Evening Ledger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 25, 1917

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA

IT IS the privilege of successful banking institutions, as it is of successful men, to tie together the loose ends of progress and read therefrom the future. No man need fear the sheriff's knock who has his eyes open, and no man with his eyes open can fail to be thrilled and vitalized for new endeavor by the marvelous industrial development now under way in this locality.

"Philadelphia is fortunate," shouts a great local bank, "in having a development in its industrial district unequaled by any other section." And the same bank follows this advertisement with another asking:

> What is Greater Philadelphia wasting by her method of selling goods through New York in commissions, interest and expenses? What is the amount of loss by reason of extra freight, cartage and delay in shipments to and from New York? If we fully realized the great growth in Metropolitan Philadelphia we would be alert to cut off this extra expense charged on our goods and look to a further development of our local interests.

There are citizens living in the very center of the most amazing industrial progress this territory has ever known who are utterly blind to it. They cannot grasp the fact that the Delaware has been lifted from comparative obscurity into world pre-eminence in shipbuilding. Before the yards now building or planned are completed we shall have passed in tonnage capacity every other shipbuilding center on earth. And already in the vicinity of the new plants are arising supply factories, some colossal in their dimensions, as the Westinghouse plant. Every dependent industry has felt the goad. There is being added to our manufacturing capacity literally millions and millions of value annually. The demand for skilled workmen grows day by day. Housing, not for thousands, but for tens of thousands of new residents must be found. The banks, the department stores, the public carriers, every line of business has felt already new blood in its arteries, yet the era of progress is just at its beginning.

Straws show which way the wind blows. Little things determine industrial dynasties. The shifts of trade are many and their speed great. It is a fact that the Government looks now with disfavor on any further development in the New York district. That whole center has reached the pinnacle of its capacity. Its shipping facilities are overtaxed. Its connections with the hinterland have almost collapsed under the strain. The folly of the haul of western freight through Philadelphia and a hundred miles beyond at a time when the whole world cries for economy is overwhelmingly apparent. Shipments have begun to stop in Philadelphia, the natural gateway to the sea. Had we now the dock and pier system which we ought to have the primacy of New York would be in immediate peril. Southward the course of commercial empire takes its way, to ports not overcrowded, to ports that are nearer and to ports that are hustling to improve their facilities. Never, in the fondest dreams of our most energetic leaders, has such an era opened, and never has the future beckoned in such fascinating mien.

In these circumstances we deplore any compromise with tardiness. The city and all its commercial bodies must put themselves squarely and enthusiastically now behind the transit program, now happily approaching solution. Work must be rushed on new port facilities and additional money provided as necessary. The Belt Line must be twisted into real effectiveness. Our shippers must seize this magnificent chance to break away from the domination of New York.

The Philadelphia of yesterday is done forever. The new and greater Philadelphia, surpassing all our expectations, is leaping into being under our very eyes.

THE TOLSTOY PREDICTION

TOLSTOY predicted that out of the North would come the great hero of the great war. Russia, following the precedent set by Rome, has established a dictatorship as absolute dictator. His adherents [illegible] what he can make it. His personality is the vital factor, for on it he must finally rely. He faces a task that is literally superhuman. No man in history has been asked to do more. He is already a foremost figure in the world. If he succeeds in his tremendous mission, there will be none comparable to him in the magnitude of his achievements. It is an evidence of the universal confidence he has inspired that the Allies expect him to make good. He purposes to do so by a blood-and-iron policy, the only kind of policy that can possibly produce results in the circumstances.

TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS

FORGETTING past exasperation with the Public Service Commission for its delay in granting certificates of public convenience, for essential parts of the Taylor comprehensive transit plans, the people can afford to applaud its final decision to approve the entire program as a whole. It is true that the same conditions exist now as existed when the previous application was refused, so far as legislation is concerned, and the delay has doubtless cost tens of thousands of dollars, owing to the advance in cost of materials; but even these things are of little importance in comparison with the final approval of Philadelphia's great transit enterprise by the proper instrument of the Commonwealth.

It marks the beginning of a new era, an era of unprecedented development. The last barrier has been passed, so far as construction is concerned. There remains but one more detail, and that is the formulation of a lease. All reports are to the effect that the negotiations for that are nearing conclusion. Whether the lease shall finally be in the exact form about to be proposed or a compromise between it and previous proposed leases, it appears reasonably certain that some lease will, in fact, be consummated and that one unified transit system will be the result. Progress is sweeping the little fellows off their feet.

