

WHALET Editor HN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager het dany at Pustic Larous Building, idapendance Square. Philadelphia. CENTRAL... Broad and Chestnut Street
TO CITY..... Press Union Building

NEWS BUREAUS. ON BUREAU.

Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

EBUREAU.

The Times Building
igness.

Marconi House, Strand
BEAS.

S2 tue Louis le Grand
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Evenue Larges is served to subscribers adelphia and surrounding towns at the f twelve (12) cents per week, payable carrier.
mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in lited States, Canada or United States pos-im, postage free, fifty (50) cents per Six (56) dollars per year, payable in To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per wicz-Subscribers wishing address changed give old as well as new address. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000

Address all communications to Evening beilper, Independence Equare, Philadelphia, ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Philadelphia, Monday, October 29, 1917

LET US SAVE PHILADELPHIA

BY LEGISLATION we can rout out the legislation we may be able to effect a reorganization of the police department that will permanently divorce it from unless the association of profiteers now in official domination of the community are driven to cover and their authority taken from them in the approaching

There is a powerful conspiracy of governmental embezzlers in existence who have attached to themselves parasites of all sorts and conditions. Men who have illicit profits to gain from special privilege, cadets who need assistance to ply their miserable trade, pettifoggers can be dispatched to Cadorna's aid. At who make of the minor courts blackmailing machines, despi-able dealers in dope who cannot exist unless the present is enforced laxly, extortioners who measure their shrawdness by the volume of their financial gain, contractors, small and large, who run their drainpipes into the mu ic pal treasury, rsons of every description who look for riches outside the regular pursuits of business, all are united in a vast, gangrenous coalition to control the machinery of government and employ the paraphernalia of justice to cloak their in-Iquitous activities. Let them but suced in their bold ascault and the Legislature, too, will be theirs.

Before we can achieve decent government with the assistance of Harrisburg must achieve decent government at home. The State helps those who help

We could be content at present with merely decent government. The ultimate can get it we must restore simple decency. There has been bad government been good government that was not de-

What the community is face to face with is the fact that these debauchers of law and order treat Philadelphia on whose earnings he lives. The analstrive to maintain the earning capacity of his creature, while the municipal gang, with its accustomed stupidity, is driving the municipality toward bankruptcy so have some reason to believe that when the exact status of the city's borrowing capacity is revealed in the next Controller's report, it will amaze citizens and

We have got to fight this Gettysburg in Philadelphia, not in Harrisburg. We have or not to issue a mandate of emancipation. Nor is it worth while to argue the as to which side deserves to win. The decision with police clubs?

inwiessness of the police in the Fifth Ward. Since then, subsequent to the exnance of the Mayor and his chief Cossaci erately and without concealment extended Fifth Ward methods to the whole city. By to crush this "rebellion" by force of arms as if they ruled by divine right and any

records no parallel by which adequately to measure them. They attempted they began to prostitute the courts to

livery citisen is confronted with maty at his time. It is to

have now to rescue the city and ourselves BRAZIL CAN GIVE from humiliation and subjection. By the grace of God we shall do it and do it right.

OUR MEN IN THE TRENCHES

THE fact that our men are in the I trenches under fire is the supreme fact for America today. It serves instant notice upon the War Lord, who still talks of our army as a phantom, that, long before his experts had expected Americans in any force at the front, American artillerymen are shelling German dedoubters, quitters, pacifists and disloyal men at home that their last day of grace has expired; there is nothing more to be heard from them in the way of discussion except it be discussion of how best to obtain our war aims. With American soldiers in action there is no time or sympathy to be given any one who still takes an academic view of our part in the fighting.

Getting men into the fighting line less than seven months after the declaration of war must be considered speedy work when it is remembered that the War Administration had to build up a military establishment and systems of transportation and equipment from the foundation. No one part of this work could wisely be allowed to run shead of any other. We were not to make a swift rush into Europe as an expeditionary force on a punitive campaign, but to take our place in the set siege that has been laid around Infamous magistrate system and by Germany. We could take no dashing chances; we had to play safe to make certain a slow but decisive victory. Germany talks of having a will to triumph; but we had to talk of a necessity to political control, but not for many years triumph. It would have been no discouragement had our Government announced that we could not start fighting until 1918. as some Allied experts did predict. It is ahead of schedule time that our men are in action.

