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Philadelphia, Priday, August 31, 1917

THE DRAFT MUST BE SELECTIVE

NEITHER the Congress nor the people of the United States indorsed or voted for a draft. In those great April days, when this aspersed nation rose in the majesty of its might and unselfishness to thwart the overthrow of liberal ideals, it was apparent that our own righteouss of purpose bad induced a reliance on the honorable intent of other nations a reliance which had served to keep us in a state of military unpreparedness. We presented a vast organism, potentially re mighty than any other organism on the face of the earth, but we were not organized for warfare, and there was required from us a facility and promptness in getting ready such as to test to the uttermost the virility of our population and the genius of our industries. It became clear that unprecedented methods must be used. We must abandon some of our ancient traditions.

In these circumstances, the press with amazing unanimity urged the draft, but it must be a particular kind of draft. We wanted not only to organize the nation's resources promptly, but we wanted to avoid the costly blunders of Great Britain. We did not want industrial experts, skilled machinists and ammunition makers to abandon their tasks and go into the trenches. We wanted to keep them at home. The very men most needed at home would be the ones most likely to volunteer. Red blood comes to the top in war as well as peace. The natural leaders of men, those who had made our industrial supremacy, were the ones most likely to press forward in direct defense of the nation. If we were force to keep such men at home. Therefore, argued the people, let us have a selective draft, a draft which will give the Government the right to keep at home the men who ought to be kept at home, thus enabling us to wage war intelligently, with due regard for the enormous, if not decisive, effect of industrial organization in securing victory. Congress did not vote for the draft; it voted for the selective draft.

When William Penn came to Philadelphia he brought with him skilled artisans. Those artisans were the forebears, in blood and industry, of the manufacturing population of America. There is no other city, we believe, of corresponding size that boasts so large a proportion of skilled workmen among its people as Philadelphia. There are agricultural sections where not one man in a thousand knows anything about machinery. It is an easy task to meet anywhere in Philadelphia a man who is an expert in some trade. This is recognized by the Government, which has turned to this territory for a very great share of its war supplies. Not only is the Delaware to build the new merchant marine, but the pilings for the new landing piers in France cannot be driven until a Philadelphia factory furnishes the

begun to ask for the exemption of their skilled workmen. A failure by them to do so would be rank treason. One great purpose of the selective draft is to keep certain types of men at home. It is not patriotism to seek to avoid that law. Neither is it patriotism for the skilled machinist to leave his machine to serve in a trench, if that machine is making necessary war supplies. We trust, therefore, that no industries in this territory, men go to camp who ought not to go. We hope that employers will have the sourage to play fair with the nation by sisting that the Government be given he proper information on which to make

A number of our great industries have

A draft that is not an actual, bona-fide est selective draft will be a draft not the best interests of the nation.

KNOCKING OUT GOLIATH

and the slingshot. The Kalser could projectiles further than any com-

lays of his preparation the Kalser did HOW LONDON ot consider that a David was sho deas into crude American youths in the nistoric shades of Princeton, and doing it with such dexterity that he was becoming a past master in the art of putting light in dark places and making truth ecognizable even by those who refused to recognize it at all.

Mr. Wilson has shot sentences into the German psychosis that, in the results to be achieved, make forty-two-centimeter shells look like spitballs. By the time the people of the Central Powers get through digesting the truth that has been hurled at them from Washington they'll have no stomach for this war or for any other to follow it. Our own David could have out-statured the modthe pebble of common sense.

"LET'S COMPROMISE"

ET'S compromise," shouts the high-Liwayman when he sees relief for his victim in sight. "Let's compromise," yells the Kaiser when he spies the Gauls piling over the Verdun sanctuaries of death into the impenetrabilia of the German defense. "Let's compromise," is the universal cry of the individual who is in an inextricable position and cannot get out. So "let's compromise" is the slogan of the Smith-Mitten proposed lease. posed lease is the proposal to abandon the guarantees given to the people when they voted for rapid transit and substitute therefor increased fares. To talk about compromise with such a betrayal is to invite disaster. Compromise implies the existence of some common on which the defenders of the Smith-Mitten proposal and the citizens of Philadelphia can stand.

When we begin to penalize people for living in Philadelphia people will live somewhere else.

GENTLEMEN "VAGRANTS"

"John Parker, did you say that every idle man ought to be put to work or sent to jail?" popped the questioner. "I did," was the quiet admission.

