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Philadelphia, Friday, August 10, 1917

"FOOLISH TO BE PATRIOTIC"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Please accept a contribution from an average American regarding the publicity you gave to the statement advising that a married man can send \$25 home from the army for the support of his family. Why don't you open your columps to a frank discussion of the high cost of living and its many increases? Do you approve of a man going into the army to make America free for food speculators and pirates? I will admit that, with denial and living prices what they were five years ago, a family could exist on \$25 per month, if the landlords would be patriotic enough to reduce the rent for an enlisted man during the period of the war. Don't you think that would be each one doing his rightful share?

How would you, who countenance such procedure, or the political grafters who pass the advice along to the poor people, be satisfied to live on \$25 per month? I think you would all be satisfied to keep your mouths shut. Do you editors realize that the people are not swallowing all the bunk you hand out? Also kindly give the people credit for not being as culpable as they were years ago.

Don't you think the poor people are foolish to try to be patriotic when the politicians, speculators and others of like ilk are more than ready to grab their large bit the same as heretofore?

AMERICA FIRST.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1917. THE foregoing is typical of many letters finding their way into newspaper offices. It is, we believe, a splendid vindication of democratic institutions that men of all walks of life have the ability think and the courage to express their thoughts in times like these. That much of the popular thinking is based on incorrect premises and reaches illogical consions is neither surprising nor alarming. A man who has thoughts can be oned with: the man without any is fit material on which to build an autocratic

We have never indorsed the theory that the soldier receiving \$30 a month can afford to send \$25 of it home to his famlly. On the contrary, we emphatically took issue with that proposition. With all our soul we condemn the deprivations subjected in occupied territory by the Teuton hordes. The nation is fighting against the cruelty there exhibited. How then, can any reasonable citizens advocate slow starvation for American women, deprived of their normal income because their husbands are fighting the battles of the Republic in France? We pension the wives of soldiers who have died. We cannot afford to let those wives suffer while their husbands still live. We believe it to be a bounden duty of the Government to take one of two courses; either men who are drafted and have dependents should receive a bonus to be used entirely for the benefit of such dependents, or the Government itself should undertake the care of these dependents by providing them with the sort of work they are capable of doing or opening homes where they can live at small cost.

The political grafters we have always with us. We have them because men sell their votes for a song on election day or in other ways refuse to perform their duties as citizens. Doubtless the grafters of whom our complainant speaks have often been voted for by him. But there is a stern hand pressing on these parasites. Public opinion at last has forced the passage of the food-control bill. Mr. Hoover, whose name is never spoken by thousands of people except with heartfelt gratitude, about to assume the gigantic task of putting the cost of living on a proper level. He is no politician and he cares nothing about politics. He is not handing out any "bunk," nor are editors; but he is about to put common sense to work behalf of all the people.

The people are never foolish when they to be patriotic. They are foolish only then they forget their patriotism and are erted from the right course by red rings. Surely we shall not surrender cratic institutions simply because a grafters could cut patriotism out of searts of the people, there would be per left to hold them in check. Let

drive the Kalser back and drive the ENGLAND WARY grafters out. The ballot box gives him the latter privilege. But no man with a spine will quit and get cold feet, even if his sufferings are severe, just because perfection in administration has not been achieved during the first four months of

We are not in the war to "make Amerca free for food speculators and pirates." We are in the war to free the world from both species, and Kaiserism also.

MR. RICH MAN PAYS

DESPITE the fears of Mr. Kitchin and others that the tax bill would turn out to be "a rich man's law for a rich man's war," the cold figures show that the poor man has not been imposed upon, Senator Lewis. It's funny because I never just as the cold figures of enlistments heard of "Senator Lewis" before There was and general submission to the draft with- a "Jim Ham" once, but one never heard out protest show that we are fighting a poor man's war.

If it were a rich man's tax bill we largest incomes, tapering by very slight gradations to a smaller tax on the small incomes-smaller, apparently, but greater in proportion than that paid by the very wealthy. But we find that incomes of \$1,000,000 must pay \$347,430, or 34.7 per cent, while married men's incomes of \$3000 must pay \$20, or .0066 per cent.

