NEWS BUREAUS:

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MASTER COG IN THE EFFICIENCY MACHINE

THE general munitions board of the Council of National Defense has issued a statement to the effect that the railroad situation is the weakest link in the storage problem.

A railroad can stagger along for a designed to bear. But if this goes too far, signs of congestion begin to appear, and then, if nothing radical is done, an actual tie-up ensues. Under such a "tie-up" a railroad can "go out" almost as completely as a man breaks under nervous prostration. The level of efficiency would be reached if it could be arranged that each of the myriad articles being purchased by the Government for the army and navy could be handled once, and only once, by the railroads. To bring this about nothing should be put into a railroad car except for immediate and direct haul, either, first, to a place where it is to be consumed or otherwise utilized, or, second, to the seaboard prior to transshipment across seas. quite common military and industrial practice for most munitions to make three, four or more railroad trips before they reach the consumer or the hold of an ocean-going ship. Sometimes goods are sent to intermediate distribution depots, or to places of assembly, requiring haulings are simply the result of accident able hauling, even where mileage is not increased, will have to be cut out if we In time of stress artificial pressure

ceases to exert a decisive influence and natural laws in the transportation field, as elsewhere, insist on recognition. There is no room now for preferential ratemaking and all the other professional routine that favors one locality over another and subordinates natural advantages to the exigencies of "influence" or formulated competition.

The Government will not hereafter permit such wholesale wastage of railroad energy as is evident in the haul of foreign shipments through Philadelphia to New barges for distribution. Not only that, but the Government is virtually insisting that war manufacturing be done in the vicinity of raw materials, in territory where the several industries fit into one another. Comprehensive preparedness means a maximum of results with a

The necessities of this situation are met by the Philadelphia territory to an exceptional degree. We assert a primacy and there is virtually no second. This is recognized by financiers all over the country, many of whom have turned already to this section to put into execution their vast plans of development. General Goethals put his finger on Philadelphia because here, and here alone, he was certain to get the ideal conditions he sought. The railroads themselves have realized the folly of "way-stationing" Philadelphia. They, too, under the drive of necessity, have begun to concentrate on this territory. So only can they be an efficient part of the great war machine.

Young man, come to Philadelphia! We shall need a minimum of 25,000 additional skilled workmen in the near future; maybe double that number. There will be tens of thousands of new people to be housed and clothed and fed. The sums appropriated for municipal improvements, which seemed huge two years ago, appear only ordinary now. Millions more will be needed. Every citizen must share in the prosperity of the new era. just as every citizen must bear his part of the burden. We plan the best transit scilities in the world, the best port faciliics, the best living conditions and the et inspiring leadership. We are in e to get all of these things and get m in a hurry. The "Acres of Diands" are here, in this territory, and by is the individual who makes that et the slogan of his purpose now.

THE LEGION OF DEATH

eded that the two German and 100 men captured by the Death were utterly amazed and when they found their captors The whole world shares

rente emerifice in the war against the MUST THE ALIENS The women's regiment had been a joke FIGHT FOR US?

be many more women's legions.