> They arrive at the front at the psychological moment to put heart into our allies when they most need it. Haig and Petain have won brilliant victories in the last few weeks, but not without heavy losses. Italy has suffered a most severe reverse and losses that, no doubt, will have to be made good with re-enforcements from France. Americans will soon be ready to take the places of men who no time could the word passed along the lines from the North Sea to the Adriatic-"the Americans are fighting"have come with so welcome a sound to our Allies' ears as now.

EIGHT MILLION VOTES

 ${
m E}^{
m IGHT}$ million persons gave up the immediate use of \$50 or more for the chance to vote for war to the finish. That s what those subscriptions meant. They were ballots recording indorsement for all the acts of the President and Congress and giving mandate to the Government to continue to go the limit. The five billions are obtained as a matter of course and after only four weeks' campaigning at a kind of endeavor about which workers and public have still a great deal to learn. The prodigious sum was gathered in not without effort, but certainly without any disconcerting effect upon the business life of the country or the good feeling of the people.

Of chief importance is the number of subscribers-that is something to be very happy about, and to give confidence to every one that the great bulk of the The most optimistic of prophets hesttated to predict more than six or seven million subscribers. Few thought the list of the first loan would be doubled, as it was. A great stride was taken by the copie between the two loan campaigns. They awoke to the necessity of personal sacrifice to a remarkable degree, as is evidenced by the fact that much of the loan came from incomes, whence it should ome, and from small incomes at that,

FIRST CITY TROOP

THERE are some ancient military or ganizations which it would do no good to disrupt and which it would be advantageous to maintain in their present form. One of them is the First City Its history is part and parcel of the history of the United States and it has won a prestige which should not lightly be lost. Whatever the exigencies of the military establishment, they are not such, we believe, as to warrant the sacrifice of the inspiring traditions which center around this historic organization. The protest against dismemberment is patriotic, not unpatriotic, and we trust that the War Department will so decide.

No peace without victory and no victory without peace!

A world safe for democracy means

We've got the five billions and there's more waiting if Uncle Sam

All we can say is that it won't be "quiet front" very long now that our

paign for decency. All together now for

When the Allies control the Baltic peace will be nearer. There ought to be no German ships on any high sea.

Some people's idea of supporting the President is to throw bricks at him. Others spend their time throwing bouquets. Neither class is of any real help.

sorts of petty annoyances is the latest Smith-Wilson form of government, but there has been no more actual murder. are about to keep their rendezvous with death in France. There are other Ameri-

can citizens who are sitting up nights

figuring how to get hold of more of the

taxpayers' money and make it that much barder for soldiers' dependents to live,

1,785,000 MEN

But Her Chief Aid to Allies Will for the Present Be Food

By ANNIBAL BOMFIM THE whole Brazillan nation has today I the great joy of seeing its Government take a step which had long been desired by every one. From the very first days of the war in Europe the Brazilians showed fenses and will fight until victory is their decided sympathy for the cause of the achieved. It serves instant notice on Allies and their horror for the German crimes. We all knew that this war was being planned by Germany and that it was started by her. The few Frenchmen who lived in Brazil and left to go to war were cheered by large crowds as they departed, as if they were our own boys.

Before the first month of the war had passed the best brains of Brazil, from the spheres of statesmanship, the universities, commerce, army and navy, journalism and all the other literary arts, got together and organized the "Liga Braziletra pelos Alliados"--"Brazilian League for the Allies." It is an association intended to help all allied nations in every possible way. It has been working ever since and has helped a great deal. Besides holding bagaars and giving concerts to raise money for variou relief funds, it has done the most wonderful work as a propagandist against everything that was German, and it has been a watch ful detective against the German plots. One of its good works was the showing up of our rmer Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mueller, as a friend of Germany and com-pelling him to resign his position to Doctor Pecanha, the man who has led Brazil into the war

Brazil have been wishing for our effective co-operation in the struggle. Why is it, then, that not until last week had our Parliament been asked by the President of the republic to declare officially that a state of war exists with Germany? The reason is very much the same as that which kept the United States from taking the same step a long time ago, when every one knew perfectly well that it had to be sken. The Government realized that the buntry was not yet prepared and that it was better to take some precautions before

the final step was made.

Brazil has, however, been making war against Germany since the beginning of this year. When diplomatic relations were broken on April 10 all the German ships I our ports had already been occupied b Brazilian sailors as a precaution to prevent their being damaged by the crews A few days later they were confiscated, and today four of them have already been repaired in the Brazilian shipyards and are sailing under the Brazilian flag. One of them is the Curvello, formerly the Gertruc Wroeman. The Brazilian navy is co-oper ating in the work of policing the squthern Atlantic against German raiders.