Turning to what will interest those with less than \$3000 a year, the excess taxes affecting articles daily purchased and consumed, such as tea, coffee, sugar, liquor and tobacco, it is estimated that if these taxes really were always paid by the consumer the per capita charge would be seventy-five cents a year to produce the \$86,000,000 to be collected from these sources.

If further proof were needed that this is not a "rich man's law" we should only have to turn to our friends, the extreme pacifists, and ask them why they are silent in the face of what they were so positive would be extortion practiced upon the poor. As soon as they found that they could not keep the nation from taking up arms they raised the cry, "Make the rich pay for their own war." They circulated blanks all over the country on which Mr. Common People was to protest to his Congressman against unfair taxation. What they hoped to accomplish was not fair taxation, but discontent and suspicion on the part of both rich and poor with every phase of the war. But they have obviously failed. Public opinion has become so solidly and uniformly in favor of our belligerency that it is as hard now to bank on class spirit in economics as upon partisanship

THE TRANSIT LEASE

THE proposed transit lease, as the Mayor says, involves tens of millions of dollars. It also involves the prosperity and comfort of the citizens of this community for half a century to come. It would be folly, in these circumstances, to hurry any proposal through Councils. The very widest opportunity must be given for all bodies of opinion to be heard. There must be time for men of ability to analyze the instrument and subject it to searching scrutiny.

The guarantees to the company set a They must meet the acid of public opinion. It is unwise, we believe, to conjecture her since July, 1916. But I kno opinions on mere guesses. No citizen should dedicate himself to support of or opposition to the lease until he has been able to give the official document itself careful consideration

The Evening Ledger, following its custom in transit affairs, will publish an analysis of the proposal, after expert study, with particular reference to the protection afforded citizens and the likelihood of good or bad results to be expected by them.

OFFICERS FROM DRAFTED MEN

EQUALITY in the operation of the draft ends at the acceptance board. In the strict Jeffersonian sense Private A and Private B were created equal and their 100 per cent health scores give them initial identical ratings as national army recruits. But, just as in civic life, endowment of superior mental attributes. education and training must soon assert

Quick-witted, resourceful Private A will have the finest kind of a chance for a commission in our second or third drafted army, since he will be taught in the best of all military schools-that of practical experience on the front. The severest intensive training at Fort Niagara or Plattsburg cannot be otherwise than theoretical. Without several months of trench warfare the British will not permit the most erudite new officer to take command.

The shortage of officers at the outset has fully justified the volunteer camps, but the high-class drafted man need never think that, by failing to pursue the course at Fort Niagara, he has forfeited his chance to rise. Future officers of the best caliber are being enrolled every day by the draft authorities throughout

Penrose's "nay" on the food bill comes as the final proof of the measure's

"Sir Douglas Haig is silent on the western front," declares a dispatch. He can afford to be. The guns are doing the talking for him.

The Mayor's position seems to be that he does not favor Sheehan getting the fees, but does favor his frantic effort to do so. A man cannot expect to be very popular in the Organization, or to inspire respect, if he is going to be squeamish about putting his hands on funds there is a possibility of his getting without legal turnitude.

When the city's gas works were handed over to a private company, which has been able to make millions out of them, it was shown that a decrease in price at intervals would be of great beneat to the people. But the city treasury has swallowed every decrease so far and sticians have their minds made up

OF PEACE TALK

People Believe Only Decisive Defeat Can Convert Germans to Democracy

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger

LONDON, July 23. THE cables have just brought over the I thrilling news that Senator Lewis wants

to talk peace with Doctor Michaelia, Somehow it seems funny, in a club which once looked out on the Embankment, but now looks out on a row of incredibly ugly huts where the overflow of a great government department is housed, to read about of him as an authority on international

affairs. Can this be he? And it is funny because it is so sudden should expect to see a small tax on the Here we are, not even celebrating our first anniversary of war, and one of our Senators grasps at the first straw-even at the first man of straw-which Germany throws out Are we drowning? Are we downhearted? Or are we misled?