AN ASSET IGNORED

THERE are men who dislike Theodore Roosevelt and many more who fear him, but there is none, we believe, who questions the quality of his Americanism or the iron in his blood. He has a habit of doing things, big things, in a hurry. His voice is always a clarion note. He invigorates any program to which he lends his support. Why keep him idle in the greatest crisis of our history? Why throw away a great national asset? There is work that he can do better than anybody else, and he ought to be given the chance to do it.

PITCHING A SQUABBLE OVERBOARD

WE HAD hoped that the President would stand firmly behind General Goethals and enable him to put through at once his comprehensive building program. But all citizens whose hearts are in the active and successful prosecution of the great war must nevertheless applaud the heroic action of the President in pitching the whole squabble overboard. Divided councils have changed a victorious Russian army into a horde of fugitives. Divided councils can wreck any American program. The President, however, does not propose to have the nation caught in such a trap. What he has done to one board he will do to another if the necessity arise. He has served notice on all commissions and instruments of that sort that the prime requisite is to get things done. There will be time enough for the settlement of quarrels when the war is over.

The personnel of the new members of the board inspires immediate confidence. It is reassuring to know that the important plans of General Goethals will be carried out by the new men. It is clear that no comprehensive shipbuilding can be undertaken without utilization of the enormous resources of the Delaware River district. The project for the great shipassembling plant just below the navy yard will not be abandoned, and we are hopeful that the orders for its prompt construction will issue in the near future.

War cannot be conducted by a mass-meeting.

This man Kerensky could never be elected to Congress from Missouri.

Speed 'em up! We know where we are going, and we are on our way.

Philadelphia police catching vice is something like fishing for trout in a bathtub.

We have never read a more polite request for a resignation than that sent to Mr. Denman.

When Austrians can drive Russians in headlong flight it is dollars to doughnuts that there's anarchy somewhere.

According to a Washington correspondent, Mr. Wilson is about to make a peace move. Undoubtedly. He is about to put more than half a million men into uniform.

When it comes to throwing a wrench into the machinery, the Senate is there with the goods. But when the White House says "naughty" even the Stones behave.

If the Russians have some good admirals they can't use we might find a place for them in certain circumstances. John Paul Jones became a great Russian admiral after he had done his share to win independence for the United States.

Ollie James declared that "the Senator from Pennsylvania was playing peanut politics," referring to Penrose's charges that the War and Navy Departments are being badly managed. But Senator James was only partly right in his statement. Mr. Knox is the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Germans never dreamed that it would take several army corps to keep defeated Belgium prostrate. By the same token, "defeating" Russia would take a couple of million Teutons into that country and keep them there. For the western Allies even Russia's defeat would be more helpful than the long months of truce which permitted the withdrawal of Teutons from the east front. Troops that are checking Russians cannot fight in France.

STOPPING TRADE WITH GERMANY

Government Plan to Forbid Commerce With the Enemy Will Affect Philadelphians

Special Correspondence Evening Ledger
WASHINGTON, July 25.

CERTAIN Pennsylvania families may be hit by the trading-with-the-enemy act if it becomes a law as it passed the House. The Administration wanted this act to prevent any intercourse with Germany or with the allies of that country. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, who is to administer the law, urged the passage of this measure and were supported by the Attorney General. They all contended there were good reasons why every possible trade communication with Germany or her allies should be shut off, and they even went so far as to incorporate in their draft of the bill certain drastic features of the espionage law, which, however, the House defeated. These features pertained to personal messages between relatives in Germany and the United States which might pass through diplomatic or other authorized sources of communication.

It was said the bill was an "American bill," although it closely followed the English trading-with-the-enemy act. As it passed the House the bill sets up an extensive bureau in the Department of Commerce under the direction of an "alien property custodian." This new official is to receive $5000 per annum, but he is to have the power to confiscate property, to convert it or invest it during the period of the war. If an American woman married a German citizen prior to the war, and thereby took on the citizenship of her husband, the alien property custodian takes her property in the United States, or that of her husband, and converts it into Government bonds. There are certain American women who married German titles whose property in the United States would thus be taken away from them. It was not clear from the debate on the bill whether the owners of the property thus taken were to get it back. Some of them would certainly not recover it in the form in which it was taken. All the bill provided in this respect was that Congress should determine the question of ownership after the war. The House refused to accept an amendment providing that the property when seized should be "credited to the owner." The committee in charge of the bill contended that such a provision would lead to too much bookkeeping and the claimants could come in after peace was declared under such conditions as Congress might impose.