As I said in a previous article, this war cought Brazil struggling with the most serious crisis of her history, caused by the bad administration of our former President. Everything was disorganized and the army was in a worse condition than any other The conscription law had been voted, but never enforced; the officers were more interested in politics than in their career, and we could hardly say that we had an army. The standing army in peace tim had been reduced from 20,000 to 12,000 mer and these were of the poorest kind. present President, Dr. Wenceslau Braz, has striven to reform those conditions and has At the end of 1916 the been successful. first regular draft was made and our army became 30,000 strong and formed of fit and chosen young men, who will be the instructors of the great army to be made.

It would have been madness to enter the

war before those men had had enough experience to teach the great army organized when war was declared. Because the maintenance of a large standing army was too great a drain upon the finances of the Government, it was necessary to form private military clubs and train the mer under sen mimilitary discipline at their own. The members of those clubs carried on during the day their own individual business or profession and trained for mili-tary service only at night and on Sundays. After they had been six months under train-Reserve Force and be free from draft.

A powerful patriotic campaign, preaching preparedness through these "shooting clubs, preparedness through these "shooting clubs," succeeded in gathering virtually all the Brazilian young men of military age into their membership. A year age there was not a single little town in Brazil that had not its shooting club. Each club that was formed had to be registered at the War De-partment, where it received a number and had an officer appointed to give instruction to its members. At the beginning of this year Shooting Club No 7, in Rio de Janeiro was turning out about 150 soldiers a month for examination. On the War Department's list there are more than 200 of these clubs registered.

Another source of men for the Brazilian army lies in the police force of our twenty States. Each State has its private militarized police force, which can be requested by the Federal Government in case of war, and is to be used as the Second Reserve Force of the army. This force is only about

40,000 strong.
Putting all the forces together, Brazil could raise immediately an army of 150,000 men fairly well trained and most of them capable of becoming the finest soldiers, for they are young men who were trained at their own expense, led simply by the patri-otic desire of being prepared when war should come.

If the war lasts long enough to need all the men that we can use, and if we have time enough to train and equip them, Brazil can put an army of 1,785,000 men in the

I do not think, however, that such strong military help will be needed. Furthermore, our men would have to undergo a special training in order to stand the cold European weather and it would take too long a time. The great help which Brazil can give and which has been given ever since she broke diplomatic relations with Germany, and even before, is the sending of provisions. We have been sending food to France, England and Italy. Three of our boats have been torpedoed off the coast of France wille doing that work. We export hundreds of tons of work. We export hundreds of tons of frozen meat every month; we do it to such an extent that there is a shortage in the se markets and a resulting increase in

the cost of living.

Although the Brazilians are doing Although the Brazilians are doing all they can to help the Allies, much is yet to be done. We have one of the largest and richest countries of the world, but we have not yet learned how to use our hidden treasures. Our population is comparatively small and up until a few years the Brazilians had no ambition to ago the Brazilians had no ambition to better their situation in life. If a man had a roof to live under and enough food had a root to starve, he was contented. This was caused by ignorance. Lately conditions have changed and all are desirous to do have changed that they had been doing before. This interest was aroused by a patriotic educational campaign started three years ago by our great peet. Olavo Bilac, and helped by all educated Brazilians. With the war conditions every one wants to do his bit and understands that this bit must be done by increasing the country's produc

Now the only way to increase the pro-duction with such a shortage of men as we have is through the extensive use of labor-saving machinery. If the United States wants to be helped by its new ally solving this most vital problem of food nortage, it must help with its experience in this country there has been devised the nost efficient labor-saving organization of cod production; what you have to do is to send at once experts in that line of work to teach the Brazilian farmers and manufacturers. You must send your most modern machinery to be used there for our

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday, in snappy, frosty weather, My Queen an' I delight to go a-marketing together, Which is a more becoming thing for mar ried folk to do

Than traipsing round on Chestnut street

to see what news is new.

Oh, yes, you're laughing in your sleeve! You think me very silly, In this our modern age to weave A tale so Jack-an'-Jill-y, But on your way, you wor'My-wise, To luncheons, games an' dances! This road is but for those who prize The commonplace romances: in' not for you the jenceled joy That makes my heart its casketto lackey Her, as market boy, An' tote the royal basket.

When morning's wings are rimed with

An' morning's breath is ley, The roads with silver are embossed An' market stalls are spicy:

An' all you need's a normal nose To leave this gloomy, drab age For one that makes a fragrant rose Of every humble cabbage, Oh, there is joy without allow.