THE PRACTICAL ORATOR

this hour, passed out of the conflict. That

tremendous body of people * * has, by reason of the situation at home, vir-

the purposes of the speech were good

He wanted to impress upon the people

the need for great patriotic devotion in a

serious crisis. In particular, he spoke in

favor of more closely defining and recon-

sidering our war aims. But whatever

his purpose, it was weakened by the above

Virtually, the Russians hold about a

thousand miles of zigzagging trench line

in Russia, in Rumania, in Austria and

in Turkey. They have retreated on a

150-mile front, not in Russia, but in Aus-

tria-Hungary, in territory that they had

conquered. The Teuton advance has not

yet reached Russian soil. In Rumania

the Teutons are reported to have suf-

fered a reverse. In Turkey the Russians

hold their gains. We are unable to see

how "that tremendous body of people

If we are to be very practical we mus

ask why the Germans have not advanced

on the long line from Riga to Galicia

their enemies having "passed out of the

conflict." Is it that they have not enough

men to spare? Or is it that they fear

the swift revival of Russian patriotism

the moment they press forward? Of

course, one cannot jump up in the air

with glee over the Russian situation, but

it is another matter to overstate our

pessimism in default of other arguments

Russia bristles with "facts" for the

pessimist, it is true. But for the optimist

one fact also stands out: Germany has

not felt strong enough to attempt the

conquest of a country which for four

months has been as near chaos as it is

NO "REGULARS" IN CITY POLITICS

THE "reform-within-the-party" Repub

Licans, who are planning to put up a

complete ticket against the Organiza-

tion's slate in the primary, are doing

valuable work whether they are destined

to win or to lose. The important thing

neaning in such words as "Republican

The favorite method of delaying

Sometimes the way in which a task

All the loud talk for peace in the

A Fair Trade League representa

the Senate is to begin a speech with these

oft and aptly chosen words: "Mr. Presi

dent, it is not by desire to delay further

is approached is more important than its

immediate accomplishment. In the Irish

lem is not so much on trial as the Irish

that there were only nineteen votes in

talk can be made to go to a great way.

seem, is not confined to the food market

Last autumn I was expressly asked when the Russian offensive would begin. I replied that I did not know. My reply was received with disfavor, but I saved

Senator Lewis has muddled war preparations with peace piffle. To what evil days has Illinois come that the Mayor of its great city and its chosen messengers to the Congress are audible only when they docry or embarrans their Government's effectual prosecution of the war forced upon this country.—Chicago Her-

offensive power.-General Brussiloff

What this means is that Petrogram

consideration of this matter, but---

developing a port.

realm of Pork!

to convince the Senate.

has virtually left the fighting line."

'practical" statement.

left the fighting line.-Senator

seem good.

for several weeks. It was believed to be a mere flourish. But there was no Congress Is Receiving Comparading, no speechifying. They simply took their places in the trenches, where to plaints About the Exemption right and left of them men were desert of Foreign-Born-How the ing, went over the top and bayoneted the Espionage Law Works Germans. Many of these girls are dead or grievously wounded or suffering from shell-shock, from which so many frail Special Correspondence Evening Ledger men and men past their prime suffer in

WASHINGTON, July 28. their first experience near high explosives. FF CONGRESS is not always wise in its And, of course, most women are not fitted deliberations, it is not for want of free by nature to withstand these stupendous advice from the voluntary statesmen. It is explosions. It is not likely that there will not unusual to receive in one day's mail enough printed matter containing the ar-These girls invited martyrdom. They guments and theories of men and women were brought up in a religious country n all stations of life to keep one in readwhere right is right and wrong is wrong ing matter for an entire week. Much of to the end of the reckoning, and where this material comes from out-and-out loball the quibbling of intellectual cowards bylsts, who camp on the trail of every can never make a compromise with evil session of Congress. Much of it also comes from well-meaning citizens who are worked up to fever heat over public questions or who honestly endeavor to enlighten their representatives. Perhaps the heaviest influx of this sort of literature comes from those who believe in or who oppose problbition and woman suffrage. Much of it somes from labor and religious circles. Needless to say, most of it finds its way into *FOR all practical purposes at this hour"—that is, the hour in which the the congressional waste basket. It is impossible for members of Congress to read Senator was making a speech-it suited it. If they attempted to comprehend it all his purposes exactly to present the Rusthere would be little opportunity to transsian situation as hopeless. In general

act the serious business of Congress.

Postoffice Censorship The volume of printed material which omes through the mails, regardless of the high price of paper, adds materially to the postal cost, but it is argued that the people have the right to appeal to their representatives, even though some of the material they send forward might well be handled with ongs. The Postoffice Department is not oblivious to the great rush of printed natter to the congressional offices. It has been complaining for a long time about the tone of much of this material, and since the passage of the espionage law has taken some of it from the mails. The Socialists in particular have been falling under the ban of the Postmaster General's edict, and some humorous editions of papers hitherto criticizing the Administration have been reachng Washington. They consist chiefly of the title and date line and the Postmaster's regulations, surrounded by blank pages. This by way of protest against the so-called suppression of a free press," Whether the spionage law has been taken too seriously by the Postoffice Department or not, it is evident that some one in authority has been carefully reading the biting effusions of some of our political and economic reformers to the chagrin and dismay of many of

The Postoffice Department, with its thousands of skilled employes checking up mall matter and parcel-post packages, is said to be of great service to the Adminberation in discovering enemies of the United States. Whatever is dropped in the Postoffice can usually be traced, and as communication with foreign countries is had through the medium of the mail pouch, the Government is fairly well safeguarded against the transmission of improper letters or packages, just as it is in position to detect unfriendly information transmitted y means of the cable or wireless telegraph. The Department of Justice and the Secret Service obtain much of their primary in formation concerning illegal or the Postoffice Department.