"Well, I have enough to live on, and I don't intend to work. I came to tell you that, and also that you can go to

Mr. Parker seemed not to be paying much attention. Anyhow, he did not offer any response for a full minute.

"That doesn't alter my attitude finally and slowly remarked. "I as busy today to argue the matter out. But I expect to be back by Monday, and I am going to tell you right now what I intend to do then. You are an idler, according to your own admission. You are not doing any good for your country, yourself or anybody else. You are a rich vagrant, which is the worst kind, for you could be of use if you wished. You are more to be blamed than the poor vagrant. So I will go to the trouble of making an example of you, and prove that your money does not make any difference as far as the law and the nation are concerned. I am going to make an affidavit against you for vagrancy and ou can present your argument in court.
am too busy to listen. Good-by."

The clubman was more taken aback than Mr. Parker had been, and he left with his wrath bottled up. He was back an hour later, but with entirely different

"Say, John," he said, after his insistence upon another interview had gained him a hearing. "I want you to forget what I said a while ago. Don't make any affidavit. Don't use my name. n you get back find something that I can do that will be of some use to the country, and I'll do it, and I will not take a cent for my services."-New Or-

THE John Parker referred to is the dentleman who ran for Vice President on the Progressive ticket last year. The "vagrant" who interviewed him was a rich clubman of New Orleans.

The rich man who does nothing when his country is engaged in the greatest war in all history is a "vagrant," to use mild language. He is a "vagrant" also if he does nothing, but sits idly by, when political tricksters conspire together to rob the municipality in which he lives and convert public officeholding into a plunderbund.

The only thing dead about France is the silly story about her being "bled white."

The lather of soap-box oratory necessarily makes any foothold of sedi tion exceedingly slippery.

By the way, who is ruling in Greece? It's hard to recall any name but that of Eleutherios Venizelos.

Neither the German nation nor the world knows what the Chancellor's policy is.—Dr. Hans Deibrueck. Judging by his conduct, Hern Michaelis himself is equally ignorant.

The complaints of two hundred Philadelphia bakers about the threatened establishment of a six-cent loaf can never be so impressive as those of a dependent public if compelled to pay a higher price.

New York rightly raves over the stoppage of her subway last Saturday. But with all her troubles, Manhattan still has the better of us. Her system broke down after it had been started. Philadelphia's is crippled before it begins

The brevity of the Moscow con ference, which closed after three sittings, inspires the hope that action and not talk is to be the order of the day in Russia. The only things to be added now to Kerensky's and Korniloff's vigorous and ringing words are victories in the

Most of the increase in Britain's shipping losses last week came from vessels under 1600 tons. The larger ships usually have speed to protect them, and it is, therefore, the development of horsepower which America should keep first in mind in executing her vast merchant

Because the price of gas to the city will soon be reduced from eighty cents to seventy-five cents, and the price to the consumer will remain fixed at one dollar, the tax upon the consumer of gas in Philadelphia will be increased from 20 per cent to 32 per cent.—The Press.

Twenty cents is 25 per cent of eighty cents or twenty-five cents is not 23 1-3 per cent of seventy-five cents. Perhaps our contemporary, in discussing transit, figured that if a guarantee is not a guarantee neither is a fourth a

GETS ITS IDEAS

Facts and Opinions Are Not Printed in Separate Columns as They Are Here

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent of the Evening Leaguer LONDON, Aug. 10.

AMERICANS who were in England during the last presidential campaign had occasional entertainment from the quotations which English papers made from our dailles. I recall seeing the astonishing announcement that the St. Louis Post-Disern Goliath had he wished. He pre- patch, "a paper published in the heart of ferred to hit the giant's forehead with the hyphenated belt," was supporting President Wilson. I do not recall whether this was taken to be an indication that the President was pro-German or that the Germans were pro-President. But the obscure fact that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is a Pulitzer paper and naturally takes the same line of policy as the New York World was not known here. So we Americans smiled a bit and possibly wrote to the papers to explain.

But the matter can pass beyond amusement and lead to misunderstandings when the essential information is lacking. That is why it may be worth while to write beginning to come from the protagonists down a fair account of the press of London, as it is generally quoted in America. For Fine! But the very vitals of this pro- example, before we found out that the Morning Standard (now dead and not to be confused with the Evening Standard, still going strong) was by nature and tradition anti-American, it was most unpleasant to read the nasty things it had to say about us. Before we realized that certain other dailies or weeklies were comparatively paciground, and there is no common ground fist we were unable to understand why they spoke so kindly of us even while we kept out of the war.

