ans H. R. Cusris, Chairman. WRALET ..... Editor IN C. MARTIN . G:neral Business Manager 

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 31, 1917

#### "THE SCOURGE OF GOD"

THE stupid attempt of the associated politicians to deprive citizens of the right to vote next Tuesday has properly nailed by the courts. A gang vicwithout a fight is impossible. It has partment was turned over to politicians and the majesty of the city dragged in the mud by as clumsy a leadership as ever attempted to browbeat and subju-

The petty annoyances to which decent citizens are being subjected are simply dicative of the gang state of mind. It has thrived on intimidation. True, that intimidation heretofore has taken form of threatening officeholders, interfering with small merchants who could not exist unless the police let them alone, getting toll from even important business men and employing the whole power of law and authority to maintain the infamous Organization, but the intimidation has always been there. The gang knows no arguments except the blackjack in one form or another. It relies on brute force, because it has no appeal make to the intelligence. But when intimidation becomes open and wanton, a physical intimidation directed against respectable citizens who take no part in the squabbles of the tenderloin and know nothing of the habits and practices of the dope-takers, it becomes too monstrous a thing for any community to statement, without mentioning names or endure. The Organization that uses the magistrate system, that mockery of justice, as a compelling political instrument naturally reverts to the employment of police clubs when threatened with ex

"The Scourge of God" they used to call Attila the Hun. "The Scourge of God" the Organization is in Philadelphia, There is no need to recount the exposures of the last month, no need to tell again of the abuses which are patent to everybody and the practice of which continues unabated. The situation today is different from the situation in other days only because the revelations have been table. No man can pretend to disbelieve and thus justify lending ald and succor to the gang. He has to take his stand In favor of decency or in favor of indecency. There is no middle ground. The mask of hypocrisy has been torn from the Organization. It stands naked with its leprous spots covering it from toe to crown. "Unclean! Unclean!" the lepers who stood by the wayside in ancient Galilee were compelled to cry to give warning of their disease. We have been forced to unclothe the Organization and let all see its spots.

The news columns are filled with statistical evidence of what gang rule means to the treasury and the taxpayer. Whoever votes according to his pocketbook. even if he neglect moral influences, must appreciate the ruin that had government is inducing. The gang should be whipped decisively if for economic reasons only. Were its officeholders as hopest as the sun is bright, still their inefficiency would condemn them utterly, But when administration translates itself into deliberate mismanagement for purposes of gain, financial or political, the extreme limit of abuse is reached.

"Public men are cowards," exclaims a man who ought to know. Mayhap their equivelences make them so. But we doubt if there are enough cowards and lickspittles in Philadelphia to make a gang victory possible next Tuesday, police or

# SOCIALISM

Truck! United States may be "moving inward complete public ownership and ration of public utilities, especially pads, telephones and telegrapha," as the magistrates have ever done. National Association of Railway Comwrs mys. "Is not this Socialism and simple?" a startled correspond-

Constitution giving the Governmenopoly of coinage and post-

sturdy rivalry between the express com- "NELLY'S ALLEY,"

panies and the parcel post. "Socialism pure and simple" has in finite room for growth. It is "Socialism impure and complex" that we combat. Socialism which accepts and encourages the perverse doctrine that universal cooperation can be attained only by universal greed. It is this dross that will not mix with the gold of the basic faith of western civilization.

#### RELENTLESS ATTRITION

DUTTING it crudely, but with necessary realism, we have started to kill Germans. One of the factors of the situation is attrition. It is never desirable to make it the chief factor. But sometimes men who prized their principles above their lives have had to depend upon it entirely. Grant had to; he came to the point of learning that if he was to win he must keep on pulting more and more of his opponents out of action at the sacrifice of the same number of his own men, relying on his superior numbers to win for him eventually.