Resident Aliens All Right

In the course of the discussion it developed that there was considerable property owned by German merchants in warehouses in the United States. This would be taken over by the alien property custodian and sold, the proceeds going into Government bonds. It was also shown that there were large German holdings of railroad stocks and bonds and in other corporations. These securities would in effect be taken over by the American custodian—the increment surely would—but the holding company instead of communicating with the owner or forwarding the interest to him or his agent—and there are several such agencies in Philadelphia—would, upon the passage of the act, report and make payment only to the alien property custodian. In short, no alien in Germany would be permitted to receive funds or information relating thereto from any property owned in the United States.

The situation is somewhat different with respect to patents; but that is due to the fact that the United States wants certain patented rights which Germany now holds, patents for drugs needed in the army, and concerning which, owing to certain international questions, the bill admits of certain agreements and the right to sue. As to aliens in the United States, it was explained that their property is not to be disturbed so long as they do not give the Government reason to take it. This question arose in relation to building associations in Philadelphia. It was asserted that many Germans in that city who had not become naturalized were investors in savings funds and building associations. "How will this law apply to them?" was asked. "It will not apply to them at all," was the reply on behalf of the committee. "If unnaturalized Germans or allies of Germany in the United States behave themselves, their property will not be taken. The bill applies only to those who do not live in the United States."

Cotton Going Abroad

While the terms of the trading-with-the enemy act seem harsh with respect to aliens who made investments in the United States in good faith before the war, the Administration and its advisers insist that the surest way to bring the war to a speedy close is to prevent Germany from getting supplies or from obtaining information of any kind from the United States. It was this argument that forced the $640,000,000 aviation bill through the House with scarcely a ripple. A certain mystery is thrown about such bills which indicates that the Administration knows what it is about, but does not desire, even through Congress, to have its plan of operation made known to Germany. So persistently is this attitude maintained, both as to appropriation bills and bills conferring military power, that the possibility of doing injustice to those who have hitherto been our friends is not taken seriously into account. Nor does it avail much to call attention to the likely waste of public funds in the making of tremendous lump sum appropriations like that for the aviation service without specific information as to details. The Administration answer comes back each time, good and strong—"We must have support and have it promptly to beat Germany, and we deem these means essential. We do not want to unfold our plans to the enemy."

Oddly enough, it is a different story when cotton comes into view. Even the President's embargo proclamation, which specifically mentioned foodstuffs and coal, iron and steel among the forbidden products, did not mention cotton. As a consequence, the attention of the House was called to the omission, and during the debate it was admitted that Germany had been obtaining American cotton through neutral countries even since the declaration of the existence of a state of war.

Members from the southern States are naturally testy on the subject of a cotton tax or any restrictions upon cotton, and they met the charge that the President's embargo declaration had specially excluded cotton in silence. They did contend, however, that what cotton had gone through to Germany had gone through neutral countries before the authorities here were able to stop it.

Since the cotton that has been slipping into Germany is used principally as a war munition and is as much an aid to the enemy as foodstuffs, or the income from investments, or the activities of German insurance companies in the United States, which the President has prohibited, it is thought probable that cotton itself will sooner or later be placed under the Hague [illegible] HAMPTON MOORE.

Tom Daly's Column

CONTENT

Along about this time o' year,
The while I set a-blinkin'
In the warm sunshine here,
I always git to thinkin'
The old farm ain't so bad a place,
But what I feel some pity
Fur the dumb fools that's in the race
Fur gold down in the city.
You don't ketch me a-prayin' God
To better my position.
I only want my fishin'-rod
An' time to go a-fishin'.
I got a shirt, a pair o' pants,
Coat, hat, an' appetite;
I know the fish, an' all their ha'nts
An' when they're like to bite.
An' all the 'clo'es I want is what
Will keep off chill an' shiver
While I'm a-settin' in this spot—
The best along the river.
Ketch me a-combin' of my hair
An' wearin' cuffs an' collars!
I wouldn't be a millionaire
Fur seven hundred dollars!