For all who rightly ask it-To leckey Her, as market boy, An' tote the royal basket

know of kings in foreign parts The car of Mars pursuing, Tho'd gladly ease their weary hearts With chores that I've been doing; " maybe others nearer home.

Who follow foolish pleasures,

An' tote the royal basket.

May still have sense enough to come Among these humbler treasures. Ho! husbands, here's the gay employ For all who rightly ask it-To lackey Her, as market boy,

An' so when it's a Saturday, in snappy, frosty weather, My Queen an' I delight to go a-market-

ing together, Which is a more becoming thing for married folk to do Than traipsing round on Chestnut street

ON THURSDAY, in this place, we were liscussing a dinner that had been cold

to see what news is new.

for sixty years. Now we have before us the menu of another that was cooked to be disposed of thirty years ago. The dinner of the St. Andrew's Society n 1857, it may be remembered, over-

played the food and left the character of the speeches entirely to the imagination. The menu now before us is strong in wines and strong in speakers. Indeed the wines played an important part in the affair before ever the guests were seated.

The dinner of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia in honor of the Centennial of the United States Constitution was held in St. George's Hall, at Thirteenth and Arch streets, on September 17, 1887. Let it not be supposed the food upon this occasion was not plentiful and good. The list of eatables is mouth-watering to look upon and the caterer's name was one to conjure with. But the wines! There was a sauterne and a sherry and a burgundy and five kinds of champagne. Unfortunately, these liquids allured the waiters from the straight and narrow path, so that they walled first unsteadily and then not at all. The guests, all unconscious of this, sat down and waited for their food, but there were no serving ing they could apply for an examination men to set it before them. The commit-and, if they passed it successfully, they too having the wits about it sent the tee, having its wits about it, sent the frenzied caterer after more wine, and this was quickly served to the guests, putting them in a somewhat better frame of mind. Who'a want to bother with mere food upon such an occasion anyway, with such speakers as these to listen to: Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor of Pennsylvania, who was toastmaster; Grover leveland, President of the United states; Major General J. M. Schoffeld, Governor James A. B.aver, Governor fitzhugh Lee, Commodore George W. Melville and Colonal A. K. McClure. But it's painful in this our day to read over

"Once upon a time," writes O'Bserver "a young man went into Leary's Old Book Store with a half dozen books under his arm. 'I saw your ad,' said he, 'and I want to sell these-' 'But our ad only offered to buy whole libraries,' said Ned-or maybe it was Bill Stuart. 'Well,' replied the young man, 'this is my whole library.' Now, what I'm coming to is this: I have just gathered from all my pockets all the clippings and curious notes I've been carrying around with me for years. Some are so worn as to be undecipherable, but won't you take these?

In Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. ever the grave of a man who behaved unwisely upon a hot summer day is this in-

Full many a man, both old and young, Has gone to his sarcophagus By pouring water ley cold, Down through his hot oesophagus.

Have you noticed the signs in the City Hall Courtyard? There is one, 'Men vanted for the army,' and right under t is another, 'Embalmers wanted.' Here is another that appeared once in local religious weekly:

The ice cream and cake served to all at the end of the merry evening were denated by Mrs. Anthony A. Hirst,"

(For Obituaries see Page Seven.)

Rub your spectacles and read this in-

creating bit of news: get their favorite beverage at 4 cents a quart if a movement which has been started by some of the farmers of Chester and Delaware counties has a successful outcome. Although many prominent city dealers recently lowered their price from 8 to 6 cents, there still remain prominent members of the Milk Exchange who maintain the 8-cent standard. In view of this condition dairymen have stopped to think how it is that such an exorbitant tax is levied when they re-ceive for their best milk at the creameries only 1% cents at this time,

Yes, as you've probably guessed, this ceased to be news a quarter of a century ago. It's taken from a morning contemporary of June 12, 1890. The dairy men's scheme provided for the elimina tion of the middleman and the selling of the milk in grocery and other small stores instead of delivering at the consumer's door. A dream that glimmered and went



A Letter From Suffragist to Her Mother, Written While in Solitary Confinement

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Please publish this letter just received from my daughter, who has broken no law, but who, on a trumped-up charge, has been treated like the lowest criminal, MRS. JAMES D. WINSOR.

Haverford, Pa.

MISS WINSOR'S LETTER Solitary Confinement, the District Jail, Washington, D. C. Dearest Mother:

Here I am in solitary confinement in cell so small that I can touch both sides with my fingertips. It has no furniture but a washbowl and spigot, a small chair without a back and an iron bed swung from the wall on chains; on this is laid a thin straw mattress; so I now reaemble Margery Daw. The cell is not very clean and I have just killed eleven bedbugs with pin, which makes a splendid weapon to ursue them.