Reaching Relatives Abroad

is the formation of a permanent body Whether the espionage of any of these of reform voters, who will constantly lepartments, however, shall be carried to preach the difference between local and the point of preventing all communication between relatives in the United States and national politics and the utter lack of Germany is still being debated. Such comnication through the State Department and "Democrat" in municipal affairs. National politics has nothing to do with we have no official relations with the German Empire. But the question has ariser whether the policy of suppression with rebuilding subways, cleaning streets and spect to our enemies and their allies shall The man who says he votes for Repubbe carried so far as to prevent a son or daughter who is in the United States lican Organization Councilmen because from communicating upon purely personal he is for a protective tariff is not a regular Republican. He is only "a regular mother or other relatives in alien territory While our officials are assiduous in their search for sples, it is believed in Washington that some of their fears are so over drawn as to cause unnecessary hardship and privation to innocent persons, who Economy everywhere but in the prior to the war had nothing but good will We need not worry about having have no other thought after the war is to rely on French heavy guns. They closed. The House had this in mind re cently when it declined to increase in the have been a pretty good reliance for trading-with-the-enemy act some of the

It will not be denied that much chear and worthless literary material has been going through the mails. Some of it has seen insulting and some of it inflamma have personally considered much of this stuff improper for c'rculation. But until the passage of the espionage law there seems to have been no method of stopping it without violating the so-called "freedom of the press" as guaranteed by the Con-Convention now in session the Irish prob-

Aliens and Conscription

The allen question has been discussed off and on in Congress for the last two weeks from another viewpoint—that of the rela-tion of the alien in the United States to House of Commons boiled down to this: conscription. Complaint has been made, and es principally from Northern States that the system of registration under the favor of negotiating with Germany out conscription law has worked injustice to of a total membership of 670. A little natives and naturalized citizens of North States and has operated favorably to South-ern States. That is to say, the number of persons registered has included so man nore aliens in Northern States than in Southern States, that when the Northern tive points to the case of a shirt, which was advertised as "worth" \$2.50, was States' aliens are exempted from the draf a greater number of native and naturalized citizens have been required to make up marked down to \$1.29. The shirt was sold in reputable stores regularly for the quota. Critics have even charged tha seventy-nine cents and cost the retailer the population lists of some of the northern cities have been padded. The Southern representatives have defended their census fifty-three cents. Dishonesty, it would director, but several resolutions have been introduced which seek to have counted for service those allens who will be left out of the draft to the prejudice of their native and naturalized neighbors. These may make it impossible, under certain cir cumstances, to compel military service of the citizens or subjects of foreign countries who enjoy residence and accupation in the United States. Thus far Congress has done in the habit of informing Germany ahead of time just when, how and where a new offensive would begin. In order to prevent another such betrayal, Brussiloff England, France, Italy, Russia and others the right to send officers here to recruit for their own armies. Even so the recruit refused to let Petrograd know anything ing officers have no power to compel aliens

The gravamen is that it is not fair that American boys and those who have chosen to become citizens of the United States should be made to leave their homes and continue to remain citizens and subjects of other countries shall be left behind in peace and safety in the United States to take the work and the emoluments of those who go to the front. The Administration in its conscription law overlooked this contingency, which is causing much ill-feeling among netive and naturalisations. Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday an' Mother's work is through She never thinks of Chestnut street or news that's old or new, But hustles to the Germantown, the

Perhaps you care for tennis, or for golf, the same as me, in' pictures on a Saturday are not for

latest film to view.

you to see: But if by any chance you should prefer a movie show

The Germantown on Saturday is just the place to go. Of course, the lure to catch us all to

"lovely womanhood," An' there you'll see a picture that'll surely do you good; For other joys may flivver, but if pure

delight you'd know You want to follow Mother to her favorite morfe shore,

Oh, never mind the rush for scats, there's time enough for that; But take a look at Mother in her natty scilor hat.

Oh! pipe the rosy bloom of youth upon her check that lies, An' note the clear, deep azure light in her

Madonna eyes; Observe her sweet solicitude and strong maternal pride For all those happy youngsters who are

skipping by her side. Oh! other joys may flivver, but if pure delight you'd know, You want to follow Mother to her favorite

movie show. No doubt you'll read the lines above an call me "hypocrite," An' wonder seky I'm not there, too, if

I'm so fond of tt. Oh, well, you see, I need the golf, the exercise, the air-

The storing up of energy to ward off carking care, Oh, keep your old opinion then, an' 1 will do the same,

Unless a blooming thunderstorm should mess the ancient game. If that, my joy, should flivver, the second

best I know Is just to follow Mother to her favorite

movie show. Whenever it's a Saturday an' Mother's work is through

She never thinks of Chestnut street or news that's old or new, But hustles to the Germantown, the latest film to view.