"I'd know one German spy," said the golf bug, "if I could ever clap eyes upon him again. I saw him last winter when friend wife and I were on our way to Pinehurst. He had the section across from ours. There were two women with him—his wife and sister, probably—and they took the upper berth. He had the lower, of course. In the morning the women clambered down to dress, but were careful not to disturb him. Some time later when His Potsdams deigned to awake I heard the women asking for instructions. He told them what to do, speaking partly in German and partly in English. One of the women ventured to suggest an improvement upon his way. 'Mindt!' he roared, and they 'mindted.' If that wasn't the stuff that Ger. mince pies are made of, what was it?"

A Crashing Announcement

Billysunday and Georgemcohan probably don't, but they ought to read the Atlantic Monthly, because they're letting a lot of good stuff get away from them. For instance, there is the Doran book advertisement announcing a new volume entitled "Hurrah and Hallelujah," by Dr. J. P. Bang! CAMBERTH.

CHARLES HAMILTON SORLEY, a Cambridge student, killed in action at the age of twenty, wrote these lines as he was starting for the seat of war in France:

EXPECTANS EXPECTAVI

From morn to midnight, all day through,
I laugh and play as others do—
I sin and chatter, just the same
As others with a different name.

And all year long upon the stage
I dance and tumble and do rage
So vehemently I scarcely see
The inner and eternal me.

I have a temple I do not
Visit, a heart I have forgot,
A self that I have never met,
A secret shrine—and yet and yet

This sanctuary of my soul
Unwittingly I keep white and whole,
Unlatched and lit, if Thou shouldst care
To enter or to tarry there.

With parted lips and outstretched hands
And listening ears, Thy servant stands;
Call Thou early, call Thou late,
To Thy great service dedicate.

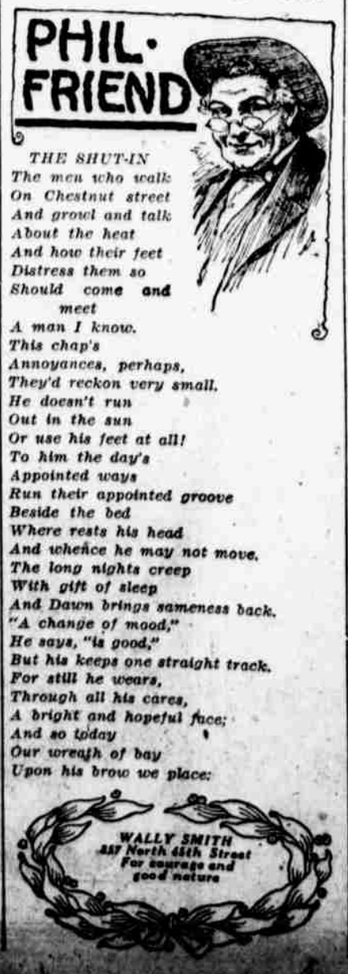
In the face of the nation-wide wave of prohibition—to hear the Prohibitionists tell it—this classified ad got by the other day:

TIGHT COOPER WANTED
One with the experience of repairing oil and vinegar barrels; steady work to good sober man. Call or address Monocacy Barrel Works, Bethlehem, Pa.

Plain Language From Truthful Anton

"In my opinion, the theatre hasn't improved in the last thirty or forty years. I can't find any more than I did then—a glass of clean water—either in the corridors or the foyer. Just as they did then, the attendants fine me for my coat, though there's nothing illegal in wearing a warm coat in winter. Just as it did then, the orchestra plays quite unnecessarily in the intervals and adds a new, gratuitous impression to the one received from the play. Just as they did then, men go to the bar in the interval and drink spirits. If there is no perceptible improvement in little things, it will be useless to look for it in bigger things."

No, boss, this isn't knocking Philadelphia. In fact, it isn't true at all. It's just in a story written by a Russian lad by the name of Tchekhov. W. L.



WHY PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSES "COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF WAR"

Interference of Congressmen With Lincoln's Administration Resulted in Little Useful Service and Much Bewildering Criticism and Recrimination

IT WAS to be expected that Mr. Wilson would refer the question of congressional supervision of executive conduct of the war to the touchstone of history. Into the food administration bill a section has been inserted—section 23—creating a joint committee to supervise war expenditures, and this action, if final, the President maintains, could only be interpreted "as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

"The constant supervision of executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the Administration," he says in his letter to Mr. Lever. "There is a very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War constituted by the Congress during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible."