> Here in England we have just gone through the bitterest week of the war and yet even our moderates haven't been able to take Doctor Michaelis seriously. (I feel that I ought to explain that this Michaells is the German Chancellor at the moment of writing; somehow I have grave doubts concerning his tenure of position; by the time this is printed he may be forgotten.) He has made a speech signifying nothing except that he is the German Government And we have remembered that President Wilson has made a distinction between the German Government and the German people. In the Germans' own comic papers represent the people as "arme Michel" -poor Michael. And the decision we have to make is between Michel and Michaelis. It is funny, all too funny, to find that some of us think we can talk peace with Michaelis so long before we have learned to talk war

The Real Danger

It is not my business as foreign correspondent to write criticism of domestic politics. It is my business to report on the of Europe, as I see it, and to lescribe its experiences for the benefit of those who are interested. And I mention Senator Lewis and his benevolent attitude senator Lewis and his benevoient attitude toward Prussian bluff because there is a danger in it, a danger which the experience of our allies can help us to meet. The danger is this: That so many Amer-

icans thought that Germany would throw up the sponge when we came into the ring. Many Englishmen secretly hoped for same thing. Millions of us still feel that before our army strikes home Germany will sue for peace. And so we are glad when she offers peace, even in the truculent and unrepentant words of Michaelis.

Possibly Germany will sue for peace.

If she does it will not be because she thinks
we are eager for it, but because she thinks we are eager for war. But it is extremely Another prong of this floating mine of

German intrigue is even more serious for it is based not on hope but on fear. That, too, we have gone through on this side. It is the fear that we shall never be able to make a better peace than we can now. And that, too, we have found a delusion and

The two things nearly cancel each other arguments against them are, on the face of it, incongruous. But let us state them.

First, Germany will probably not sue for peace because she very obviously believes that she can make a better peace by holding out. If she stops to compare her situation on July 23, 1917, with her position July 23, 1916, when the Somme battle was still raging, she finds herself militarily at an advantage of not over her complex at new precedent in municipal government.

They must meet the acid of public opinion.

They must meet the acid of public opinion. what the terms of the lease are and base she has put out Rumania, has smashed Rusopinions on mere guesses. No citizen sia so hard that we are still trembling for transport which will be submarine history. She can hold out at home and the morale of her troops is definitely not shattered. As I write, she is attacking on three fronts. It is not the

work of a demoralized nation. We Can Win in the Air

It is always the safer way to look at things from the vantage-point of your enemy, and that is what I have just done. Germany does not see herself in the at-titude of defeat. Why on earth should she give up everything she may gain for the sake of a few months more of peace when she can do so well by herself at the expense of a few months more of war? second point: Will we ever be able to do better for ourselves than

can now? In the military sense, yes. In

the political sense, yes. In the moral sense In the first place, the United States can get its army into France and can keep and provision it there.

the second place, even if Germany should defeat Russia and release her ar-mies and those of Austria, she could not stand the strain which Britain, France and the United States could bring to bear upon her. We could stand it just ten minutes longer. Those ten minutes would win the

can beat Germany in the air. although she is already preparing land de-fenses against air-work which are of infenses against air-work which are of in credible cleverness. She has developed new neans of camouflage, smoke barrage thing which conceals. But or beaten her in the air we have beaten her.

nd we can do it.
Well, if we to it on the field, and par-Well, if we to it on the neid, and par-ticularly if the United States has a decent share in the doing of it, we insure the kind of peace we are working for. It is not necessary to describe that now. We are all vague as to certain points. But we have our scheme and we can impose Germany. We can purge our allies of any small desires and we can partake of the good things which the peace should bring. We cannot do any of these things now.