"Could you inform me," writes Conscript Sammee G., "if one perspires freely would he have any claims for exemption?" Pending the appointment by the President of a National Appraiser of Perspiration, we may reply unofficially to this correspondent: Your case cannot be definitely decided

upon the meager evidence submitted. You must offer yourself for further examination, and even then we can't promise. What is the character of your perspira-

tion? Besides being free, is it cold, or clammy, or both? What most induces its flow. If fear,

state what sort? Of death? Of work? If exempted from service in trenche and given department job, could you be trusted to keep your perspiration away from the red tape? Is your condition infectious? If so

would you accept a seat in Congress? America expects every man to bedew

Per spiration ad astra!

Dear Sir-The elucidation of the new "physio-psychic pronormalism" in the olyum on Friday, the 13th, merits acknowl The explanation that "upon character of the creature's psychical im-pression altogether depends the degree of creature's physical expression vice versa," is most satisfactory, I am sure, and probably constitutes a sort of bridge between the unproven theories of Dr. Sigmund Freud and others so lately the and the directly opposite conclusions which are now being announced by a few of our eminent and logical medical as

Such a transition was entertainingly fore-

some time ago, when it was the writer' privilege to receive a circular from a firm of "healers" who advertised to "treat by of healers who advertised to "treat by osteopathy, electro-therapy, mechano-ther-apy, Christian Science, New Thought" and other methods, the "holiness hour" for meditation and other devotional exercises being, as I recall it, at 9:30 a m. daily, What wonder when the average M. upon ten minutes' acquaintance pronounces every case which he cannot understand to be of psychic origin (and often this is be of psychic origin tand often this is not simply to beat the metaphysicians to it, but he really believes it). When the patient he really believes it). When the patien asks just what this means and what he is to do and protests his ability to under-stand it. If it can be explained, the said average M. D. quickly gathers up his diagnostical impedimenta and side-steps it t the exit!

Perhaps when the return to common sens gains sufficient momentum the fads of auto suggestion and dream of interpretation will be eliminated from medical consideration and bluff, unless, indeed, the "vets" should decide to delay their exit and on the dog." HUGH MERR.

Phollyin' de Phillies Well, dem blamed hicks Gets slammed onct more: The Reds cops 6 * Dem Phillies 4.

A classified ad in yesterday's paper an nouncing "letter carrier lost in grandstand" reminded us of Tim Mullavey, who wore the gray and carried the bag for the P. O. D. some twenty five years ago. Tim's beat had been on Chestnut street for years, but in one of the political shake-ups he disappeared from Main street. We came upon him in the Italian quarter some time later. "How did you come to this?" we asked him. "Politics." sez he. "Sure, they're tryin' to discourage me wid this haythen job. Lookut the kind o' letthers I have to be handin' around! Can you make top or tail o' that wan? No, nor could annybody else, excipt wan o' these haythen Eyetalians thimselves. What do I do? Me? Oh, sure, if I can't make out th' address on an invilope I'll stop wan o' these fellies an' I'll give it to him. 'Here,' I'll say to him, 'dy'e know that lad? No? Well, mebbe ye'll come across him, an' if ye do give that to him.'"

Will Lou, "begs to report a subway accident in the Bronx the other day-or aren't you interested in, so to speak, pronchial troubles?"

No single poem in the English language perhaps has contributed so many lines that We're having our own. Some of the hips at the navy yard, we understand, brown keel trouble, and League

FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS

The French Celebrated the Anniversary of American Freedom as Though It Were a Sacred Day of Their Own

> By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France.

