibi-tion rooms in the Louvre. The only ex-ception is the Luxumbourg Museum, which The General swung his hat into the

and yelled to the fleeing men:
"Face the other way, boys! Face a
other way! We are going to whip to open on Wednesday and Saturday after-Theatrical Programs-Must be passed by to pieces The fugitives shouted with joy as to ecognized their fearless commander. "Phil Sheridan's back!" they con Signs and Posters—Must be passed by ensor before publication.

they en "Right about face and give it to A little further along the road Sherks came upon the main portion of his bour army. They were in full retreat, but a appearance of their commander filled the with new courage. "Little Phil" immediate the battle; his Irish figs. ing blood was up!
With words of encouragement he form
his men into compact battle array.
"Don't waste a shot," he shouted. "With

until the snemy gets within twenty part On came the Confederates, confident they would quickly complete the rost Sheridan's command The Confederate in tle-yell rang through the woods as nemy charged with glittering bayonsta. "Steady, my men," admonished Sherik Remember, twenty yards! Don't ware

Closer advanced the Confederates from as they charged; but there was not a n turn shot from the Federals until the en was within the prescribed twenty parks.

Then a sheet of fiame flared along the rederal line as the Union soldiers of the control of the cont Federal line as the Union soldier charged their muskets at the advancing is It was a terrific fire, delivered at carange, and a part of the Confederals as melted like snow before an April sm. "Now's the time, boys! Charge! On them the steel!" cried Little Phil.

The Confederates had fought with asborn American appril, but that onslaude cold steel was too much for them and by find in wild disorder.

wild disorder

It is the spirit of Phil Sheridan which is pires the boys who are today joining the United States forces for war with the Teutons. And within the next few months spirit of "Little Phil" will be felt an

(Copyright.)

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who is the new Chancellor of 2. What kind of aircraft do the English is the capital of the new session, the Virgin Islands?

4. What play, formerly attributed is 8 appears, is now helieved to have been ten in part by John Fletcher?

5. In order to resign from Parliament men are compedied to ask for appending obsolete offices involving no duties, are these offices?

7. What was the sixth largest city United States according to the I

8. To what American official may the

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Hankon I is the present King of Nervat.
 Raphael's painting, "The Sixtine Maderns is in the art gallery at Dresden, de many.
 A Banshee is a supernatural being in his folklore who sungosedly warns a fast of an approaching death.

4. The first ten amendments to the Ane. Constitution are sometimes called Bill of Rights.

5. The Nile is the longest river in Africa is the second longest river of the E The length of the Nile proper from toria Nyanzu to the Mediterranean is miles. 6. Joan of Arc is recognized as a saint by 7. The gnu is an African antelope with a be oxilke head, long mane and flowing to

8. "Falt accompli" is French for "see plished fact." In diplomacy it is used describe a state of affairs of defini-settled us to render dispute of it falls 8. Seven prisoners were released from the little when it was taken on July 14. Il

WHEN WASHINGTON LIVED HER DRESIDENT WASHINGTON opened O

account of the scene left by Richard En who, at the age of fourteen, was present the occasion and who died in this div

"The carriage of the President was dra-by four beautiful bay horses. It was with with medallion ornaments on the pas-the liveries of the servants white tu-rup with red. Washington got out of it carriage, slowly crossed the pave-ascended the steps of the edifice, corner Sixth and Chestout.

the greatest and wisest statesmanship of the civilized world.

Such then being the case, what better or more desirable time could be chosen than the present for the warring nations to get together, talk the situation and the various issues involved over from the standpoint of reason, and endeavor to come to terms based upon the dictates of common sense and in the interests of humanity at large? For, regardless of all the cost and all the sacrifice of human life, a lasting world peace can never come until the people and the nations of the world in their dealings with one another are willing to eliminate carriage, slowly crossed ascended the steps of the edifice, corns Sixth and Chestnut.

"His costume was a full suit of his velvet; his hair, bleached by time, powder to snowy whiteness, a dress sword hard by his side, his hat in his hand. Professitiliness reigned throughout the decrowd; not a word was heard; every his was full. It seemed as if he stood in it position to gratify the assembled to sands with a full view of the Father of Country. Not so; he paused for his sot tary, who had got out of the other carriadecorated like his own. The secretary cended the steps, handed him a paper, problem, when both entered the building. "An English gentleman, a manufactum. Henry Wansey, breakfasted washington and his family on the st. June, 1794. He was greatly improfine frest President was then in his sithird year, but had little appearance.

third year, but had little appearst age, having been in his life excess temperate. Mrs. Washington herself tea and coffee for them; on the table two small plates of sliced tongue i toast, bread and butter, but no fish, as is generally the custom. Eleanor Custis, her granddaughter, pleasant young lady in her sixteen

the nations of the world in their dealings with one another are willing to eliminate the elements of selfshness, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy, and supplant them with those of brotherly love, peace and COURAGE AND CRUELTY it is one of the mean and morbid lies nat physical courage is connected with crueity. The Tolstolan and Kiplingite are nowhere more at one than in maintaining this. They have, I believe, some small sec-

tarian quarrel with each other the one saying that courage must be abandoned because it is connected with cruelty, and the
other maintaining that cruelty is charming
because it is a part of courage. But it is
all, thank Grid, a lie. An energy and bold,
many make.