The principle at stake is fundamentally the same in 1917 that it was in 1861. Now as then (and always) the conduct of a war must be undertaken by executive and not by legislative authority. But the circumstances of the two attempts at interference are significantly different. Congress interfered with Lincoln and McClellan because of definite mistakes and apparent inaction. But now Congress interferes at a time when no definite errors of administration are alleged and when not inaction but too much action is feared. It professed to be pushing Lincoln on; it now appears to be trying to hold Wilson back.

The Committee of 1861

There was perhaps more excuse for congressional interference in 1861, because when Congress met on December 2, the North was in something of a panic over Federal reverses. The disaster of Ball's Bluff had occurred only about a month before. At that point, thirty-three miles northwest of Washington, 1900 Federal soldiers of McClellan's army, under Colonel Baker, were overwhelmingly defeated by about 3000 Confederates under General Evans, the latter fighting from the shelter of a thickly wooded grove. The Federals lost about 1000 in killed, wounded and prisoners—more than half their force, Baker falling during the engagement. The Confederates lost only 156. The disaster was due to the blundering generalship of McClellan and his division commander Stone. Stone was arrested later and imprisoned for six months. But, of course, blame fell upon Lincoln, who was inclined to be patient with McClellan.

So Congress took this up and the debate became censorious. Roscoe Conkling in the House and Zachariah Chandler in the Senate introduced resolutions to investigate the affair at Ball's Bluff. But Grimes, in the Senate, said this was not enough. More disasters might follow. He urged a "permanent joint committee" to inquire into military affairs, had his way, and the House unanimously agreed to the amended resolution. Wade, Chandler and Andrew Johnson, of the Senate, and Gooch, Covode, Julian and Odell, of the House, formed the joint "Committee on the Conduct of the War."

For four years this committee assumed (and was sustained by Congress in assuming) a great range of prerogatives. It became a stern and zealous judge of both the army and the Administration. It called soldiers and statesmen before it and questioned them like refractory schoolboys. It claimed always to speak "for the people," and like all such committes, it learned that fault-finding gave it more reason for existence than mere sanctioning of official acts. It was often hasty and unjust in its judgments, straining to the full the tactful and conciliating poise of the President, beset, as it were, by two divided countries, a divided Union and a divided North. It was assailed with furious denunciations and defended with headlong eulogies. Often when it was right the evil had been corrected before its report was announced.

Interfering With Lincoln

Chandler and Wade had repeatedly pressed upon the Government the necessity of employing the Army of the Potomac in active operations before the committee was formed. After their appointment they, of course, continued their vigorous criticism. McClellan treated the committee with contempt. Lincoln appeared to defend the General. Now here was a case where the truth could not come out for many months. Lincoln was aware of McClellan's defects long before he dismissed him. But the other generals seemed to be (and time was to prove that they were) not much better than McClellan. Privately Lincoln was spurring McClellan on as best he could; but as long as the General was in command he could hardly criticize him publicly; so the committee could have done no better had it held the reins of executive office. But during these trying times it could evidently make things worse by blind criticism of the same trouble that Lincoln was criticizing with insight.

It had the politician's "slant" on military affairs. This was shown in the case of Burnside, whose political views were highly thought of by the members of the committee. The General was severely censured by Grant and Meade and relieved of his command. But the Committee on the Conduct of the War knew more than Grant and Meade put together, and exonerated Burnside.

The Petersburg Mine

Near the end of June, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, a regiment composed chiefly of coal miners, proposed to run a mine under part of the Confederate works. 'In about a month a vast gallery 511 feet long with lateral branches of thirty-eight feet each had been run forward under the Confederates. Eight magazines were charged with 1000 pounds of powder each. Burnside, while the excavation was being made, had been drilling Ferrero's colored division to make the charge when the mines should be exploded. But Meade and Grant refused to allow this. In case of disaster, they said, there would be severe criticism of an apparently wanton sacrifice of colored troops. Burnside then took the deplorable step of leaving the decision between his three white divisions by lot. Thus Potter and Willcox, his best division leaders, were left idle, and Ledlie was chosen for work for which he was totally inadequate—and by lottery!

On the morning of the 30th the mine was exploded. A great crater 200 feet long appeared; the Confederates were stunned and began to retreat. But Ledlie felt sick, Burnside was slow in getting speed up, the advance was languid. The Confederates were allowed to recover in time to deluge the crater with artillery, the Federals fell back in defeat and Burnside's military career was over. Grant called it "a miserable failure." "This would have given us Petersburg," he said.