PARIS, July 4. President and those following him passed IN THIS war precedent after precedent in review before the poilus in gray-gray extraordinary has been created. Many uniforms and the gray of years about have been horrible, and it is to prevent their temples-but men, every inch of their repetition that liberty-loving men them; men who had stood the gaff in a are banded together to the death. Some hell of blood close to youth from over have been sublimely beautiful. Here and the sea who were about to take their there an instance or a date stands out supreme, taking its place as a living memory forever in the hearts of those who witnessed it. Such, I feel, will be the Returning to the center of the court, classification of this July 4, 1917, in Paris. For today to me above all the moving things I witnessed and took part in there looms white and large the fact that for the first time in the world's history the national boliday of one nation was feted In another as if it was that other's own: and in the feting of the 141st anniversary of American independence France and the United States were truly wedded, in Paris the beautiful, under a bright July sun, before thousands of people in the

historic Court of Honor of the Invalides. Drawn up in the vast square permeated with the glories of ancient France stood a battalion of the 237th Territorial Infantry, a gray-clad group of pollus well past life's meridian. About them, standing upon three sides of the court, stood battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A., khaki-clad, youthful, sunburned, bright-eyed, typical of the energy permeating their land across the sea, typical of the great army of which they are the vanguard, of the millions that will fight the cause of right and the cause of France in the near future.

Before them, in the center, a group of aged men in civilian clothes, les Invalides; at their sides, chosen men in gray and khaki. And all along their line

Flags of the red, white and blue, some in the stars and stripes of the United States, and others of France. One was girded at the top with a great lace pennant. One was faded and torn, and to those who knew stained with the blood of men. Two were pennants of a major general, one in the stars and stripes, and the other with the stars of his rank laid upon a field of red. The others represented dates and events in the history of France, taken for this occasion from glass-covered cases to breathe once again the air surrounding a great cause

Million and a Half Spectators

All about the three tiers of galleries, to the north, the south, the east and the west, as well as standing within three feet of the men in arms, stood thousands and thousands of people, the greatest number, it is said, that ever crowded this historic spot. And outside, across the great esplanade, blackening the bridges across the Seine, far beyond the Grand and Petit Palais and to the Champs Elysees, stood a hundred times their number; while beyond still a hundred times more-fully one and a half millions in all. And one in every three carried an American flag, flags of all sizes and all qualities, but each and all a Stars and Stripes.

At 9 a. m. precisely, through the great doorway, amid a blare of bugles, entered Major General John J. Pershing with General Dubail, military governor of Paris followed by Marshal Joffre and Generals Foch, Duparge and Peltier, of the French Sharp, accompanied by his military and naval attaches and members of his embassy, and the chiefs of staff of General Pershing and Marshal Joffre, followed by the American commission of forty, officially appointed to receive the first American armed force from the United States, of which your correspondent had the distinguished honor of being a mem ber. To name these forty men would be but to name those well known for their love and devotion to France and her cause before America's entry into the war. The name of the chairman, Charles Prince, of Boston, a lawyer of international fame and a resident of Paris for twenty-four years, as well as the uncle of Norman Prince, who gave the first American aviator's life for France in this war, will suffice as to the essentials of

In five minutes, amid a blare of prest dential trumpets and the cheers of the crowd, Raymond Poincare, President of War, entered the court.

Accompanied by General Pershing, Marshal Joffre and the French generals, the of the sea in comparison with the en-President and Minister inspected the American troops, who stood as men of marble in the July sun, every eye straight ahead, every officer's sword at right sa- fete, too, of France.

When President Wilson, in the face of ad-

verse criticism and pressure from all sides

declined Mr. Roosevelt's offer to lead a vol-

unteer army to France, he showed remark-

able perspicacity. A very serious blunder

was avoided. I have not the slightest doubt

that Mr. Roosevelt and his friends were actu-

ated by the sole motive of wanting to serve

France; but their love of the French was

Whatever the newspapers may have said,

in the desire to avoid looking a gfft-horse in

the mouth, the people of France did not un-

derstand the Roosevelt scheme. It perplexed and worried them. They would have in-terpreted its adoption as a sign that our

among the American people to help France in the regular way, or that the American

people were so opposed to the war that President Wilson was compelled to fall back

upon private initiative and enterprise for military co-operation with the Entente Powers. It was only when telegrams from

Washington announced that General Per-shing would command the first troops sent to

Prance, and that these troops would be an official American army, that the French official American army, that the realized the significance of America's entry into the war. Now they know that the forth american nation, represented by the Gov-American nation, is helping France.

ernment at Washington, is helping France—Herbert Adams Gibbons in the Century.

A MINE OF EPIGRAMS

Government did not have suffic

greater than their knowledge of the French.