No German Revolution

Peace now is peace with the Hohenzol-rns—an agreement with death and a covenant with hell if there ever was one.
am not one of those who believe that
revolution in the form of German govern ment will make everything all right. That is a bit too easy. But it is certain that ment will make everything all right. That is a bit too easy. But it is certain that peace without victory means the success of the worst elements in Germany and the continuance of that system which has corrupted the vast majority of individual Germans so that they cannot distinguish, as we do between themselves and their rulers. do, between themselves and their rulers. We want a revolution in the heart of the Germans; we are not likely to get it if we shake hands with the mailed fist. That is how the situation looks to the average Englishman. He has despaired of the war and despaired of the peace. And he has come around without illusions as to either. He knows that the Allies can hold out long enough to make Germany give in, and that is all he wants. Because he knows that, however unsatisfactory the peace terms may be to the transcendental idealist,

terms may be to the transcendental idealist, they will be infinitely finer and infinitely more secure than any terms which can be made while Germany remains as she is. And between Bethmann and Michaelis, he prefers Bethmann, who was a frank an rrible man, who stripped diplomacy of pretenses and told England that he not think any nation would go to war for a scrap of paper. He was right. It is not for a scrap of paper nor to honor her word that she went to war. And we, who had neither of these things to consider, ought to be able at last to understand why she did not be the consider.

Tom Daly's Column

THE DESERTED HOUSE Midsummer burns above me, But all my heart is gloom; No halls, no chambers of me Doth sun or moon illume, With bolt and key They've shackled me, As though I were a tomb.

Such work! such preparation Before they went away! They needed their vacation-And I as much as they. When they were gone I fattened on The peace that filled the day.

I gloried in the quiet About me everywhere, No children running riot, No romping on the stair, No maid with broom In any room To stir the dust in air!

Through that first night of utter Contentment, how I slept! But when 'round door and shutter The baffled sunbrams crept, And Night still hung My halls among, The very silence wept.

Long are the nights, but longer Each leaden lonely day: The lean rat, like a hunger That gnaies my heart away, Stirs in the wall Or through the hall Darts, shadow-like and gray,

My people! O! I love you! And wheresoe'er you roam No other broads above you So tenderly. O! come! You cannot be Long deaf to me, For I'm your Home, your Home!

THE NIGHTINGALE has the song, but not the plumage; the bird of paradise the gorgeous garb, but nary a note of music and why should a beautiful woman be gifted with a mind more nimble than her mate's? What we mean to say is this:

Over the matutinal coffee cups yesterday morning the Missus remarked: "I think when school reopens we might arrange for our Tom to take up Hebrew." "For goodness' sake! Why?"

"He's especially fitted to succeed in it." "Hebrew?" "Yes, you know he's a backward

ROOZE

When ye see a feller tattered. An' ferlorn an' mud-bespattered, With a fee or two a-stickin' through his shoes.

With his hair a-needin' cuttin'. An' his coat without a button, in' a sunset finish on his nose from booze

You jest git so darn disgusted When he tells ye that he's busted, An' he wants to git hisself a bite to eat, That ye feel ye'd like to lick 'im An' ye're jest about to kick 'im In the pants an' send 'im sprawlin' in the atrect,

When ye think: "I mustn't beat 'im-It's an awful way to treat 'im; He's a public benefactor in disguise." Don't the men in Congress tell ye, An' the laws they make compel ye To put up with booze an' ca'mly shet yes eyes.

Blink the crime an' degradation It produces in the nation, Let the consequence be uply as it will, 'Cause the liquor men inform us That the revenue's enormous From the taxes on the brew'ry an' the

So I'm kinda hesitatin'; If we vote fer rum abatin' Who's a-gonna furnish jobs fer all the

When their heads are clear an' steady An' each one is standin' ready To fergit the past an' start to work agains

After rum has had a trimmin' Who the heck'll beat the women? There'll be no one to disturb the peace an' 40

Cops'll have to git to learnin' Other ways for wages-earnin'; in' the magistrates'll pack their things an' go.