But, as observed above, the Committee on the Conduct of the War disagreed with the experts. The political orthodoxy of Burnside outweighed the purely military judgment of Grant and Meade. The change made by Grant in substituting white for colored troops was decided to be "the first and great cause of the disaster." The report justified Burnside in every particular. He left the army, became Governor of Rhode Island and spent the last years of his life in the United States Senate.

H. S. W.

PARIS SACRIFICES ITS LITTLE CAKES

Economy Puts Its Foot Down on a Time-Honored Custom

By HENRI BAZIN

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France.

PARIS, July 1.

WHAT would you do if the authorities, city, State or national, should suddenly decree out of the majesty of their power that you could not have that piece of custard pie for lunch? Or that the wife at home could not buy those chocolate eclairs you like so much for dessert after a hard day's work at the office? It's a sure gamble you would say a few things and want to know exactly why, and it's pretty sure, too, there would be indignation meetings all over town if all the pastry shops and fancy bakeries of Philadelphia were compelled, under governmental order, to close down two days a week, with, as added balm, the announcement that for two full (and empty) months from June 1 there would be nothing doing in the fancy cake line, not only in Philadelphia, but the country over from coast to coast.

Over here in Paris the little eye-entrancing, deliciously tasting "gateau" sold in the patisserie shops has anything beaten by forty blocks that we make at home. And this same little cake, or cakes, for the variety is infinite, is a regular institution with the Parisienne and the Parisien, and the littles of both sexes, who from time immemorial have "tasted" between four and five every afternoon, eating the goodies of chocolate and whipped cream and fancy fruit and grated nut a la chocolate sundae, all combined with a delicate, flaky crust that melts in the mouth.

But exemplary of the spirit and unity of France, every sacrifice entailed through the war is accepted without a murmur. And now, in the same manner, every one bows to the two-day-a-week suppression of the time-honored custom "de gouter," to suppress which is like taking away the Englishman's 5 o'clock tea and some more. At the regular hours, men, women and children thronged the many attractive pastry shops and ate on the spot two or three of the wonderful little cakes for which all France is justly famous. They are very small, very cheap and very, very good. They are made in combinations that would make the mouth of a wooden Indian water. And everybody eats them, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. For a little time past these pastry shops have been closed under decree upon Tuesdays and Wednesdays. It's a question of economy in sugar and wheat.

A new decree appeared that for two months good-by little gateau. Those who wish to "gouter" must be satisfied with dry biscuit or cracker at home. And instead of a kick, all Paris shrugs its shoulders, says "C'est la guerre," and turns with patriotic satisfaction to a perusal of the communique.

The spirit thus displayed has been the same all along the line. The coal question and the sugar question, the latter now regulated by cards giving each individual right to a given quantity per week; the gasoline question regulated likewise, the sale only of stale bread upon the logical argument that [illegible] all the other petty problems growing out of the war are taken as a matter of course.

With the announcement that from the first of May there would be two meatless days a week for noncombatants everybody smiled, and, as in the case of the time-honored and well-beloved little "gateau," asked each other if they liked their fish boiled or fried, and repeated: "C'est la guerre. Cela marche bien au front, n'est pas?"

It's this spirit of all France behind the front that is so wonderfully admirable a thing. It has shown equally in big and little things, and will continue to show in like proportion as circumstances or authority may decide to restrict this or that which in times of peace we wrongly consider life without to be a delusion and a snare. For one could well live and be happy without custard pie or chocolate eclairs if one would just think it over; and particularly when such petty nothings are added weights in the crushing of barbarity.

WHAT IAN HAY HAS DONE

"The real cure for pessimism is 'Hay fever,'" declares J. L. Collins, an English writer in the London Bookman, in which appears a brilliant study of the author-soldier. "Ian Hay, to his honor," continues Mr. Collins, "has made literature out of camp and barracks life where many men had failed before, and he has created a masterpiece in the very teeth of those gritty and colorless and soulless productions, the textbooks of the British army. The best antidote I can suggest for war scurrility in Fleet street would be to give Ian Hay the drilling of a leader-page platoon for several hours a day on the Horse Guards parade. Possibly the exuberant cheerfulness which has won so effectually with the censor is the same quality which has made this incorrigible Scot a prime favorite with English and American readers. Nor is there any real limit to the adaptability of talent like Ian Hay's. Of late he has played, in a manner of speaking, the war ambassador to popular circles in America, and having gone there to instruct them in what we British have been doing, he has come back to teach us that America has not been idle, but, on the contrary, has been helpful, sympathetic and generous. Read 'Getting Together' and you will see how easily and amiably persuasion can be double-edged, and I am sorely mistaken if the sweet reasonableness he put into his discourse out there had not an important share in helping President Wilson to standardize America's opinion and rally his countrymen over the Great Divide."