We are in "solitary," which means that no one can leave her cell at all, but is locked up here day and night. Apparently we are not to have any physical exercise whatever—a right which is not refused even to murderers. This is done by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. I don't know by what law these gentlemen are given unlimited power to tamper with my health. We can't find out what legal rights prisoners have, as they will not let us see our lawyers. How-ever, with all its disadvantages we prefer the jail to Occoquan, as the officials here some kindness toward us.

There are twenty suffragists here, including Alice Paul. Our cells are side by side and we are as gay as larks. Some-times we while away the time with sweet music on the "prisoner's harp," i. e., a omb with tissue paper over it. Sometim to Russian music for us by Miss Nins maradin The first verse:

Democracy, a host of women greet you! To victory, our goiden banners float. Thrust from the White House gates with ou petition To Occoquan, shorn of liberty.

Free in our souls. O world's enfranchised women!
Come hold a banner, swell our strong demand and crush injustice by your spirits power;
So free our voices, forward to viotory! The author is Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore. We are going to sing it at the dinner to be given in Cameron House,

the differ the sum of and women will be present We expect to be set free Saturday, No

vember 3. It seems rather a long time, as we have not been permitted to receive any we have not been permitted to receive any letters or papers since Saturday. October 13. All this is a punishment because we refused to work and asked to be treated as political prisoners! We stated our position in a letter to the District of Columbia. Commissioners. The right of peaceful petition is legal in the District of Columbia by the Clayton act. We were, therefore, strictly within our rights in holding banners before the White House to remind President Wilson of his pre-election promises—and therefore entitled to receive the treatment accorded political prisoners—which would include our own clothes, books. which would include our own clothes, books, papers, writing materials and visitors and

of course, there are many precedents of course, there are many precedents for this. Parnell in Kilmainham Jail and Tolstoy were better treated by the British and Russian Governments, respectively, than we American women are being treated by our own Government. But we hope for better things for future political prisoners, if not for ourselves.

If not for ourselves.

It was not possible to begin this reform as soon as we arrived at Occoquan. The living conditions there were so dreadful that before we could institute the more advanced reforms we felt it only right to do our utmost to obtain decent food and humane treatment for all the inmates. When the investigation from which we had hoped so much resulted in a whitewash, we, for

the time being, felt that further work along umanitarian lines was useless at the work-couse. We then took up this other im-cortant question, with the result that after mprisoning us at Occoquan under lock and key for a week we were transported last Sunday to the jall. I have quoted the peautiful verse, "Stone walls do not a prison make ner Iron bars a cage," so often that my fellow prisoners are a little weary of it. But I really think it applies our present situation.

woman suffrage bill go sailing through Affectionately yours. MARY WINSOR.

"RELIEF" FOR TEACHERS

Sir-The Board of Education has taker he wind out of the teachers' sails. Only

a short time ago everybody was talking an

and promised relief in 1918, if that could

And what was promised? "Relief"

Pauperize the teachers. Im them that they must be win

LOUIS FISCHER.

The teachers don't want "relief."

Philadelphia, October 26,

be arranged.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

"HELLO, BILL!!"

5. Is Now York officially referred to as a State or a Commonwealth? I have had a wonderful experience in 6. What are cosmetics? these last two months; have learned more of poor suffering human nature than I could in two years at home, and among the 7. What is meant by an "arriere pensee," and how is it pronounced? 8. What is the "Paderewski Legien"? suffragists have met some very interesting 9. An important amendment is proposed to the selective conscription act. What is it? women, especially the voters from the West and the progressive southern women, who 10. Where is Kings County, New York? have set aside their traditional standpoint to work for the Federal amendment. So love to all at home and do not worry about me, as I expect early in November to "re-turn in triumph to Clusium's royal dome"

1. Doctor Braz. President of Brazil. and when Congress assemble

Answers to Saturday's Quiz "Barnard's Lincoln," a statue of the Great

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Name the largest city in Brazil and the

2. What is the planet Uranus also called?

4. Name three famous Russian compe

3. Who were the Toltecs?

ederal Reserve cities: New York, Che Cloveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Francisco, Richmond, Kansas Cite, Louis, Minneapolie, Atlanta and Dala

 "Proclaim liberty, etc.," the motio on the Liberty Bell., Leviticus, xxv., 10. 5. "Small arms," arms carried by individual soldiers—rides, revolvers, etc.