WHY ROOSEVELT WASN'T SENT | quotation marks. Here are a few of them hat will be recognized as old friends "The short and simple annals of

"Rich with the spoils of time "The paths of glory lead but to "And freeze the genial currents of

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the "Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest; some Hampden guiltless of his coun-

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed." "The applause of listening senates to com

"The noiseless tenor of their way."
"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble Even in our ashes live their wonted

"A youth to fortune and to fam "To wade through slaughter to a throne." -Kansas City Star.

When first I gazed upon the world

Twas small and pink and retrousse, A very fetching little nez. Alas! it grew, it touched my toes, I found I'd lost my little nose. I almost thought that I was drunk. My nose had turned into a trunk, That seemed to have nd useful end You see I didn't comprehend. One happy day I saw with joy A peanut on a little boy.

My nose was, like a rosebud, furled;

From the American troops the

estingly of the soldier's experiences at the

Flag of the Foreign Legion

the distinguished party stood in a group while les Invalides and eleven lineal descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse presented to General Pershing, in his capacity as commander-inchief of American forces in France, the two pennants above described, the gift of the donors. Immediately after a magnificent silken Stars and Stripes, with its lace pennant, was presented to the General by a committee of officials in civil and uniform representing the town of Puy, where Lafayette was born. And following the words of presentation and acceptance Doctor Watson, pastor of the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in the Avenue Alma, presented to the General the original battle-stained American flag that had been carried since October 1915, by the American company of the Foreign Legion, a veritable flag of history, a banner that had been baptized in blood upon thirty occasions. This flag was accepted by General Pershing in simple words, in which he expressed the de sire it should rest for all time in the Invalides with tattered flags of France. Such is therefore to be its ultimate destiny.

After the ceremony the American troops filed out of the Invalides and began a five-mile march through Paris to the ancient cemetery of Picpus, where Lafayette is buried. During the entire march they were acclaimed and cheered by fully a million people, who had covered them with flowers before they reached the end of their journey. As they entered the cemetery, roses and posies hung from their pelts, were strewn across their shoulders, protruded frem the barrels of their rifles. At one point 1000 school children were marshaled along the curb and their yells could be heard across the Seine. At another 300 old ladies, occupants of the Etienne Home for the Aged, added their feeble heartfelt cheers. At still another, the walking wounded of Hospital No. ----, 373 strong, were standing at salute. The entire march was an ovation such as is seldon given man to see, and visibly stirred the souls of all who witnessed it.

At the cemetery, which is very small, but a privileged few hundred were able to group about the flat granite slab under which rest the bones of America's de fender and Washington's friend. Beside it a small tribune had been erected from which, after a few well-chosen words by Ambassador Sharp, Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, delivered the address of the day. Its substance has gone over the wire, and has no place here. But it was, it may be said, a masterpiece of oratory, and spoken

through the lips of the orator's heart. At 12:30 a special luncheon of honor was given at the Palais D'Orsay, where 360 men heard Prime Minister Ribot spea States, and eulogize the American Fourth of July in such manner as never had been heard before outside the boundaries of the United States. During the afternoon Ambassador Sharp held a public reception at the embassy, where the official committee aided in receiving more than 16,000 persons, the reception lasting from 4 to 7, during which hours a constant stream of French, American and English greeted the representative of the United States. The day closed with a dinner given by General Foch at the Military Club in the Avenue de L'Opera to General Pershing, his entire staff and Colonel Allaire, commander of the Sixteenth Infantry Battalion.

I thought when the news of America's entry into the war came over the wires that I had seen all the American flags in France waving. Today I saw them all over again and 20,000 more. I had thought, too, upon that occasion, that I had witnessed the extreme height of en-France, and Paul Painleve, Minister of thusiasm. But great as it was, as deep a memory as it remains with me, it was but as a grain of sand against the shores thusiasm of this July 4, 1917, when the national fete of the United States became as if spontaneously the national

THE Sanitary Fair held in Logan Square in the summer of 1864 was not called

purpose just as well for all that. A mile lion dollars and more was no mean sur-for the city to produce out of spontaneous good will fifty years ago, considering the size and wealth of the Philadelphia of these days. Many of the shops and business ho

set aside "one day's receipts" as their con-tribution toward the erection of the fals buildings. An enormous temporary structure spread out over Logan Square. There were corridors at the edges paralleling the four streets. In the buildings were picture galleries, a smoking divan, a horticultural exhibition, a refreshment saloon, a brewary and a number of booths, at which all sorts of objects were sold. The main avenue. through the center of the square, fr. Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, was

President Lincoln could not be plat the opening exercises of June 7.