A MAN in our more or less secret service, signing himself L. R. F., makes the following report: Coming up Thirteenth street this morning, I noticed a sign in

a clothier's window which advertised "Two or three peace suits." Isn't this ome sort of high treason in these times? And that's not all. In one of our local contemps I note with much interest that the area of Philadelphia is 129,586 square miles. If this is correct, don't you think some kind of a slogan advertising "See Philadelphia first" would be eminently fitting and proper? Furthermore, a merchant at Seventh and Porter streets has been "retireing of business" for quite some

STANDING on the corner of American and Somerset streets, James McBlaine snaps his fingers to attract our attention, and, in a baritone not quite as good as it may have been thirty years ago, sings two verses of the song A. A. D. asked for: Let me introduce a fellah, Lahdy dah, A fellah who's a swell—ah. Lahdy dah. Tho' small the cash he drew, yet The week he struggles through it,

For he knows the way to do it, Lahdy dah Lahdy dah.

For he wears a penny flower in his coat,
Lahdy dah. Lahdy dan.

A penny paper collar round his throat,
Lahdy dah.
In his hands a penny stick,
In his tooth a penny pick,
And a penny in his pocket, Lahdy dah,

We're almost glad our insurance lapsed temporarily, because we might never have seen the pink slip "required to revive the And we did so enjoy answering

But we forgot to tell about standing

question No. 7:



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Work of Schools for Teaching Blind Soldiers-Freedom in Ireland

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the victose of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND SOLDIERS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Every reader of your paper who has contributed to the American-British-Bellains the usual complaints of a certain type of Hibernian who supplies a steady stream of vituperation to the hospitable columns of our press. Mr. Thompson may safely of our press. Mr. Thompson may safely of our press. salvage these pitiful wrecks of the war. They have opened at 35 Rue du Chateau. Neullly, just outside the gates of Paris, a knitting school for married men. This house, which is surrounded by a large and shady garden, has been placed at the disposal of the A. B. F. B. rent free for the duration of will have been trained and started in bustness for himself. The place will accommo-date twelve men at a time. It is in charge of Doctor Cosse, the eminent surgeon, who is also head of the military school for the

The inmates are picked men, whose industry and discipline are guaranteed. They are taught to make, by means of a specia knitting machine, sweaters, socks and other woolen articles which are in great demand, and therefore command a ready sale. The period of instruction lasts three period of instruction lasts three months. During the last two weeks the man's wife is allowed to come for instruction as a day pupil, so that she can learn to aid her husband. A machine is given to each pupil when he has completed his course. So far twenty machines have been purchased. They cost \$150 each.

blinded at Chartres. He

contributes his

The peculiar advantage of this institution is that it teaches a trade that can be carried on by husband and wife at home with the greatest facility. Together they easily can earn 300 franca (\$60) a month, which in France enables them to maintain themselves and their children in comfort.

The A. B. F. B. has also leased in Neullly a large property at 27 Boulevard Victor Hugo, where blinded officers and others of superior education who in private life were doctors, lawyers, magistrates, professors, etc., and whose intellectual attainments take them out of the category of the brush and mat makers and other adepts at com-mon manual labor, will be re-educated to fit them to return to their former professions or to start afresh as stenographers, typists, commercial representatives, insurance agents, interpreters, telephone operators, teachers in primary, secondary and high chools, engineers, etc.

schools, engineers, etc.

Experience has disclosed that this institution will fill a very special want and is urgently needed. In recognition of this fact some of the greatest professors in France have volunteered their services as teachers. The rent is being paid out of the private means of one of the officers of the A. B. F. B., so that the fund will be relieved of this extremes.

The great trouble in France has been that means have been lacking with which to pro vide the re-educated man with the tools o vide the re-educated man with the tools or machinery or materials he must have in order to earn his living. This lack our fund is commencing to make good and we hope, some day, to be in a position to see that every man blinded in this war will at least have the possibility given him of becoming useful and self-supporting.