WHY, OH WHY?

The Wise Men sit in the harbor town,
smoking the pipe of ease;
Their hearts are invested at four per cent,
and they have no soul for the seas.
And they blink as they ask of the Wanderer's Moon over the billows hung,
"What has become of the Ship of Fools and the gossamer sail she swung?

"She's a long time gone, and we cried her
doom on the day she put from shore.
A madness lies in the path o' the moon, as
sages have said before.
A plague on the quest of the wild goose
quill! We know—since we're wise
and old—
That the measure of Love is common sense,
and the standard of Wealth is gold."

The Wise Men sip in the Market Inn. Satisfied folk are they;
Pillar and prop of the Board of Trade, with
never a debt to pay.
But the Ship of Fools lies sunk in the ooze,
far leagues from the guarded lands—
Comes there no word from the lips of the
drowned who have touched Hesperian
sands?

—Wallace Irwin's Preface to "Flapping Into Sally."

AMERICA TEACHES R[illegible]

Our Help Will Be as Impor[illegible] Peace as in War

BOTH Russia and America will be[illegible] the intimate relations into wh[illegible] have been thrown by the war can co[illegible] when peace is made and American [illegible] prise and skill can be used for deve[illegible] the Russian resources. This is the o[illegible] of all who are familiar with the bas[illegible] state of the great nation.

Baroness Souiny, widow of a R[illegible] court physician, devotes a chapter [illegible] book, "Russia of Yesterday and Tomo[illegible] to the subject. The Russian, she s[illegible] suspicious concerning everything th[illegible] underground. He believes that the [illegible] that have slept beneath the earth [illegible] eternity cannot be liberated withou[illegible] sacrifice of the lives of the men who [illegible] free them. This is why mining ha[illegible] been extensively engaged in.

The Russian laborer is afraid to [illegible] underground. There lurk there un[illegible] dangers which he cannot fight wit[illegible] courage of a man, dangers none the le[illegible] to him because they are imaginary. [illegible] Russian believes that the reason for [illegible] quakes and volcanoes in other parts o[illegible] world is found in the audacity of m[illegible] disturbing the forces that hide beneat[illegible] surface. Yet he will buy mineral lan[illegible] then lie down with his ear to the earth [illegible] as he listens, he thinks he can hea[illegible] spirits calling to him to free them.

Everywhere gold mines, copper min[illegible] iron mines have been opened and the[illegible] serted. The officers of the companies [illegible] in some cases, stolen the money intend[illegible] develop the mines, possibly for the r[illegible] that they were afraid to brave the d[illegible] of the subterranean world, and po[illegible] too, because graft is the rule of life. [illegible] other reason for the failure of the m[illegible] enterprises is found in the incapacity o[illegible] Russian to complete what he has un[illegible] taken.

American enterprise and courage [illegible] American capital are needed to bring to [illegible] surface the great untapped riches of [illegible] country. It will take time for Ameri[illegible] to adjust themselves to the Russian hab[illegible] thought, a habit somewhat oriental in [illegible] deliberation and indirectness. But the [illegible] which has brought the leaders of democ[illegible] Russia to the front will make all Ru[illegible] more hospitable to American ideas [illegible] practices than it has ever been in the [illegible] We have the opportunity to act as the [illegible] dustrial as well as the political schoo[illegible] ters for the newly awakened nation.