This may be what the Italian situation has brought us to. It is not correct to say "the Germans outnumber the Allies on the Italian front, having inexhaustible aro reserves." The enemy has simply concentrated a large force on the weak point of one front. Certainly the extra forces which Mackensen has taken south are no larger than the American force now in France. He did not go from the Isonzo to Udine without great losses. It would be remarkable if such an operation had cost the invaders fewer than 20,000 casualties. Attrition is still at specifications and derelictions of street-cleaning contracts are simultaneously and more. Counting out Italy and Russia. If financially interested, perforce, in gaining need be, the man-power of the United and maintaining, as ruthlessly and perpetustates, England and France and their colonies would still be double that of en impossible ever since the police de Germany and Austria. If all Venetia is abandoned, if a second Marne is fought as far south as the Po, still will the steady diminishing of the German reserve troops go on relentlessly.

It is a terrible possibility, but we must steel ourselves to meet anything, even the many months of attrition that this would mean. To gain a lesser goal than that which we strive toward today. Grant said, when an exchange of prisoners was requested: "Tell the men in Libby Prison that they are dying for their country there as honorably as if they were dying on the battlefield." He counted on attrition and the country backed him, as it would back Pershing today.

#### YOU'D KNOW WHAT HE MEANT

THE President has naturally refused to state his preference for Mayor of New York. There would be as little reason for him to declare himself on the situation in Philadelphia. But is it not strange that if he said "the facts are too plain to need comment for the advice of any fair-minded voter" everybody would know which side he hoped would win?

If Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, Hiram John son or Mr. Bryan said to the voters of Philadelphia and New York: "No honest man need hesitate for a moment about how he should vote"-if any respectable public man in America made just that stating preferences or reasons, you'd know what he meant, wouldn't you?

# NO FOOD PRIVILEGES

sports because during the siege of Paris the good "spenders" got their meals there on I. O. U.'s, and tradition has it that to take a walk in such so-called fresh air they were very "chic" meals indeed. While "the people" ate everything and anything, including the Zoo elephant, in those days of famine, the moneyed folk dined well, and it would have been the same way if it had been London, Chicago | or Berlin that was under siege instead of

But there has been a change. The year '17 reverses the conditions of '71 in more ways than in the transposition of the numerals. Wherever there has been real fear of famine, money has been no open sesame to luxurious living in the last three years. There was bribery in Germany to obtain bread cards, but the crime was exposed. There has been food profiteering in England, but an avalanche of journalistic attack keeps the price of bread cheaper there than here. Some of the New York millionaires were "not at home" when the canvassers for household economy rang the bell, but the fact was published broadcast. It is not that human nature is any better than it used to be, but that publicity is infinitely better, and publicity is the weapon of the poor. If people had to eat the Zoo elephant today while other people dined at tables adorned with pink lampshades there would be a call for green lampposts and a few halters before nightfall Publicity will ferret out the wastrels and make them toe the mark of real economy.

Victories for the Germans; Victory for the Allies.

Let's follow "Wheatless Wednesday" by having a "Gangless Government."

Only fifteen days left to send Christmas gifts to our soldiers in France.

While we're cutting down on sugar it might be just as well to eliminate some of the plums at City Hall.

Some persons believe that a sphinxattitude creates an impression of subtle superiority. Many of our city officials have attempted such camouflage-but the trouble is they don't know enough about the sphinx.

Mr. Rotan is trying to find out if any magistrates have been guilty of wrongdoing. This city's magistrate system must go. The real investigation to start would be one to find out what good

The proposal, vaguely put forth, to conscript boys of nineteen and twenty is rather premature in view of the fact that only 7 per cent of those registered have been called to camp. By the time Congress passes another conscription measure several hundred thousand of who are now twenty years old

# REFORM SLOGAN

It Means That "Contract Government of Public Works" Must End

By HOWARD S. ANDERS, M. D. WHETHER this be the psychologic mement or not to recur to the ever-present mess and menace of our dirty, dusty highways and "Nelly's Alleys," the recent concurrence of political aggression with violence and murder and official indifference would seem at least to confirm the justness and fitness of many years of individual and recent representative complaints and protests against the City Hall regime so patently responsible for the fifthy conditions.

It is manifestly and startlingly self-evi-dent in this present crisis in Philadelphia's rapidly "making" history that we need here a revolution against bureaucratic bossism of local politicians as did Russia against autocratic and Rasputinie Czarism.