He Begins to Fight EVERYBODY wonders what are the c soldier as he walts in the front line tre for the order to charge and as he ru across the death-swept zone toward enemy. Does he think of the chance death? Is he physically afraid?. Does shrink from the necessity of facing inflicting death? Donald Hankey, the B lishman who wrote so frankly and in

WHEN FEAR ENDS

The Soldier Dreads the Battle U

front in "A Student in Arms," consi this matter in one of the articles in the new volume, "A Student in Arms, Second Series." Mr. Hankey spent nearly the whole of two years at the front in the trenches and in the supporting lines, and was killed in action at the battle of the Somme. He says: "The fact is that at the moment of charge men are in an absolutely abnormation. Their emotions seem to be numbed. Noises, sights and sensation which would ordinarily produce intense plin horror or dread have no effect upon the at all, and yet never was the mind cleared the senses more acute. It is before as attack that a man is more liable to feet.

Of all the hours of dismay that come to

soldier there are few more trying to the nerves than when he is sitting in a trend, under heavy fire from high-explosive shells.

"You can watch these bombs lobbed

or bombs from trench mortars.

up into the air. You see them slowly wabble down to earth there to explode with terrific detonation that sets every nerve in your body a jangling. You can do nothing. You can not retaliate in any way, You simply have to sit tight and hope for the best. Some men joke and smile; but their mirth is forced. Some feign stoical indifference, and sit with a paper and pipe, but as a rule their pipes are out a their reading a pretense. There are few men, indeed, whose hearts are not beating "But you can't call this the fear of death. It is a purely physical reaction of danger and detonation. Personally, I be-lieve that very & w men indeed fear death. The vast majority experience a more or less violent physical shrinking from the lain of death and wounds, especially wfen they are obliged to be physically inactive, and when they have nothing else to think about But this is a purely physical renowns which can be, and nearly always is, controlled by the mind. Last of all there is the repulsion and loathing for the whole business of war, with its bloody ruthle ness, its fiendish ingenuity, and its ins sate cruelty that comes to a man after a battle, when the tortured and dismess

"But neither is that the fear of death It is a repulsion which breeds hot anger more often than cold fear, reckless hatre of life more often than abject clinging it. The cases where any sort of fear, eve for a moment, obtains the mastery of man are very rare.

bered dead lie strewn about the trench

and the wounded groan from No-Man's

What Do You Know?

2. Who will head the new industrial board supervise war purchases?

supervise war purchases?

3. The sister of a noted British warries, thought dead as the result of a sectragedy, has just stated that she believes him to be alive. What is his name?

4. Who has coined the phrase "pawnbroks" patriotism" in connection with America's part in the war?

5. What was the origin of the Chaire with 5. What was the origin of the Chester riots?

What German city is reported to be sufferthe verses "Jenny Kissed Me," by Leigh Hunt, to what woman, the wife of a fa-mous man of letters, is reference made. 8. Exemptions of persons living in certain parts
of the country are expected to be few
when the military draft is consummated
What parts of the country are these?

Answers to Yesterday's Quis

3. Marshall Reid is a local aviator and spe man who has Just been commissioned tain in the aviation corps by the Department. Thomas Chatterton and John Davidson, E. Esperantists plan to bring about universe peace through the use of "the universe language." from which they take the

6. New York hotel chefs have been drafted for temporary duty as cooking instructors of the new army cantonment at Taphana Long Island.

RED CROSS WORK IN 1864

'Red Cross work," but it accomplished Its

ered by arches in a Gothic style, and we known as "Union avenue." If the fawere held today such a thoroughfare wou no doubt be called "Democracy avenue Each generation has its pet word, but to idea remains the same. dea remains the same.

at the opening exercises of June 7. arrived with his wife for a visit about week later, on which occasion the cheeric rowds were so great that he could hard pass through the fair grounds. It is pasticularly interesting at this time to context plate the attitude of the public mind at time when three years of weary war been experienced. It is a prediction what we shall be doing, and the spirit which we shall be doing it in the summ of 1920—if the present ordeal lasts as los as that of the rebellion.

The speech of Mayor Henry is just the sort of speech that could be made toda. "No claims more sucred, no appeals moverful, were ever addressed to a bepeople than come to us this hour from mained and suffering defenders of Union. No military resources, however directed, can adequately provide relief the thousands of brave men was have under the strippe and grown was have