Among the devices invented to help blinded men help themselves is a Braille machine of stenography, by means of which the operator can take dictation at great speed and is able later to transcribe it with

need and is able later to transcribe it with

speed and is able later to transcribe it with an ordinary typewriter. Then a new and very interesting trade is being taught—crystal carving and glass cutting. This is not only most adaptable to sightless men, but is also very lucrative.

The two institutions mentioned—of which, because of their essentially practical purpose of transforming once hopeless and helpless heroes into self-supporting citizens with morale restored, we feel sure every contributor to the fund will approve—have been established by the A. B. F. B. But the opaning of them is not all. They have got to be maintained, and for this and the other upbuilding work the fund

these war wrecks from a living death has been with American money. We ask all readers of this announcement and appeal to rally to the support of the A. B. F. B.'s great work, giving all that they can. It is well known, but will bear repeating, that every single cent contributed by the public which reaches the A. B. F. B. is devoted which reaches the A. B. F. B. is devoted directly to helping blinded soldiers and saliors help themselves and to no other purpose whatever, all administrative expenses being defrayed from other sources,

CORA PARSONS KESSLER.

Honorary Secretary A. B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Funds, headquarters 590 Fifth avenue, New York. New York, August 9.

FREE SPEECH IN IRELAND To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In your issue of today you print a letter from Mr. A. C. Thompson which contake it that Ireland will never be granted a republican form of government until Great Britain has it. Ireland's active pro-Ger-manism and the supplying of submarine bases for the enemy have put her out of court. Great Britain would be foolish in-deed to grant a free hand to a race who openly proclaim that they ardently desir her downfall. Irishmen prate about freedo that they ardently desire to insult the British flag. If they insult the American flag they are very quickly landed in jail, but in Ireland they can do !! impunity. Ireland has just now plenty of freedom. If they would only take their coats off and work, as they do in Ulster, coats on and work, as they do in clister, there would be less foundation for their melodramatic posing as poverty-stricken patriots. The value of Irish crops has risen from \$227,000,000 in 1908 to \$505,000,000 in 1915-16, and their bank deposits from \$240,000,000 in 1901 to no less than \$390,in 1915. They have no conscription and furnish a disproportionate quota of soldiers from their population, which titles them to no favors whatsoever. They want everything given to them and they are to make no return but abusive criticism. As an American who has visited Ireland yearly for almost twenty-seven years they nake me tired.

Ireland's taxation for Government expenditure is only about \$5 per head per annum. Great Britain's is about \$34. Every thinkng man knows that the curse of Ireland ing man knows that the curse of freiand is its huge crop of professional patriots. Many of them are educated and gentlemanly men, and the effect of their extremely cun men, and the effect of their extremely cun-ning and malevolent propaganda on the minds of the numerous poorly educated peasantry is disastrous. Would that God would give them more men like gallant and plendid Willie Redmond and his illustrious ather. Even now a freedom of speech father, Even father. Even how a freedom of speech reigns in Ireland which the United States Government would not tolerate for a single Government would not tolerate for a single moment. Ireland will get justice in God's own good time, but to attempt to force matters at the present juncture will only result in terrible bloodshed and misery. Many Irishmen have a keen sporting in-stinct. Then I ask, Is it fair to kick and abuse a man when he is weak and wounded in the fight? God save Ireland if their answer is "yes." TERENCE O'B. REILLY.

Philadelphia, July 31.

THE TOY SHOP OF ARRAS

The merchant in the town which is beet by war has a very definite last mo ment of peace. There comes a time when he has made his last sale, when his cus tomers flee, and when, even were he to remain, he would feel little benefit in doremain, he would feel little benefit in doing so. Into the toy shop, into the sweet
shops, the children will come no more,
for their little feet are struggling miles
away over those uncomfortably rounded
cobblestones that seem to them like
slippery little mountains over which they
must make gight strides. He wish as slippery little mountains over which they must make giant strides. He might as well get his last moment over with as quickly as possible; put up the shutters, lock the doors and depart. And little good his shutters and locks will do if the his shells come his way. good his shutters and locks will do if the big shells come his way. The toy-shop keeper at Arras, who returned to his shop when the shelling had slackened, found it open to the skies, so that he had no need to seek for his door key. Who would ever have thought—least of all he—that he would one day sell out almost his entire stock, despite the shelling that had ruined his place? And yet his toy shor after he returned, became the