Is Philadelphia (or "Filthadelphia," as an up-to-the-minute Italian gives it to the Vares down in the "Neck") really awaken ing, then? Is there immediate hope of an arousing, activating, dynamic civic spirit; a real ethic of social and political consciousness? If so, to save time and misdirection of effort, let the attack be central and root out the foundational and vital cause of the misroverness. cause of the misgovernment, namely, cor tract government of public works and al-lied departments of official control.

Control of government by contractors means a camouflage control of contractors. ontractors who are surreptitiously ested in screening this manipulation of th allow, their political leadership and license of ambition and avarice.

We may be temporarily subdued and stifled, shaken and shattered. Nevertheless, we must get together and go on in the acute and strenuous development of a col-lective individuality that is becoming increasingly stimulated and emphasized in stability of our future democracy must depend for assurance and permanence.

The "Nelly's Alley" agitation inaugurated ust summer has not received the extension and repetition its significance demanded; for a "Nelly's Alley" is most assuredly a for a "Nelly's Alley" is most assuredly a local symptom of a serious disease in our

#### "Nelly's Alley" a Slogan

By this time the constant, or even the casual, readers of the enterprising Eve-NING LEDGER know that "Nelly's Alley" is not an empty phrase; that it is as far from vacuity and levity and obscurfty as their antitheses can land it. Neither is it the title of a wartime poem or a ragtime song; nor the foreground of a settlement house or the tackground of a "movie" actor drama; although, really, it might be adaptable to all of these arts of glad service in sentiment and struggle in things comic, didactic

No, "Nelly's Alley" is no longer simply yword of accumulated and neglected refusand rottenness, but a password of oppor-tunity and duty. It is the shibboleth of a ising body of citizens who believe in giving publicity and exposure to the red-handed corruptionist contractors and politicians who put wealth before health; political security against sanitary safety; private profit before public performance according to the specifications and adequate standards of efficient and satisfactory street cleaning.

"Nelly's Alleys" are small, local, concentrated masses of fifth and dirt that are generally widespread and relatively filmed all over the streets and sidewalks of com-mercial, industrial and residential Phila-delphia. Now, streets form the bottoms of delphia. Now, streets form the potterns what might be termed the ventilating flues of cities; and obviously if they are covered with a layer of foul mud in wet weather which becomes dry dirt in clear or fair weather, the nir we breathe is constantly THERE is a boulevard restaurant which has always been very dear to Parisian often putrid and "smelly"; always poisoned with pulverized particles of decayed and infected animal and vegetable matter, waste excretions, expectorations, etc. It is a farce

It is amazing, and it would be admirable not suicidal to public health, to witness the distressful, deleterious prevalence of the disease-propagating, fabric-ruining dust from our city streets. Great quantities of this pulverized poison, recking with cuitivable bacteria, is hourly blowing and seeping into our houses, into crevices and corners from which it will not be removed—and where it will not be reached by fresh air and sunshine—until the closed and warmed rooms of winter energize and develop them into the potential activities of pus infection, and then people complain of "colds" which they do not "catch." but really suffer from ous catarrhs, "fouls." "grips," tonsillitis, pronchitis and so on, which catch them while lying in walt to be stirred up to the face level by guilty methods of dusting and sweeping and guileless but nevertheless insidious air currents.

# Dirty Streets Greeted Joffre

As an instance of the apathy and cupidity of the officials and contractors note the dis regarded opportunity—on the special occa-sion of the distinguished French and British representatives last spring—to give Phila-delphia's streets a public housedeaning, particularly when that visit was exigently postponed for about a week. our guests warm hearts and helping hands -clean streets? Oh, no! We welcomed Joffre and Viviani with the dusty acc paniments of dirty streets unremoved piles of filthy sweepings and sidewalks almost mough soiled to start garden seeds grow-The street cleaners either do or do not