6. Wagner wrote "Tristan and Isolde."

writing about an increase in salary. Now all seems to have been paralyzed by a deft stroke of the board. A committee of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association waited on individual members of the board. We are told that they were politely received and provised relief in 1918, if that could 7. Vosges Mountains, on boundary between Alsace and France. The "sgres" proposed as the "a" in "leisure" the "ss in "rose."

8. Switzerland leads in "pure democracy," that is, in direct legislation by the people. A living, in the manner of speaking in the Church of England, is a elergyman's title to the rectorship and income of a parish. Of course they were politely received, Whatever else we may think of the people at the head of our educational system, we

10. Attila the Hun was called the must say that they act like gentlemen-even though in their heart of hearts each one of them would have liked to instruct HOW KERENSKY APPEARS the office boy that he was "not in." And so low have the teachers sunk that all their TIS face lacks symmetry and is careworn II and anxious; his movements are quick clamor and demands, their distress and

necessity disappear the moment they are assured that their committee was not kicked out of the office. and nervous, his look full of energy and determination; he evidently has a temperament not to be daunted by difficulty of danger, and which does not shrink from sudden and bold decisions. But the most remarkable of all his gifts umble creatures who come timidly to beg is his extraordinary personal charm; it is as if a subtle fluid, emanating from his elief from the haughty hand of the master

will, envelops those who come into contact with him, be they few or many, Prostand up and proudly demand that they be given their just due. They want the in-crease in salary which wartime conditions portion, moderation and balance have no place in such a nature, but it is through his have made imperative and which they de-serve at all events as a return for their labor. If they cringe and bow they will be place in such a nature, but it is through as defects as well as his qualities that Kerensky has so great a hold on the souls of his countrymen. Each time I saw him he assured me that he has full faith in the outcome of the revolution, saying:

"Tell your friends in France, England and America not to lose faith in us, whatever happens; the old regime has left us a crushing inheritance, but we shall wis through." ignored and forgotten. If they make firm, dignified demands they will be heard and satisfied, and that immediately.

MAN'S AUTUMNAL HARVEST No task can be too heavy, no responsi-bility too great for him; his fiery nature carries him into the thickest of the fight through. Earth shows her harvest in pride of full-ness or regret of bitter poverty; what is carries him into the thickest of the fight as his generosity makes him eager to pour ail that is in him in defense of a just cause. He has shown this lately by his magnificent rush to all the fronts to restore order and discipline in the armiss to raily their broken ranks, to arouse their fighting spirit, and to make them nt in hold back and then to attack the enemy. During all this campaign, surely one of the greatest and most arduous ever undertaked by mortal. Kerensky has spared teither his mind nor his body. He has thrown himself into his mighty task with a mighty sou urs-we who also have had our year? As the old phrase has it. What fruits have we brought forth? Man is not bound to the seasons as tilled land is and needs no barn to gather his soul in when autumn comes; but, with the same plainness, he either does or does not yield the values by closes down on summer's parting the greatest and the least of us have either helped or hindered the permanent welfare of our race. Man's own business is to increase justice and kindness; to make more of pahis mind nor his body. He has thrown his self into his mighty task with a mighty soil. Thanks to him, all the group of armiss formerly commanded by General Brussler were rendered capable of a vigorous of fensive; they pushed back the German troops, made a considerable advance and bodk almost 40,800 prisoners.—Rayment Receipt to Sorthner's Magazine. that evil loses and that good is strengthened in the unending conflict of those forces. For the soul's harvest home it is either tares or wheat; there is no fallow ground. The sowing is unseen of others, and the reaping also, but the care and thought that go to the growing of the crop are much the same. But man's own harvest is infinitely and eternally more important than that which he weeks from the field. Calli-Recouly, in Scribner's Magazine.

NO BUTTER AT VASSAR NO BUTTER AT VASSAR

The announcement at Vascar College that no more butter will be served at dinner had caused much discussion, but the girls premise to give the plan a trial. It is a war measure, established on account of the high cost of living. The girls will have stavistically a said that the college would lift was said that the college would lift the ban on butter for dinner just as soon as there were any complaints.

The hardboiled egg for breakfast is doomed, too; at least it must not be served where omelet is to be had.

Because most of the girls have a great the unjury service at all meals; but the only a service at all meals; but the will be evened up by cutting down or many laws.



which he wrests from the field .- Collier's.

THE POLYGLOT PRESS

Leaving out of the count the German