The first thing to note is that the city of London has no newspapers. It has journals, or dailies, whatever you wish to call them, but no newspapers as Americans understand newspapers. To the average American, whether he knows or does not know newspaper work, the first principle of a newspaper is to give news. In London the first principle of each newspaper published, with a possible exception, is so to distort news as to inflame public opinion toward a definite object. Clear, uncolored. honest news does not appear in nine-tenths of the London press unless that news is

Three-Course-Dinner Controversy

Let me cite a case which is so old that is now beyond controversy. Last winter a set of regulations was issued to all restaurants forbidding them to serve any dinner with more than three full courses Soup was half a course, meat one course, and so on. The official responsible for this scheme was a member of the Coalition Cabinet. It was considered highly necessary by a section of the press at that time to way. Therefore the three-course scheme
was to be discredited. And it was.

Now if that had happened in the United

States and a restaurant keeper happened a newspaper he might have compelled his editors to discredit the sch Then a reporter would have gone out to various restaurateurs and asked their opinion. He would have quoted those opposed and scanted those in favor. But he would reported; he would not dare to say at the end of his article that "we feel that this scheme must be abandoned," or "it is time that Mr. Blank, who proposed this scheme, should be fired with the rest of his He would have left the expression editorial opinion to the editorial writer

to put on the editorial page.

That separation of news which is truth

I am told that the ancient tradition o honest news has but recently gone out, and it has, of course, gone out at a time when it is most needed. To any man who knows the press in a democracy and knows its power this first corruption of the honesty

of a paper must seem more than dange An Analysis of Newspapers

The fact that parties are represented by papers is not a danger at home, where everybody knows what he is buying. But abroad there is danger. If we know a paper to be out-and-out pacifist, then its approval of a scheme may be deadly; if we do not know, we may take it to be expression of English opinion. Simil if a paper is aristocratist, anti-democratic censure of our democracy may really high praise. But we ought to know. The following newspapers are those which are most quoted in America, and Americans should therefore be informed as to their tendencies. Here is a brief analysis:

The Daily News and the Evening Sta are Liberal in politics, moderate in most ways, were anti-war before the war and are heartily for fighting until a good peace can be won now. The editor of the Daily News is the brilliant A. G. Gardiner, the ortal enemy of Northeliffe and Lloyd George. The Star is the Liberal ha'penny

The Daily Mail and the Evening New (the latter one halfpenny) are both pub lished at Carmelite House, one of Lord Northcliffe's seats. They were "jingo" be-fore the war, supported Lord Roberts's pleas for preparedness, and are jingo now They have tremendous circulations and i certain amount of influence, because, although everybody knows they represent a certain interest, these papers carry the habit of shoving editorial prejudice into the news to the greatest extent. The Evening News wants to hang Asquith—at least,

it says so.

The Morning Post is anti-democratic, says so frankly, is brilliant and perverse. The Chronicle is a Liberal paper without violence of the Daily News prejudices the Express is Conservative, is supposed to speak for Bonar Law and is the hing to an American newspaper in format and energy.

The Westminster Gazette, edited by J. A. Spender, biographer and personal friend of Mr. Asquith, is Liberal in politics, but s not bitter against the present Government is published on green paper and has ten been called the "sea-green incorruptible," in Carlyle's famous phrase. It is decidedly the best written of the evening papers and has less jockeying of news than

The Pall Mall Gazette, recently acquired by Sir Henry Dalziel, and the Evening Standard are both capable papers, neither particularly noteworths. They are a penny each and respectable, both very much in the "get-on-with-the-war" spirit, th supporting the Prime Minister.

And then there is the Times, concerning

which it is almost less majeste for a news-writer to speak. It is a splendid paper for foreign news, which it gets in wonderful ways. Tremendous in influence, superb in appearance and in manner, impersonal and almighty, indispensable in every walk of life, the Times is a policy paper through and through. It prints what it thinks it ought to print. It cannot be read by a foreigner who does not know all the facts and all the conditions of British politics.

Therein it differs from the Manchester Guardian which may be considered.