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. Of what State is Colonel E. M. House

native?
who wrote the "Marselllaise"?
Who was David Livingstone?
Who is a cab driver sometimes facet

3. Who was David Livingstone?

4. Why is a cah driver sometimes facetically called a "Jehu"?

5. What is "brummarem" and what is the origin of the word?

6. How many States compose the German Empire?

7. What is caviar made of?

8. In political geography what is an "enclare"?

9. What is the authorized war strength of the United States regular army?

10. To what period in art is the term "quattrocento" applied?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The five Presidents who came from Nov York State were Martin Van Buren, Mi-lard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur, Grown Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt.
2. Mecca is the chief city of the new inde-pendent nation of Arabia.
3. The first submarine Pacific cable was com-pleted July 4, 1903.
4. The Pennsylvanians who skraed the Declar-tion of Independence were Robert Merri-Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, des

Ross. William Robertson is Chief of Staff of the British army. Oldaire wrote. "If God did not exist it would be necessary to invent Him."

distress.

A perch is five and a half yards.

A perch is five and a half yards.

The Spice Islands, also called the Melgees
belong to Holland and are in the Mala
Archipelago, east of Celebes and west,

Fapua. They are noted for the products
of cloves and nutmeg.

Achilles is the hero of Homer's "Hiad."

CALIFORNIA HOUSE RIOTS

RIOTING in Philadelphia in 1849, some of which was described in yesterdays article, reached its climax on the night of the general election, October 9. A wagen was set on fire and dragged up S street as far as St. Mary street, and along that thoroughfare to Sixth. At the north west corner was the California House, tavern frequented by negroes and standing in the heart of their quarter. The pro-prietor was a mulatto and his wife was a white woman. This was a scandal, as the rowdy whites of the neighb more than once threatened the mulatt with violence.

The negroes had anticipated the attack and were prepared for it. They three bricks at the blazing wagon and that signal for an assault upon the Calife nia House. The building was soon see to be in readiness to stand a siege. Bricks stones and bullets came from the windows. Finally the assailants broke in and tore w the fixtures of the barroom and set the afire. The police arrived, unarmed, and in turn attempted to besiege the burning building. They met ruffians armed with sticks, pistols, knives, clubs and stone and were promptly driven back as far s Lombard street, where they tried to kee a band of excited negroes from the frag-The negroes overpowered them and rushes into the fight, throwing paving stones. It this time the whites at the Californ House, impatient at the slowness of the flames, broke gas pipes and set the gas free to speed up the blaze,

The firemen next arrived, and met w fierce opposition from the rioters. It was not their intention to have any firemen on the job. The fire-fighters' engine was taken from them and run up the street and over turned. That was the Hope Company engine. Soon the Good-Will Company rived and was met with a volley of fire arms. Charles Himmelwright, a member was shot and died in three minutes, and John Hollick, another Good-Will man, was wounded and afterward died.

The California House was now in to blaze, and adjoining houses were afte. To blaze, and adjoining houses were afte. The riot kept up long past midnight, the pelicibeting powerless. Independence Hall bell began to ring violently, and people in other sections thought the whole city was doome to destruction. Soldiers (Mexican Waveterans) were marched to the scene 2:30 a.m., and finding things temporari quiet, marched away and disbanded. Wit daybreak rioting broke out again and dust, marched away and disbanded. Wis daybreak rioting broke out again and frame house in St. Mary street was afre. The Phoenix Hose Company staris lives. Two other fire companies were out of business. It was about this time the negroes plucked up courage again another furious race battle started in street. The troops came back, and time placed two cannon in front of California House ruins. Squads placed in all streets between Fifth Seventh and Pine and Bainbridge strafter two days order was restored, all five persons were killed and scores injured.