wet and flush the streets enough: If they do, we have no complaint to make: If not, the dirt is swept deliberately if not stirred up and blown about incidentally by and traffic as a germ-laden, infectious dust. The moist (or dry) dirt is either uniformly machine-swept into gutters and gath-ered by blockmen into piles and finally shoveled promptly into covered wagons or it is not so triply and properly handled and disposed of. If so, the streets are cleaned fairly well and the municipal air is comparatively free from pulverized poi-son, and there is no ground for complaint. If not, and the windrows, as usually happens, consist of two or three serpentine bands of flith running anywhere between the middle of the highways and the gutters. specifications are fractured, and people, ciothing, houses, stores, merchandise, cars, offices, theatres and so on are dust-infected and deteriorated, and we all should be dis-contented, if we are not so, with such conditions. The situation, while chronic and seemingly incurable, is not really so. aroused, insistent, persistent demand by voters and powerful institutions, by the Chamber of Commerce and various busi-ness associations (for public cleanliness is a business asset) and civic clubs and church federations is bound to obtain satisfactory results before long.

Thus we are awakened simultaneously to the more radical need of permanent cure by the higher principle of prevention, namely, the abolition of the whole contract sysm of street cleaning by new, charter leg-

tem of street cleaning by new, charter leg-islation at Harrisburg.

It is about time to begin the education of a popular demand that the next Leg-islature give Philadelphia the prerogative of ruling liself by ruling out the contract We have not only the right to life and perty and the mere deatiny of existence, at also the right in living in decease, antort and happiness; the right to an optimized of beauty as well as of safety.

Tom Daly's Column

GINERAL HELL Ladles ant Gintlemen: Let mexpresent to ye Gineral Hell:

Here let me tell, Chief o' the Gineral Staff av his corps, (Twintleth, Allenstein) falsely, he swore Russia had mobilized, startth' the war. Which was the Kaiser's excuse f'r much

An' a few facts in the life o'fthis gint,

Gineral Hell.

to ye

Ladies an' Gintlemen, harhito the name av high:

Gineral Hell; Fittin' the scheme an' the blame an' the shame at him Wonderful well.

Long may he wave in thy land o' the Hun, Long may he hold there a place in the An' may his comrades, whiniver they run,

Gineral Hell! Ladies on' Gintlemen, bid a good-bys to

Still be unable to shake or to shun

thin Gineral Hell. None o' ye, sura, are deservin' so nigh To this crayture to dwell. But when the Kaiser is safe in a cell,

Afther the end o' this war has befell, He is the lad that will have for a spell, Just fur his bunkte au' all to himsel', Gineral Hell.

SOME months ago a large and ugly sign grew overnight upon the front lawn of a fine house on Wister street, in Germantown. The sign announced that the property was for sale, but the remarkable thing about it was this line in large letters:

SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING SITE

The neighbors began jat once to talk, and out of the talk grew the story that the gentleman who owned the property had offered it for sale to his next-door neighbors at what he considered a very reasonable price, and got mad when they refused to buy. "All right," said he, according to the gossips, "then I'll offer it for a manufacturing site and we'll see how you like that."

Now it happened that the folks/he was dealing with were the Allens, and the Allens looked at him in an amused sort of way and said in effect: "You can't scare us by shaking a mill at us. Here's our own mill right back of uss here on Sheldon street, where it's been since 1844, and here are three Allen households very comfortably fixed within sound of our looms. So go as far as you like!"

The sign went up, as we salt before and the neighbors smiled and talked, and presently the sign came down again, although the property is still for sale,

That's a characteristic of Germantown not to be noted elsewhere in this old town, we think-the old-fashloned habit among long-established manufacturers of weld ing their homes to their mills. It's no lit tle part of the charm of the place.

#### HALLOWEEN

O! dem wuz happy Hallereens-we had in ole Virginny,

W'en me an' Chloe wuz co'htin' long

W'en chery one among us tocide smallest pickaninny

Would huddle in de chimbley cohnah's listen toe dem chilly win's ob ole No

vembah's Go a-screechin' laik a spook aroun' de

Twell de pickaninnies' fingaha gita to shaktu' o'er de embahs, An' dey laik ter roas' dey knuckles 'stead o' nuts.