Therein it differs from the Manchester Guardian, which may be considered a party-organ of the Liberals, but is fair and honest and prints the news. Its editorial opinion is as well written as that of any paper at home, and it is full of ideas, full of honesty and sense. I confess to a suspicion of Liberal politics in England, but if any one thing could win me over it would be this great newspaper which separates news from opinion and fees both

Tom Daly's Column



Eef man you love was een da fight Weeth Austriacci on da height, An' all aa news you find to read Mak's proud your heart, but mak's eet bleed.

I aska you What would you do?

You who are woman, lika me, You read da news from Italy; Oh! I am proud an' strong, but you-Eef you was me w'at would you do? Aha! you cry! So, den, weell 1!

SOME ONE remarked that the sendoff we gave our faithful stenog, wasn't the perfect thing he deserved, and that's true; but how would you like to be George Lansbury, author of a book just published called "Your Part in Poverty?" The preface by the Bishop of Winchester (England) begins:

Mr. Lansbury has done me the honour for as such I feet it, of asking me to put few words before his book. ordinary circumstances I should possibly have declined, partly because (with the exception of one chapter) I have not read the book, partly because there would be rolers to any would be points in any writing or action of Mr. Lansbury's with which I should disagree, perhaps in some cases vehe-

If you have seen Douglas Fairbanks in "Down To Earth" and if you laughed. as we did, at the playacting of the doctor who is his able accomplice, you may care to know that Charlie McHugh is his name and Philadelphia his native town. "Toughy," the fellows used to call him, but that didn't mean anything more than most nicknames do. His smile belies it.

> AND IT WAS MOONLIGHT In his canoe He hugged the shore.

In his canoe. Can it be true He did no more? In his canoe

She sat there, too,

He hugged the shore. IN THESE distressing times isn't there something hopeful in the news that the late rites over the body of Rev. Dr.

Red Flames Burn Brightest

Ray were performed jointly by Rev. J

M. Lyons and Rev. J. C. Lamb?

Yellow sands of the arena or part of the truth from opinion, which has often nothing whatever to do with the truth. Where yellow lions rush upon their prey, While Caesar, lolling on a golden couch Beneath a gilded canopy, Looks on looks on

Yellow ribbons on the prancing horses Round and round in the race; Messala. With his long, yellow hair Bound with a golden fillet • • Narrow, winding streets

Play with beads of amber, And lean out from windows of dirty, yello To barter for oranges. . .

Musty, yellow books, Bound in dull Morocco, On my walnut shelves: Spawn of all the ancient legal lore. . .

White waves that wash enchanted isles And madly surge and swirl and foam Upon the glistening rocks White hands of fair Penelope Weaving an endless pattern
Against the return of Ulysses. And the vigor and freshness and youth

of Nausicaa. Maiden of fairest enchantments Bathing her beautiful limbs in the sea.
As the light of the dawning day Makes a path o'er the rolling waters And a road to the top of the hills White colonnades, White Winged Victory, Dream city set upon a hill,

High and secure on a rock Snuff out the guttered candles The splendor of Rome has passed away Blow out the ancient candles! The glory of Greece is dead.

Red, red, red!

Swing aloft the blazing torches Let the earth burn -WILL LOU.

THERE is a neutral angel perched upon a tombstone in Mount Moriah Cemetery, as we told the monument makers during their recent convention here, and in a few days we hope to show photograph of it. Watch for it.

Front Trench Candidates VII

Oh! it's poison gas And the hand grenade For the band called "Jass" And the tunes it played. SAMMEE.

The Epicu-tourist

The stout, elderly man who shared the smoking compartment with us coming down from the Pocono Mountains began by telling us how unsatisfactory his lunch had been "But," said he, "I'll make up for it. I'm on my way to Baltimore, where the oysters will just be coming along good. I'll have a couple o' days at them and then I'll take the boat up to Boston. Great eating on those boats! Lobsters will be prime when I get to Boston. Then I'll ship for Halifax. Fine table on those boats, too. There's a fish up in Hallfax I don't know the name of, but I tell you it's a dainty morsel. Then by the time I get back home country sausage will be ripe.

IF GERMAN SPIES REPORT ONLY THE TRUTH, WE SHOULD WORRY



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Plea for Calling Our Troops "Yankees"—Exemption of Aliens

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is at open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the tiens 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.