ENGLISH AS AMERICANS USE [illegible]

English literary critics ever have [illegible] cause for comment on American slang [illegible] is written by American authors. They [illegible] askance at first some of the O. Henry [illegible] nacular and find fresh cause for com[illegible] in Jack Lait's writings. Following the [illegible] lication of "Beef, Iron and Wine" in [illegible] don a critic in Everyman says of a [illegible] Lait story, "May we not quote a sent[illegible] from it by way of illustrating the rich[illegible] in metaphor of the American language: [illegible] had been caught short in the pass drive [illegible] an active bourse and sold out to the bot[illegible] slip.' This probably has some mean[illegible] but the editor does not authorize m[illegible] offer any prize for the best solution."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How many airplanes are provided for in [illegible] new United States air fleet?
2. Name one of the members of the D[illegible] commission which will come to Am[illegible] to represent Dutch interests in conn[illegible] with American exports.
3. What famous French operatic baritone [illegible] the stage to serve in the army, [illegible] having refused to do military ser[illegible] when a young man?
4. Does "quota," in the case of the mil[illegible] draft, mean the number of men who [illegible] be called for physical examination [illegible] each district?
5. Who is the chairman of the National Co[illegible] mittee of Patriotic and Defense Socie[illegible]
6. Explain the Latin phrase "Timeo Danaos [illegible] dona ferentes."
7. Who is slated to succeed Major General [illegible] L. Scott, U. S. A., as chief of staff [illegible] the army upon retirement?
8. In what novel by a nineteenth cen[illegible] British author is there a prediction [illegible] great war, and England's part in it?
9. What is a "protean artist"?
10. What national anthem forms the mu[illegible] basis of the university song of an[illegible] country?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The original meaning of "bourse," [illegible] French, is "purse."
2. The suspension of constitutional guaran[illegible] means the abrogation of such rig[illegible] trial by jury, habeas corpus, etc., [illegible] a state of martial law.
3. Siam is reported to have declared th[illegible] state of war between herself and [illegible] many and Austria exists.
4. National Guard artillerymen wear, as a [illegible] tinguishing mark, a bright red hat.
5. Nikolai Lenine is a Russian radical [illegible] ist, at present under suspicion of G[illegible] affiliations.
6. Advocates of nation-wide prohibition [illegible] the national House of Representa[illegible] insist that they will fight for the re[illegible] tion of the "bone-dry" clause in [illegible] food bill.
7. Felixstowe, bombed by Teuton aircraft [illegible] Sunday, is located in Essex, England.
8. The identity of "The Man in the [illegible] Mask," a political prisoner in Fr[illegible] who died in 1703, is unknown.
9. "The Liberator of Texas" was General [illegible] Houston.
10. Four years is the ordinary period of [illegible] ice in the marine corps.

AN EXECUTION AT 17TH AN[illegible] GREEN

THE last public execution in Phila[illegible] phia took place on May 19, 1[illegible] James Moran had shipped on board [illegible] schooner William Wirt as a seaman [illegible] Boston late in 1836. The vessel [illegible] bound for Rio Janeiro.

A quarrel between the captain [illegible] Moran started shortly after the scho[illegible] put to sea. Ward, the mate, st[illegible] Moran, and the latter was then [illegible] below and put in irons. He was "la[illegible] down and scantily fed on biscuits." [illegible] the third day he was released and ord[illegible] to duty. During the following nigh[illegible] went to the captain's cabin and sta[illegible] him, then killed Ward and threw [illegible] body overboard. The captain (who [illegible] died) and the mate being thus remo[illegible] from the bridge, Moran and a Spa[illegible] sailor named Garcia took comma[illegible] the ship. Later Moran had Garcia k[illegible] by the sailors. Finally several me[illegible] of the crew overcame Moran, tied [illegible] down and took the vessel into Per[illegible] buco, the dying captain being abl[illegible] come on deck at the last and help [illegible] the navigation of the vessel.

Philadelphia was the first Ame[illegible] port at which the vessel touched o[illegible] return from the tropics. Moran [illegible] convicted in the United States C[illegible] Court, before Judge Baldwin, and [illegible] tenced to death. He was confined i[illegible] Eastern Penitentiary. The city [illegible] greatly excited by the tale of this [illegible] rious "pirate." Everybody want[illegible] see him, and nearly everybody want[illegible] see him die. On May 19 a compa[illegible] marines from the navy yard took [illegible] from the penitentiary under [illegible] marching through the streets to the [illegible] of execution.

The gallows were erected "about [illegible] middle of Schuylkill Sixth street a[illegible] intersection of Green street"—that [illegible] Seventeenth and Green. Thousa[illegible] men, women and children pack[illegible] streets about the gallows and [illegible] man hanged. There followed [illegible] pression of a considerable amoun[illegible] [illegible] of public admonitions, and [illegible]