An' once w'en Chloe cum skitin' frough de do'-way ob de shanty, Her face ez white ez any sheet-a'most,

She done skeered all dem niggahs inter feelin' mighty ha'nty Bah 'lowin' dat she bin kissed bah

ghost! Twell midnight by de fiah all dem coward niggahs tarried, Expectin' chery minute sumfin' orful fo

ter see: But Chloe she nebah 'spicioned 'twell long arter we wuse married Dat de niggah spook wat kissed 'er den

wuz me!

HARRY LAUDER at noon today will be talking to the Poor Richardites in their Camac street clubhouse upon "The Reunion of Great Britain and the United States." It'll be a serious hands-acrossthe sea appeal, no doubt, with no room in it for the little story that Lauder once told to us with a smack of the lips.

"Travelin' by rail from Glasgow to Stiring," said he, "I was in a compartment with some Englishmen and a dear ould bit of a farmer, a true Scotsman. It was a raw day and the English were very bitter against the climate. 'No Englishman.' said one of them, 'could ever settle down in such a region.' At that the ould lad cocked up his ears, and said he: 'Nae Englishman sattle doon in this region? Toots, man, ye're haiverin' nonsense. I'll let ye see a pairt alang the side-line a bit here, whaur a gey wheen o' yer countrymen cam' mair than five hunder year syne, and they're no thinkin' o' leavin't though they're well sattled doon by this time.' 'Where is that?' asked several of are not promptly and thoroughly brushed into piles and removed before drying and scattering by traffic and gusts, then the ould lad."

time.' 'Where is that?' asked several of the Englishmen. 'Bannockburn,' said the ould lad." ould lad."

IF EVER you should have trouble with the big traffic cop who hasn't anything at all to do, day after day, but to stand at the corner of Broad street and Lehigh avenue, telling horses and things which way to go, ask him to let you see his whistle. That'll fluster him, for he doesn't carry one like most traffic cops. He uses his fingers and makes 'em sound like the siren at Dingee's brickyard. Then you'll say to him: "You're Matty Kernan, ain't yuh?" And while he's blushing you'll go on: "Gee, I've heard about you. You're a wonder, all right! They tell me you can whistle classical music blindfolded. Say, now, could you give us a couple o' bars o' 'For Me and My Gal'! No? How about 'The End of a Perfect Day'?" Then, maybe, Matty will say, "All right, feller, run along this time; but I do most o' me fancy whistling at night at parties an' clubs an' the like o' that

COAL EXCHANGE'S

Its President Defends It Against Recent Criti-

WORK FOR PUBLIC

MUNICIPAL MATTERS MATTERS

By JOHN E. LLOYD

resident of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange. THE Philadelphia Coal Exchange has L come in for a good deal of criticism lately, being accused of fixing prices and other charges fust as unreasonable and no doubt a majority of the Philadelphia public believe the facts are as stated. This most certainly is not the case, and never has

The exchange was organized in the interests, naturally, of the retail coal dealers, but their interests were in many ways use interests of the consuming public. A few years ago it was not an unusual thing for some of the retail yards to deliver a short ton; in other words, instead of delivering a ton of 2240 pounds, as little as 1700 to 1800 pounds would be sold as a ton, and yet the public continued to buy from these dealers and could not understand why they could sell coal for so much less than their

The Philadelphia Coal Exchange has put a stop to this, at least among its own members, as it employs a weighmaster whose busings it is to do nothing but weigh the wirgons of the members of the exchange. He is continually on the street and no dealer knows when he may have his wagon weighed. The exchange has em-ployed this man since October, 1912, long before the Department of Weights and Measures was authorized. The reports of the weighmaster are made in writing to the executive committee of the Coal Exchange The penalty imposed is optional with the executive committee; on the first offense a letter is written by the secretary of the exchange to the member at fault. If the fault should continue the member is fined, and if this does not remedy the evil the executive committee reports the case to the board of directors, which has the power

to expel the offending member. Has Rendered a Service

During the present excessive consump-tion of coal the exchange has been working for the best interests of Philadelphia, trying to get a fair proportion of the coal that is mined shipped to Philadelphia. Officers and committees of the exchange have made numerous trips to Washington and to the heads of the railroads, with the one object-

getting more coal to Philadelphia.