WOULD EXEMPT ALIENS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-A few reasons why foreigners should not be conscripted follow:

Foreigners have not the privilege of citi ens. They cannot hold any governmental positions, cannot get licenses for different kinds of business and, worst of all, they have no voice in selecting the government. To conscript foreigners would be taxation without representation of the worst form. Our naturalization laws are so strict that ost of the foreigners of eligible draft age cannot become naturalized.

Why should we compel foreigners to execute a governmental function (military) then they have no voice in the government Let us be reasonable

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.
Philadelphia, August 26.

"YANKEES," NOT "SAMMEES"

Sir-I have been reading with a grea deal of interest the various articles and comment dealing with the subject of an ap-propriate epithet for the boys of the United States forces of today, and it seems that nothing has as yet been suggested which has been deemed an apt name. I heartily agree that "Sammee" or "Sammie" is totally unfit for the purpose, being repugnant be cause it has an effeminate ring, and, also because it is such a name as one would apply to a small boy of tender years. happily, the French populace, due to their justifiable ignorance of the symphony of our language, innocently applied the epithet to our first expeditionary force landing on their shores, in the thought that, as they know the United States of America as "Uncle Sam's country," the name was a happy creation. But, obviously, it will not do.

However, to come to the point, I fail to discover any substantial objection to the old and reliable term "Yankee." It has snap and ginger, has an enviable history, which makes it all the more attractive and which would not exist to enhance the worth of a new name, and it contains or suggests nothng out of harmony with the life of a United States warrior. True, its opponents will say it is properly applicable only to the men of the North. I will endeavor to show that this objection is not sound, either practically or theoretically. "Yankee" originally was a popular name for the citizens of the New England States, but later was applied by Europeans to all the people of the United States. During our American Revolution it was applied to all the Continentals, of both

northern and southern colonies.

However, during the Civil War, as was natural, it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to Union troops. This last statement, I understand, suggests that which constitutes the main objection to the term "Yankee." But is this objection founded rightly, or is it wholesome for it to be kept alive? Bear in mind, "Yankee" was be kept alive? Bear in mind, "Yankee" was the term applied to the soldiers of the Union, i. e., the United States of America. For what did the latter fight? As every one knows, they fought to preserve the Union, which was in danger of permanent separation. The Union men won the war from the Confederates, and re-established unity between North and South; therefore, the name "Confederate" disappeared automatically therewith, in sound theory if not in fact, because all the "Confederates" resumed their former character as Union or U. S. A men; a fortiori, all the men of military age in the new United States of America, both in the North and in the South, became per se liable to service as Union or "Yankee" soldiers.

men in existence, automatically became logically applicable also to the men of the South when the latter again became men of the Union. It seems to me this argument does not admit of any contradiction and is conclusive. If we are to preserve any distinction between the men of the North and the men of the South, such as would result if we say that the term "Yankee" is not applicable to the latter, in theory at least the purpose of the war of 1861-5 is not yet fully consummated, and we are encouraging animosity and ill-will, which

should not be permitted to exist. The Encyclopedia Britannica, inter alia, says: "The origin of the name ("Yankee" has given rise to much speculation. In Dr. William Gordon's History of the American the American War (Ed. 1789, 1. 324) it is said to have been a cant word at Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, where it was used to express excellency; and he quotes such expres the earliest recorded use of its accepte meaning from 'Oppression, a Poem by ar American' (Boston, 1765), 'From Meanness American' (Boston, 1765), 'From Meanness first this Portsmouth Yankee rose,' and states that it is considered to represent the Indian pronunciation of 'English,' or 'Anglais,' and was applied by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists. On the other hand, the Scots' 'Yankie,' 'sharp or clever,' would seem more probable as th origin of the sense represented in the Cam-bridge expression. Other suggestions give Dutch origin to the name.

I have gone into the authorities at some ength and to me it is evident that, whatever the actual derivation of the word may have been, looking at the subject squarely and broadly, there is nothing to reflect discredit or ridicule; but, rather, the preponderance of the definitions given is commendatory, and I carnestly urge the adoption of the term in our national forces

"Yankee" ever savors of the soldiery the United States of America, which, course, includes all territory now connected with the Union; therefore, why discrimnate by contending that it applies only the northeastern part of the Union, to the exclusion of other parts? And why for a new name when we have a timehonored, reliable one? KELLER H. GILBERT.

Philadelphia, August 30.

JUSTICE TO ALL To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Allow me to thank you for your mper's fairness toward my race of people. The article "More Tact and Less Demagogy" is good, and I wish every white man in America could read it. While we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy we should make home safe for all classes of people, regardless of their color.

The negro has always done his duty to The negro has always done his duty to America. He has contributed his part to make it what it is. Why not give him a chance to prepare himself to fight for his home as other men have? He has proved himself a good soldier at all times. I only the there were more like you that would have were more like you that would have were more like you that would be the contribution. wish there were more like you that would speak out for that which is right. We as a ace do not want any special favors; all we want is a chance to us betterment of our race.
W. E. HOUSTON. want is a chance to do what we can for the

MUST BE A MYTH

A benevolent organization in a small city asked a prominent tenor who was summering nearby if he would sing at a concert they were giving, explaining that they could not afford to pay him his customary fee. The tenor magnanimously replied that the organization could pay him as much as he was worth to them. When the concert was over the chairman of the body, a tall, deaconlike gentleman

drawled out:
"We'll settle with you now, Mister. How much do we owe you?"
"You were to make your own terms,"
bowed the artist.

"So we were," said the chairman, pulling out his wallet. "Got change for a fiver?"— Canus Firmus, in Musical America.

GERMANY MAKES WAY FOR JOVE Italian antiquaries are able to combine patriotism with antiquarianism by calling patriotism with antiquarianism by calling for the removal of the Palazzo Caffareili used as the German embassy, which stands exactly on the site of the ancient temple of Jove, with the Tarpelan rock at its rear. The palace dates only from 1550, which in Rome is but day before yesterday, and its are

What Do You Know?

Who was David Hume? An oft-quoted phrase is as follows: "O Lib-erty! What crimes are committed in thy name!" Who said it? There were two great Cromwells in English

history. One was Oliver Cromwell. was the other? 4. Has any South American country declared war on Germany?

5. What is meant by the saying, "I won't take

6. The word "shingles" has three meanings. What are they? 7. What does the phrase "au gratin," which

8. Name several of Lloyd George's recent predecessors in the premiership. 9. What is the largest city in Spain?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Benedict XIV, the last Pope to take the name of Benedict before the present Pope, reigned from 1740 to 1758. The Albanian name for Albania is Skypanie
 Camp Hancock is at Augusta, Ga.

Monsigner Kennedy was rector of the American College at Rome.

6. The Finnish Diet is the legislative body of Finland. 7. There are four postage classes of mail matter: First, two cents an ounce; second, one cent for each four ounces (newspapers and periodicals); third, one cent for each two ounces (circulars, etc.), and fourth, parcel post.

8. William Hughes and Joseph Sherman Fre-linghuysen are the New Jersey Senators. 9. The caly revolution in Germany of any importance was the uprising of 1848, which failed to secure any permanent reforms.

Ignatius of Loyela (1491 or 1495-1556) was the founder of the Jesuits.

WHEN THE GREAT DAY OF PEACE FINALLY ARRIVED

WHEN a nation has learned to live with a war it is hard for it to realize that peace will ever come again. So it is now, when the prospects for an end of the agony seem nearer than at any time in the last year. So it seemed even in 1865, up to the very day of Appomattox.

The news of the surrender of Lee's army was received in Philadelphia about 9 o'clock on Sunday, April 9, and created great excitement and joy everywhere. Reading history backward, it is hard for us to believe that any one could have doubted the result after 1864. But there were persons in this city on that Sunday who refused for hours to believe that the good news

could be true. Dispatches were sent to all the churches n the city and the glad tidings were nounced from the pulpits. At the hotels, at the Union League and at the National Union Club the news stirred up the most tremendous emotion and patriotic fervor. Crowds besieged the newspaper offices for details. The firemen came out with their apparatus on parade, bells were rung and steam whistles blown. The firemen carried

the news to the outlying districts. The uproar continued until after midnight, increasing with each hour. An extra ssued by one of the newspapers was eagerly bought at ten cents a copy. Impromptu illuminations were gotten up in various parts of the city, and every one made his or her way to Chestnut street, which was thronged all evening. Bonfires were lighted. The celebration continued on Monday, and business, in great measure, was suspended for the day. Cannons and pistols were fired and a salute of 200 guns was thundered

forth by order of the Union League. The Corn Exchange Association organized a patriotic meeting, and at the Board of Brokers it was almost impossible for business to be transacted. And then, while all this merry-making was still in progress a few days later came the news of the most pathetic individual tragedy in a