I believe the Philadelphia Coal Exchange has rendered and is today rendering a great service to the city by obtaining not only a normal but an extra supply of coal. only a normal but an extra supply of coal. The consumer, whether a householder or the owner of a factory, must recognize the fact that more coal of all kinds has been used and more coal has been shipped to used and more coal has been shipped to Philadelphia since January I, 1917, than in any previous year. Most of this increase has been in steam sizes and not in egg, stove, nut and pea, the sizes used for From this it can readily be seen the

Philadelphia Coal Exchange has been and is working in the interests of the public. The retail coal dealer has been subjected to a great deal of criticism lately, and very unfairly so. If this continues it will do a great injustice to a body of business men who, in the great majority of cases, are doing their best to give and are giving the public a square deal.

There are many uncertainties to the

There are many uncertainties in the coal business, and at this particular time the rebusiness, and at this particular time the re-tail dealer has many new problems to face; and all we ask is that the public, as well as the press, be patient, and I beliave the fuel situation will be worked out to the satisfaction of all.

The gross margin, or gross income, re-ceived by the retail dealer has been much discussed of late, and I would like to call attention to some matters of vital impor-tance to this subject. Retailers' Problems

The profit a dealer usually makes varies greatly from month to month, some month showing an actual loss per ton on the ton nage handled. When a coal yard is worked to capacity a believe it would be possible.

even. A fair average for this year on present costs would be, I believe, around \$2.56 per ton. Any retail coal dealer who could average a net profit of 50 per cent per ton would be making more money than be

has ever made, and yet no one, I venture, would say he was making more than a fair percentage, based on the cost of coal. From the gross income a dealer makes nust be deducted all Items of expense en-ering into his business, such as salaries, vages of yardmen and teamsters, clerical orce, yard maintenance, taxes, insurance, nterest on money invested, depreciation on

OUR PERPETUAL HALLOWEEN STUNT

plants and equipment, depreciation and wastage of coal, etc., per ton, and what-ever balance is left will be the net profit. Any business man knows that certain of the items enumerated above are fixed or overhead expenses, which continue from day to day, regardless of the volume of This is particularly true f the coal dealer. He does not different articles that are sold at different times of the year, but an article that pertains only to about one-half of each year for the other half the overhead continue his cost per ton advances by leaps

and bounds. The gross income which the retail dealer s now receiving, based on the method or-lered by Doctor Garfield, the fuel administrator, varies from approximately \$1.70

# Avoidable Expense

With the greatly increased cost of doing business and with shipments of coal as incertain as they are today, this gross income does not permit a fair return on the capital invested. The best months for the retailer are

December to May 31; even in his busy nonths there are many items of expense which the consumer does not consider many which could be avoided if the con-sumer would use a little forethought.

Among the first may be mentioned by streets and during and after heavy snowstorms. In the summer one horse can haul one ton and two horses from two to three tons and more. With snow and ice on the streets it takes two horses to a oal, and even then valuable time is lost by the care necessary to drive on key stree or shoveling snow so teams can reach the sidewalk. It is often necessary to send an extra man, when in summer one would do. The same applies with equal force to de-livery by autotrucks.

Among the avoidable expenses for which the consumer is responsible two important ones can be mentioned. First, the habit of ordering from one or more yards at the same time. (I have known of cases where an order for one ton has been placed with five different yards for immediate delivery.) The yard making the delivery first naturally puts in the ton and makes the delivery, while the others are put to the same ex-

pense without any compensation.

The second is the customer's habit of waiting until no coal is left in the cellar and then demanding immediate delivery. (This habit is not confined by any means to the persons who cannot afford to purchase ahead, but to the well-to-do, who afford to always have a stock on hand.) To try to take care of this trade extra tea are necessary. When a warm spell of weather sets in during the winter months or even a few warm days, coal orders almost stop and our teams are left idle; but just as soon as a few snowfales begin to fall or the temperature drops it seems no one has any coal, and the poor dealer is at his wit's end to try to satisfy even half of

# BUT SHE DIDN'T

She was a very newly fledged baroness of duchess or something like that, and, some how or other, she became thick with a professor, as the classical blokes would have it, and he invited her to come to his obervatory to see the polipse.

She arrived about two hours late.

"I've come to see the eclipse," she told the professor's assistant. "Professor Squashnoddle invited me to come." "I'm sorry, but the whole thing was over an hour ago," said the assistant, contritely "Then," said the dignified dame, "I will wait for the next,"—London Ideas.

Today the German, who failed with his army and failed with his submarine, is, is his last desperate offensive, striving to ceed with his propaganda and make poisoned press do what the polarical failed to de. He is seeding to make

# What Do You Know?

1. One of the most famous dwarfs in his-tory was Tom Thumb. How tall was he and what was his nationality?
2. For what is Stratford-upen-Avon famous?
3. What is an amphibious animal?

4. Trafairar Square is perhaps the most important center of activity in Landen. A statue stands on a column in the center of the square. Whose statue is fund for what victory of his is the against numed? Who was Herbert Spencer!

The Austro-tiermans have explured Udine. How far is that from the frontier from which the Italians were forced back?

What is meant by "heckling"? S. Where is the Harlem River?

9. Just what is meant by the phrase 10. Name the commander-in-chief of the Ital-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to resterdays the constraint of the cons

3. Virginia: named for Elizabeth, the Virgin 4. Tartan: a Scotch plaid with distinctive

5. Haakon VII, king of Norway. 6. Telephone invented: 1876. 7. Unlike the American Government, foreign Governments own a large percentage of the railways.

8. Three academic degrees; bachelor, master, doctor.

doctor.

9. A "tramp" is a vessel operating over to resulter route and having no regular schedule of sallings.

10. Niagara Falls is the name of a city in New York near the falls and of a town in Ontario. Canada. The falls are partly in American, partly in Canadian domain.

THE "FIRST-AID" PACKET

MERICAN soldiers, especially the new A once, may be inclined to treat rather scornfully a small but valuable airtight metal box which will be handed to them with the extra equipment long before they are called upon to face the Germans in the trenches. Military authorities agree, that ince this small treasure cask was adopted by armies it has done more than anything olse to save the lives of wounded. It is nothing other than the first-aid packet. When these little packets first were used n the present world war some few men dippancy, were heard to laugh at them, with the suggestion that if once hit in battle they would be perfectly willing to leave the

care of their wounds to others more effient in medical skill. In the first place, the packet consists of two gauze compresses sewed to two cotton bandages. These are sterilized and said in wax paper. There also are two safety pins wrapped. The whole is sterilized and placed in the airtight metal box to prevent contamination. Like the fire alarm, the box is to be used only when

to prevent contamination. Like the fire alarm, the box is to be used only when needed. When the call does come, it prompt use by any soldier may save his own life, that of his "bunkie." or others, not to mention sorrow and suffering.

One thing is certain: wounds without serms or infection will heal rapidly as a general rule. They are the kind that the surgeon makes on the operating table. The patient suffers no great inconvenience.

Wounds with germs, those which become infected, tell an entirely different story. The great trouble is that nearly all battle wounds become infected, many of them

The great trouble is that nearly all battle wounds become infected, many of them through carelessness. The whole object of the packet is to prevent infection.

The prime object of the packet and its great advantage lie in the fact that it has been sterilized and can be placed on a wound immediately provided the wound has not been handled. The same applies to the gause. It must be applied at once-before it has been touched by any foreign matter, which surely will cause infection.

Therefore, soldiers should remember that if a built strikes a man direct the packet can be applied without even washing the

if a builet strikes a man direct the particular he applied without even washing the wound. In such cases the secund is clean. If the builet strikes something else freithat is, ricochets, and then strikes a man, it will be knocked into an irregular shape and therefore cause a ragged wound.

Eurthermore, such a builet surely cattless germs into the wound, not to mention particles of the clothing, and before its limitation packet is applied a disintensation as alcohol or loding abguilt to it.